THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1889-90.

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1889.

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BENGAL SECRETARIA

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1889-90.

APRIL.

1	M	
2	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	W	
4	T	Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.
5	F	Hobbes b., 1588.
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	A. W. Hofmann b., 1818.
9	T	Lord Bacon d., 1626.
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	Huygens b., 1629.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	von Liebig d., 1873.
19	F	Byron d., 1824.
20	S	
21	Sun	Racine d., 1699.
22	M	Immanuel Kant b., 1724.
23	T	Shakespeare d., 1616.
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	Dr. Th. Reid b., 1710 Hume b., 1711.
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	B.A. degree first conferred, 1858.

MAY.

1	W	Last day of registration for medl. exams., and of issuing certificates of having passed the previous Matric. and F.A. exams.
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	
6	M	Prof. Sir William Hamilton d., 1856.
7	T	Meeting of Syndicate. Lord Brougham d., 1868.
8	W	Lavoisier guillotined, 1794.
9	T	Schiller d., 1805.
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	von Liebig b., 1803.
14	T	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	J. G. Fichte b., 1762.
20	M	J. S. Mill b., 1806.
21	T	Scheele d., 1786.
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	Queen Victoria b., 1819. Whewell b., 1794.
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	Agassiz b., 1807.
28	T	Sir Humphrey Davy d., 1829.
29	W	
30	T	Voltaire d., 1778.
31	F	

JUNE.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	
11	T	Roger Bacon d., 1294.
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	W	
20	T	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	Malus b., 1775.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	Smithson b., 1829.
28	F	Rousseau b., 1712.
29	S	Secchi b., 1818.
30	Sun	Last day of registration for M.A. degree exam

JULY.

1	M	Leibnitz b., 1646. 1st L.M.S., Preliminary Scientific, and 1st M.B. & C.M. examinations begin.
2	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	W	Rousseau d., 1778.
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	John Huss burned, 1415.
8	M	Edmund Burke d., 1797. 2nd L.M.S., 2nd M.B. & C.M. and Licentiate in Sanitary Science examinations begin.
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	Dumas b., 1800.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	The University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	Regnault b., 1810.
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	Wöhler b., 1800.

AUGUST.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	Wollaston b., 1766.
6	T	Meeting of Syndicate
7	W	Berzelius d., 1848.
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	Angström b., 1814.
14	W	Oersted b, 1777.
15	T	Napoleon Buonaparte b., 1769.
16	F	Lavoisier b., 1743.
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	Pascal d., 1662.
20	T	Schelling d., 1854. Tyndall b., 1820.
21	W	Chevreul b., 1786.
22	T	Warren Hastings d., 1818.
23	F	Sir Astley Cooper b., 1768
24	S	
25	Sun	Hartley d., 1757. Hume d., 1776. Faraday d., 1867.
26	M	Prince Albert b., 1819.
27	T	Hegel b., 1770.
28	W	Göthe b., 1749.
29	T	Locke b., 1632
30	F	Hartley b., 1705.
31	S	

SEPTEMBER.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	T	Meeting of Syndicate Oliver Cromwell d., [1658.
4	W	
5	T	The University of Madras incorporated, 13.
6	F	
7	S	Dr. Johnson b., 1709.
8	Sun	
9	M	Galvani b., 1737.
10	T	Mungo Park b., 1771.
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	A. von Humboldt b., 1769.
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	Michael Faraday b., 1791.
23	M	Wöhler d., 1882.
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	Kolbe b., 1818.
28	S	Sir William Jones b., 1746.
29	Sun	Courtois d., 1838.
30	M	Balard b., 1802.

OCTOBER.

1	T	Meeting of Syndicate. Last day of registration for the Matriculation, F.A. and B.A. examination
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	Laud b., 1573. Dr. Reid d., 1796.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	Henry Cavendish b., 1731.
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	William Penn b., 1664.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	Sir Philip Sidney d., 1586.
18	F	
19	S	Dean Swift d., 1745. Wheatstone d., 1875.
20	Sun	Sir Christopher Wren b., 1632.
21	M	Stahl b., 1660.
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	Lord Macaulay b., 1800.
26	S	
27	Sun	
28	M	Locke d., 1704.
29	T	Berthelot b., 1827.
30	W	H. Kopp b., 1817.
31	T	

NOVEMBER.

1	F	Last day of registration for the B.A. Optional Branch, B L M.L. and B.C.E. degree examinations
2	S	
3	Sun	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Govern-
4	M	[ment of India, 1859.
5	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	Prince of Wales b , 1841. Berthollet b., 1748.
10	Sun	Luther b , 1483.
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	Leibnitz d., 1716. Hegel d., 1831
15	F	Albertus Magnus d., 1280.
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
19	T	
20	W	degree exam Language branch begins Otto von
21	T	[Guericke b , 1602 Voltaire b., 1694.
22	F	Clive d., 1774.
23	S	
24	Sun	Spinoza b , 1632. Sir Henry Havelock d.,1857.
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

DECEMBER.

1	Sun	
2	M	Cortes d , 1554.
3	T	Meeting of Syndicate
4	W	Richelieu d , 1642. Hobbes d., 1779
5	T	
6	F	Gay-Lussac b., 1778.
7	S	Princess of Wales b., 1844.
8	Sun	
9	M	Scheele b., 1742.
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	Prince Albert d., 1861
15	Sun	
16	M	Matriculation and F[illegible]xam[illegible]ations l[illegible]gin
17	T	Sir Humphrey Davy b., 1778.
18	W	
19	T	Andrews b., 1813.
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	Joule b., 1818.
25	W	Sir Isaac Newton b., 1642.
26	T	
27	F	Pasteur b , 1822.
28	S	Lord Macaulay d., 1859.
29	Sun	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	M	
31	T	Wickliff d., 1384.

JANUARY.

1	W	Queen's Proclamation assuming the title of Emp. of India, 1877
2	T	Livy d., A D. 18.
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	Last day of registration for the L.T. degree exam
6	M	
7	T	Meeting of Syndicate Fénèlon d., 1715.
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	Penny Postage commenced, 1840 Linnaeus d., 1778.
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	Battle of Chillianwallah, 1849.
14	T	Berkeley d., 1753.
15	W	Last day of receiving application and thesis for M.D. degree examination.
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	Montesquieu b., 1689.
19	Sun	James Watt b., 1736.
20	M	B.A., M.A., B.L., M.L., and C.E. degree exams begin
21	T	
22	W	Lord Bacon b, 1561. Sir Joseph Whitworth d., 1887.
23	T	
24	F	The University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857
25	S	[Frederick the Great b., 1712.
26	Sun	
27	M	Schelling b., 1775. J. G. Fichte d., 1814.
28	T	Battle of Aliwal, 1846.
29	W	Swedenborg b., 1688.
30	T	
31	F	

FEBRUARY.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	Meeting of Syndicate. De Candolle b., 1778.
5	W	
6	T	Priestley d., 1804.
7	F	Charles Dickens b., 1812.
8	S	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587. Lord Mayo assassinated, [1872.
9	Sun	Sir D. Brewster d., 1868.
10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	T	Descartes d., 1650.
12	W	Kant d., 1804. Darwin b., 1809.
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	Jubilee of the Queen Empress celebrated in India, 1887.
17	M	
18	T	Galileo b., 1564.
19	W	
20	T	Montesquieu d., 1755. Voltaire b., 1694.
21	F	Spinoza d., 1677.
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	

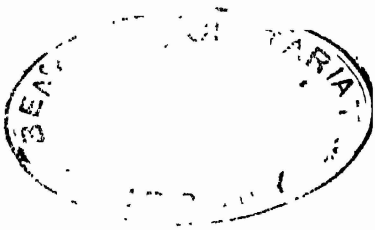
MARCH.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	L T. degree examination begins.
4	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	W	Volta d., 1827.
6	T	Fraunhofer b., 1787.
7	F	Becquerel b., 1788.
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	T	Tasso b., 1544.
12	W	Bishop Berkeley b, 1684. G R Kirchhoff b., 1824.
13	T	Priestley b, 1733.
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	Sir Isaac Newton d, 1727.
21	F	
22	S	Göthe d., 1832.
23	Sun	
24	M	Opening of the New Building of the Presidency College, Madras, by H R H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	LaPlace b., 1749
29	S	Raymond Lully d, 1315
30	Sun	
31	M	Descartes b, 1596 R W. Bunsen b., 1811.

II.

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1889-90.

Examinations.	Candidates' application due.	Examinations begin on
First L.M.S.	1st May 1889 . .	1st July 1889.
Second do.	do. do. .	8th July do.
Preliminary Scientific	do. do ...	1st July do.
First M.B. and C.M.	do. do. ...	do. do.
Second do.	do do. ...	8th July do.
Licentiate in Sanitary Science	do. do. ..	do. do.
Matriculation	1st October do. ..	16th December do.
First Arts	do. do. ...	do. do.
B.A. (Language Branch)	do. do. ...	20th November do.
B.A. (Optional Branch)	1st November do. ...	20th January 1890.
Master of Arts	30th June do. ...	do. do.
Bachelor of Laws	1st November do. ...	do. do.
Master of Laws	do. do. ...	do. do.
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	do. do. ...	do. do.
Licentiate in Teaching	5th January 1890 ...	3rd March do.
M.D. degree. *Thesis to be sent*	15th January do. ...	



III.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows, (*that is to say*)*—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

* Repealed by Act XII. of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTUR RUNGANADUM SASTRI, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Docter in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor

or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by an order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, *and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.*

* Repealed by Act XII. of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

V. *The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight.** The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; *and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859.** Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint* *the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or* any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

Fellows.

* Repealed by Act XII. of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any by-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such by-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

By-laws.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chan-

Meetings of the Senate.

cellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision.* At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the by-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect

that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the by-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall, from time to time, see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th October, 1860.)

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring degrees other than the degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:

Power of Universities to confer degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such degrees, and to grant such diplomas or licences in respect of degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any by-laws or regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts, II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those degrees, shall apply to any degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such degrees.

V.

ACT FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT I. OF 1884.

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th February, 1884.)

AN ACT *to amend the law relating to the granting of Honorary Degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive Government of each of the said Universities is, by by-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act XXI. of 1875.

I. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

II. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

VI.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

1. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow according to date of appointment, shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six Fellows.

3. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate

4. Except in the case of urgent business, no meeting of the Senate shall be held unless fifteen days' notice of the intention to hold such meeting be given by the Registrar

The Registrar shall with the notice issue an Agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting and the terms of all resolutions to be proposed of which notice in writing has previously reached him, and the names of the proposers. Notices in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the Agenda paper, which are to be circulated to the Fellows before the meeting, should be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar five clear days* before the day of such meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of meet-

* "Five clear days" means five days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on the Saturday previous

ing, forward to each member of the Senate an Agenda paper showing all the motions and amendments; and no motion and, unless expressly sanctioned by a majority of the members present, no amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the Agenda paper, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal. The adjournment of the debate may however be moved for the purpose of giving notice of an amendment, which has not been allowed to be put

5. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

6. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

7. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are nine Fellows present; and if there are not, the meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the fact that there is not a quorum present, the meeting shall forthwith be dissolved Such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

8. At every meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the meeting by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order :—

i. The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the meeting, of the Chairman.

ii. Any motion for a change in the order of business.

iii. The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the meeting, of any official of the University.

iv. Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the following order:—

(*a*) Matters brought forward by the Syndicate.

(*b*) Proposals made by Fellows in the order in which they have been sent up by the Syndicate.

RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.)—*Motions.*

9. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word 'that.'

10. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded; otherwise it shall drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "I second the motion," and may reserve his speech.

11. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, unless it be ruled out of order.

12. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved either in the affirmative or in the negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

13. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time.

14. A proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.)—*Amendments.*

15. Any proposal before the meeting may be amended (*a*) by leaving out a word or words; (*b*) by leaving out a word or words in order to add or insert some other word or words; (*c*) by adding or inserting a word or words.

16. When the amendment is of the first kind the form in which it will be proposed and handed to the Chair will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the question."

When the amendment is of the second kind, the form

will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the question, in order to add [or insert] the words (mentioning them)."

When the amendment is of the third kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be added [or inserted]."

17. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

18. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion upon which it is moved, and be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence.

19. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

20. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

21. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

22. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it shall drop.

23. When an amendment has been moved and seconded it shall, unless ruled out of order, be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together.

(iii.)—*Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

24. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote thus:—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The question is," and state the motion.

If there is an amendment, he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words (or word) proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative,

the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

25. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing by-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

26. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed, subject to the foregoing by-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

27. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.)—*Adjournments.*

28. A proposal "That this meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the meeting shall drop.

29. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the time specified. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

30. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding by-laws, except one for

substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the meeting or debate.

31. A meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

32. The motion "That the meeting pass to the next business on the Agenda paper" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereon, if any, shall drop.

33. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall, except by leave of the meeting, be moved or seconded by any Fellow who has spoken to the question then before the meeting, or who during the discussion of such question has already made one of the aforesaid motions. Any such motion shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

34. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding by-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question.

(v.)—*Miscellaneous.*

35. The Fellow who first rises to speak, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting.

36. Except as hereinafter provided, a Fellow, having spoken to a motion or amendment, is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

37. In so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may

speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment.

38. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other Fellow entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment, or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the Agenda paper, has no right of reply.

39. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

40. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the senior Fellow present not being the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion, or at the request of any Fellow, explain to the meeting the scope of any motion or amendment.

41. Any Fellow may, even whilst another is speaking, rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

42. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

43. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary to enforce his decision.

44. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from a meeting, or who declines to move it, may be brought forward by any other member.

45. Meetings of the Senate shall ordinarily be brought to a close at 7 o'clock P.M.

(vi.)—*Voting.*

46. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by

sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

47. Any Fellow may then demand a division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in by-laws 28 and 29.

48. The Chairman shall thereupon give such directions for effecting the division as he shall consider expedient.

(vii.)—*Committees.*

49. The Senate may, when it thinks fit, appoint a committee consisting of any number of its members, or it may resolve itself into a committee.

50. A motion for the appointment of a committee, or for the resolution of the meeting into a committee, may be made by any member at any time, and without the notice required by by-law 4. Such motion must be proposed and seconded, otherwise it shall drop.

51. A motion for the appointment of a committee must define the purpose for which the committee is to serve.

The member moving shall name the persons whom he wishes to form the committee, and the names of such persons shall form part of his motion. Amendments enlarging or restricting the operations of a committee or proposing the removal or addition of names. may be made without previous notice.

52. The quorum for a committee of the whole Senate shall be the same as that provided for the meetings of the Senate, the quorum for a committee appointed by the Senate shall be not less than a majority of the members appointed.

53. In committee the proceedings shall be governed by the rules framed for debate, except that no notice need be given of motions or amendments, no motion need be seconded, and every member may speak on any question as often as he chooses.

54. The resolutions passed by the Senate in committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar, but shall not become final until they have been confirmed by the Senate at a subsequent meeting.

55. The resolutions of a committee appointed by the Senate shall be embodied in a report prepared by a member of the committee, which report shall be laid before the

committee for adoption or amendment. The report shall be presented to the Senate at its next meeting, subject to the provisions of by-law 4 respecting notice.

ELECTIONS.

56. In all cases of election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers.

57. In the case of a contested election between more than two candidates for a paid appointment, the candidates shall be proposed and seconded. The ballot shall then be taken, and the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken.

58. In all other cases of election, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person; and the candidate or candidates having the largest number of votes shall be elected. When rendered necessary by two or more candidates having an equal number of votes, a fresh ballot shall be taken between these candidates; and if in the second ballot the votes are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote

59. Within two weeks after a meeting of the Senate, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such Fellows as were present, and the minutes, so confirmed, shall be attested by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman. In the event of exception being taken to the correctness of any minute, the minute shall be brought forward at the next meeting for confirmation by such of the Fellows as were present when the business was transacted to which the minute refers.

PROTESTS.

60. Any member of the Senate intending to protest against a resolution of the Senate shall give notice of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting at which the resolution was passed, and within one week from such date lodge his protest with the Registrar The Registrar shall thereupon cause the

protest to be printed and circulated to each member of the Senate who was present at the meeting, with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. The three members receiving the largest number of votes and who are willing to act shall frame the memorandum accordingly, and the Registrar shall submit the protest and memorandum, together with a copy of the resolution, for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

61. A convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of March, and at such other time as the Chancellor shall direct.

62. Candidates for degrees must, five clear days before the day fixed for convocation, inform the Registrar in writing of their intention to be present. No person shall be admitted to convocation who has not thus sent in his name to the Registrar.

63. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at convocation, fails to appear, shall, when he next applies for his degree, be charged a fee of rupees ten, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

64. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour.

65. The Fellows having taken their seats, the Registrar shall then read the reports of the examiners, unless it is agreed to take them as read. The reports shall be in the following form :—

We, the examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of..... ....., do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of ...., and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

66. The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candi-

dates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated in the following order :—

Law—by the President of the Faculty of Law.

Medicine—by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Civil Engineering—by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

Arts—by the President of the Faculty of Arts.

67. The formula to be used for each grace shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be as follows :—

..... Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the examiners have certified to be qualified for the degree of..... ....be admitted to that degree.

68. Whereupon the Chancellor shall put the question "*Doth it please you that this grace be passed?*" and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor shall say "*This grace is passed.*"

69. When all the graces have been passed, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall proceed in procession to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

70. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the candidates.

71. The candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

72. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

73. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say :—

This convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward.

74. Then the candidates standing, the Chancellor shall put to them the following questions :—

Question.—*Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of this University?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?*

Answer.—I do promise.

In the case of candidates for professional degrees, the following addition shall be made:

Question.—*Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the legal, medical, and engineering professions, that you will on all occasions maintain their purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of their honourable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?*

Answer.—I do promise.

75. Then the Chancellor shall say:—

Let the candidates be now presented.

76. Then the candidates shall be presented to the Chancellor by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the examiners.

77. The manner of presentation shall be as follows:—

The presenter shall advance with the candidate to the Chancellor, and shall say:—

....Chancellor, I present unto you this person..... .....who has been certified, after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the degree of..... ..... in the University of Madras.

78. Then the Chancellor shall say to the candidate:—

....., *by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit you to the degree of .. .. in this University, and in token thereof I present unto you this diploma, and authorize you to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of your degree.*

79. The Chancellor shall then present to the candidate the diploma and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

80. When all the candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar :—

Let the degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

81. Then the Registrar shall read the record of the degrees conferred, as follows :—

We the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the degrees of Master of Laws, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts, and Licentiate in Teaching, the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

82. The Registrar shall then present the above record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

83 Then an address shall be made to the candidates by a member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

84. The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say :—

I dissolve this convocation.

85. Then the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the graduates standing.

II. THE FACULTIES.

86 The Senate shall be divided into four faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering : every Fellow shall belong to one faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one faculty

87. The faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its annual meeting in April.

88. Each faculty shall elect its own President at the annual meeting in April. Every meeting of a faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that faculty according to date of appointment.

89. If any faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such faculty to be its President.

90. Not less than three days' notice of a meeting of a faculty shall be given to each member thereof. The notice shall be accompanied or followed by an agenda paper, showing all the business to be brought before the meeting, and any papers connected therewith.

91. At all meetings of a faculty the President shall take the chair, but in case of his absence, the Fellows present shall appoint a chairman. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

92. Seven Fellows of the faculty of Arts and three Fellows of any of the other faculties shall constitute a quorum.

93. Within one week after a meeting of a faculty, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such members as were present, and the minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the President or Chairman.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

94. The executive government of the University will be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several faculties, at the annual meeting of the Senate in April, in the following proportions:—

Five by the faculty of Arts.
One by the faculty of Law.
One by the faculty of Medicine.
One by the faculty of Engineering.

95. No Fellow shall be eligible as a member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any

member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the intention of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

96. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new member shall forthwith be elected by the faculty for the remainder of the current year.

97. If any faculty omit to elect a member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the members of that faculty.

98. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

99. Not less than three days' notice of a meeting shall be given to each member of the Syndicate. The notice shall be accompanied or followed by an agenda paper, showing all the business to be brought before the meeting, and any papers connected therewith.

100. Three members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

101. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the members present shall appoint a Chairman for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

102. Within one week after a meeting of the Syndicate, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such members as were present, and the minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman, and thereafter be circulated for information to such members resident in Madras as were absent.

103. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the examiners and assistant examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to consider and to decide on the exceptional cases contem-

plated by Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation; to regulate examinations; to recommend for degrees, honors, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

104. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the annual meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the faculties.

105. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such by-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

106. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

107. Any faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

108. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the by-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place and manner of any examination, and the interval to elapse between one examination and another; provided that the resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting, with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. BOARDS OF STUDIES.

109. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

(1) English.
(2) Greek, Latin, French, and German.
(3) Sanskrit and Uriya.
(4) Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.
(5) The Dravidian Languages.
(6) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
(7) Physical Science.
(8) Natural Science.
(9) Mental and Moral Science.
(10) History.
(11) Law
(12) Medicine.
(13) Engineering.

110. The boards are empowered to submit for consideration of the Syndicate nominations of examiners and assistant examiners in their respective branches; to recommend the text-books required from year to year; to consult specialists who are not Fellows of the University; and they shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Syndicate.

111. The members of the respective boards shall be appointed by the Syndicate from among the Fellows, shall severally hold office for three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. A member who has been absent from India for a period exceeding six months, may be declared to have vacated his seat, and his place may be filled up.

112. No board shall consist of fewer than three or more than nine members.

113. The Chairman of a board, who shall ordinarily be the senior Fellow on that board resident in the city or suburbs of Madras, shall be appointed by the Syndicate.

V. THE REGISTRAR.

114. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

115. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

116. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

117. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the records, library, common seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

118. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

119. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective members thereof, and to keep a record of the

proceedings of all such meetings. He shall also, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate, or of a Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate, or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.

VI. THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

120. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar by the Syndicate in accordance with by-law 103 shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

121. The office shall be tenable for a period of five years, but the same individual may be re-appointed, and in that case his service shall, for the purpose of determining his salary, be deemed to have continued for the full number of years he has served.

122. The salary of the Assistant Registrar shall be Rs. 200 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 300.

123. The duties of the Assistant Registrar shall be from time to time defined by the Syndicate.

VII. EXAMINERS.

124. The Registrar shall, not later than the 31st December, send to all Fellows of the University, and to all heads of affiliated colleges who are not Fellows, a circular, stating the probable number of examiners and assistant examiners required in each subject or group of subjects for the examinations of the next ensuing academical year, and he shall request those to whom the circular is addressed to nominate, not later than the 31st January, persons whom they consider suitable for appointment as examiners or assistant examiners.

125. Those thus requested to nominate examiners and assistant examiners shall not be restricted to the nomination of so many gentlemen only as may be required to fill the offices of examiners and assistant examiners throughout the year. The Syndicate shall be bound to consider such nominations, but its selection is not limited to them.

126. The examiners appointed by the Syndicate to

examine in any subject or group of subjects shall, as a body, conduct and be responsible for all examinations in the subject or group of subjects for which they have been appointed, whether in Arts, Law, Medicine, or Engineering.

127. The duties and responsibilities of assistant examiners shall be limited to examining the answer papers under the supervision of the examiners.

128. There shall be not less than two examiners in any subject or group of subjects.

129. For the above purpose the subjects of examination shall be grouped as follows :—

(1) English ; (2) Sanskrit ; (3) Greek and Latin ; (4) Arabic, Persian, and Urdu ; (5) Tamil ; (6) Telugu ; (7) Kanarese ; (8) Malayalam ; (9) Uriya ; (10) French and German ; (11) Mathematics, Pure and Mixed ; (12) Physics ; (13) Chemistry ; (14) General Biology ; (15) Botany ; (16) Physiology and Zoology ; (17) Geology and Palæontology ; (18) Psychology, Logic, and Ethics ; (19) Geography, History, and Political Economy ; (20) Ethnology and Comparative Philology ; (21) Law ; (22) Medicine and Pathology, Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, and Hygiene ; (23) Surgery (including Surgical Pathology), Anatomy, and Ophthalmology ; (24) Midwifery (including diseases of women and children) ; (25) Medical Jurisprudence ; (26) Engineering.

130. Examiners shall ordinarily be appointed not less than six months before the examination.

131. The Syndicate shall appoint one of the examiners in each subject or group of subjects to be Chairman, and he—unless that duty is assigned by the Syndicate to some other examiner—shall prepare and forward to the Registrar, on or before a day to be fixed by the Syndicate, a statement in the prescribed form, showing the marks awarded by the examiners in that subject or group of subjects to each candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by them, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Syndicate.

VIII. GENERAL.

132. No question shall be put at any University examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the candidate, and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

IX. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

1.—Matriculation Examination.

133. A Matriculation examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case the examination shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which the examination shall be held.*

134. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later that the 1st October preceding.

135. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of twelve rupees. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twelve rupees on each occasion.

136. The Matriculation examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

137. Candidates for the Matriculation examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i.—English Language,

in which each candidate must undergo examination.

ii.—Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate:—

Sanskrit.†	Hebrew.	Urdu.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Greek.	Arabic.	Marathi.	Kanarese.	French.
Latin.	Persian.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	German.

* The other centres for December 1889 are:—Anantapur, Bangalore, Batticaloa, Bellary, Berhampore, Calicut, Chicacole, Cocanada, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram, Cuddalore, Ernakulam, Guntur, Hassan, Haidarabad (Deccan), Jaffna, Kombakonam, Karnul, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Mercara, Mysore, Nazareth, Negapatam, Nellore, Ootacamund, Palamcottah, Palghat, Parvatipur, Pudukotah, Rajamandri, Salem, Shimoga, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, Trincomali, Trivandram, Tuticorin, Vellore, and Vizagapatam.

† In the Déva Nágari character only.

iii.—MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, Interest, Discount, Present Worth, and Stocks.

N.B.—Questions of an algebraical or not purely arithmetical character shall, as far as possible, be excluded.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with easy Problems.

(*c*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

iv.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

(*a*) *Elements of Physics.*

(*b*) *Elements of Chemistry.*

N.B.—Questions of an arithmetical character shall, as far as possible, be excluded from the papers on Physics and Chemistry

(*c*) *History*—

(1) The History of India. The whole.

(2) The outlines of the History of England.

(*d*) *Geography.*—General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

138. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books, and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

139. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered, within the allowed time, by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

140. The Matriculation examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day ...	10—1 2—5	English	60 60	120
Second day.	10—1 2—5	Optional Language.....	40 40	80
Third day...	10—1 2—3·30	Arithmetic..... Algebra.	50 30	120
Fourth day..	10—12 2—3·30 3 35—5·5	Geometry..... Physics..... 25 Chemistry 25	40 50	130
Fifth day...	10—12 12 5—2·5 3—5	Indian History.....25 English History.....25 Geography.....	50 30	
		Total...		450

141. The candidates shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall be in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks, shall be in alphabetical order.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English and in the optional language, one-fourth in each of the other branches, and one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Optional Language.	Number of marks obtained				Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			120	80	120	130	450			

142. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

All applications for certificates must ordinarily reach the Registrar not later than the first of May succeeding the examination; and a fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

2.—First Arts Examination.

143. The First Arts examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case the examination shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which the examination shall be held.

144. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation examination either in this or some other Indian University.

145. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his Matriculation certificate, and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st December preceding the examination, a certificate from the head of some college authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the University, and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least four terms after passing the Matriculation examination. Applications for exemption from the production of the latter certificate should be forwarded between the 1st July and the 1st September immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

* The other centres for December 1889 are those given in the footnote to by-law 133.

146. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-four rupees on each occasion.

147. The First Arts examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

148. Candidates for the First Arts examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each candidate must undergo examination.

ii.—OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Hebrew.	Urdu.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Greek.	Arabic.	Marathi.	Kanarese.	French.
Latin.	Persian.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	German.

iii.—LOGIC.

Names.—Different kinds of terms. Connotation and denotation. Ambiguity of terms, its causes and remedies. Concepts and classes. Grades of generality. The predicables. Verbal and real predication. Division and definition. *Propositions.*—Different kinds of propositions. Quantity. Quality. Modality. Conditional and disjunctive propositions. Opposition. Immediate inference:—Greater to less in denotation and in connotation. Obversion. Conversion. Added determinants and complex conception. Synonymous propositions. Import or meaning of propositions. *Syllogisms.*—Fundamental canon and special rules. Mood. Figure. Reduction. Enthymeme. Sorites. Conditional and disjunctive syllogisms. Dilemma. Fallacies connected with names, propositions, and syllogisms.

[*N.B.*—Questions of a psychological character shall be excluded, and the examination shall, as far as possible, be of a practical nature, so as to test the candidate's ability in dealing with the various transformations which names, propositions, and syllogisms undergo.]

iv.—MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Algebra.*—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution and evolution. Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. Simple and Quadratic equations, with problems. Proportion and variation. Permutations and combinations. Arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions. Binomial theorem.

(*b*) *Geometry.*—Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI. to Proposition 21, with deductions.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*c*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of plane rectilineal figures, with the investigations of the formulæ required in the several processes. The construction of tables of goniometric functions. The use of the level and theodolite.

V.—Elements of Human Physiology.

VI.—History and Geography.

(*a*) The History of England from A.D. 1603.
(*b*) The History of Greece to the death of Alexander.
(*c*) The History of Rome to the death of Augustus.

N.B.—The examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

149. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

150. The paper on Euclid, Books I. to VI., and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI., and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

151. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

152. The First Arts examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day ...	10—1	English Poetry.....	60	150
	2—5	English Prose	50	
Second day ...	10—1	English Language.....	40	
	2—5	Physiology.....		70
Third day ...	10—1	Optional Language.....	40	80
	2—5	Do.	40	
Fourth day .	10—1	Algebra and Geometry ...	75	150
	2—5	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.....	75	
Fifth day ...	10—12	History.....	50	100
	12·5—2·5	Do.	50	
	3—5	Logic.....		50
		Total...		600

153. The candidates shall be arranged in two classes:—The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall be in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks, shall be in alphabetical order.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English and in the optional language, one-fourth in each of the other branches, and one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Optional Language.	Number of marks obtained.						Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	Logic.	Mathematics.	Physiology.	History.				
			150	80	50	150	70	100	600			

154. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

All applications for certificates must ordinarily reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May succeeding the examination ; and a fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

3.—Examination for the Degree of
BACHELOR OF ARTS.

155. (*a*) The examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree shall be divided as follows :—

i.—*Language branch.*

ii.—*Optional branches.*

(*b*) No candidate shall be permitted to appear for an optional branch until he has passed in language, but having passed in language, he shall not again be required to present himself for examination in that branch in order to qualify for the degree.

(*c*) No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until he has passed in one optional branch, but while he may pass in two or more optional branches before he proceeds to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he shall, in no case, be permitted to appear in two optional branches in the same year.

(*d*) The examination in language shall be held once a year commencing on the 20th day of November, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case, the examination shall begin on the Monday following.* The examination in the optional branches shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 3rd Monday in January.

156. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts must have completed four terms in an affiliated college after passing the First Arts examination in this or one of the other Indian Universities, before he may appear for the examination in language.

157. Applications for admission to the examination in language, or in language and in an optional branch, in

* The language branch examination will be held in 1889 at the following centres :—Madras, Bangalore, Kombakonam, Mangalore, Rajamandri, Trevandram, Trichinopoly, and Vijayanagaram.

the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Arts examination. Unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the date fixed for the commencement of the language examination, a certificate from the head of one of the institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the University, and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least four terms after passing the First Arts examination.

Applications, in the form hereinafter prescribed, for admission to examination in an optional branch alone, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the examination in language; and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, a certificate from the head of one of the institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of study prescribed by the University in an affiliated institution in the branch in which he appears for examination. Applications for exemption from the production of the certificate required by Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation should be forwarded between the 1st July and the 1st September immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

158. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of thirty-six rupees, which shall cover the examination in language and one examination in an optional branch. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty-six rupees on each occasion. The fee for each additional examination in an optional branch shall be ten rupees.

159. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

160. The subjects of examination in the language and optional branches shall be as follows :—

i. *Language branch.*

(1) The English language, in which each candidate must undergo examination.

(2) One of the following languages, at the option of the candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Hebrew.	Marathi.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Greek.	Arabic.	Urdu.	Kanarese.	
Latin.	Persian.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	

ii. *Optional branches.* One or more of the following branches of knowledge, at the option of the candidate :—

BRANCH I.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(i) PURE MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.—As for the First Arts examination, and in addition the following :—Scales of notation, calculation and use of logarithms, interest, annuities, &c., indeterminate equations of the 1st degree.

Geometry.—Including :—

(*a*) *Euclid*, as for the First Arts examination, with problems.

(*b*) *Conic Sections*, the fundamental propositions, with riders.

Plane Trigonometry.—As for the First Arts examination, and in addition the following :—Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, the expansion of $\sin^n \theta$ and $\cos^n \theta$ in terms of the sines and cosines of multiples of θ. Series for the calculation of π.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As in Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry, Chapters I.—VIII.

Theory of Equations.—Including general properties of equations and roots, transformation of equations, Descartes' rule of signs, equal roots, limits of roots, commensurable roots, depression of equations, reciprocal equations, binomial, cubic, and biquadratic equations.

Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions.—Including the straight line, the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola, and the general equation of the 2nd degree—but omitting poles and polars and abridged notation.

The Differential Calculus.—As in Todhunter's Differential Calculus, Chapters I.—VII., X., XI., XIII., XVIII.—XXVI. all inclusive—those articles being omitted which the author recommends students first reading the subject to omit.

(ii) NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

[*treated without the aid of the Differential Calculus.*]

Dynamics, including *Kinematics*, *Kinetics*, and *Statics*.

Kinematics.—Motion, absolute and relative, composition and resolution of linear velocities and accelerations and of angular veloci-

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

ties. Elements of simple harmonic motion. Parabolic motion. Motion of a particle under gravity (i) in free space, (ii) down an inclined plane, (iii) down a circular arc. The simple pendulum.

Kinetics.—Mass, force, momentum, kinetic energy or *vis viva*, gravity, measures of force, absolute units of force, composition and resolution of forces, moments, centre of inertia or mass, moment of inertia, work, energy and its mechanical measure, Newton's three laws of motion, Attwood's machine, conservation of energy. Direct and oblique impact of perfectly and imperfectly elastic spheres, the ballistic pendulum.

Statics.—Composition and resolution of forces (statically considered) in the same or parallel planes. The parallelogram and polygon of forces, conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane. The theory of the simple machines, without and with friction, the principle of virtual velocities as applied to the simple machines.

Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.—The transmission of pressure by, and the variation of pressure wthin, non-elastic fluids, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. Specific gravity The properties of elastic fluids. The principal instruments and machines whose action depends on these fluids.

Geometrical Optics.—Reflection and refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces [omitting calculations for aberration]. Prisms and lenses, microscopes and telescopes, general explanation of the spectrum, achromatism, the rainbow, and the eye.

Astronomy.—Including—the earth, figure and diurnal motion, the tides. The explanation of the celestial sphere. The principal features of the solar system—the sun, primary and secondary planets, comets, and meteoric streams. The real and apparent motions of the heavenly bodies, Kepler'slaws. Refraction, parallax, precession, nutation, and aberration. General explanation of solar and lunar eclipses and of occultations of stars and planets. Determination of solar parallax by transits of Venus, and by oppositions of Mars and of the nearest of the minor planets. The fixed stars, their annual parallaxes, proper motions, and variations of light; binary systems; nebulæ.

BRANCH II.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

i.—(*a*) Experimental Physics, (*b*) Inorganic Chemistry *Theoretical and Practical.*

ii.—One of the following at the option of the candidate :—

A.—Mixed Mathematics and Advanced Physics.

B.—Advanced Chemistry, *Theoretical and Practical.*

i.—Experimental Physics and Inorganic Chemistry.

Experimental Physics.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the methods and apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of measurement. The laws of motion considered experimentally. The chief forces of nature. The general properties of solids,

liquids, and gases. The nature, intensity, and transmission of fluid pressure in general. The pressure of liquids in equilibrium under the action of gravity. The equilibrium of solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating fluids. The specific gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them. Measurement of the pressure of the atmosphere and of the elastic force of gases. Diffusion of liquids and gases. Definition of work and energy, conservation and transmutation of energy.

Acoustics.—Production and mode of propagation of sound. Intensity, pitch, and quality. Velocity of sound in air. Influence of temperature and density. Velocity of sound in other media. Laws of reflection and refraction. Nature of musical sounds. Longitudinal vibrations of rods and of columns of air. Transverse vibrations of strings. Variation in their rate of vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

Heat.—Definitions of heat and temperature. Construction of instruments for the measurement of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat. Change of state, tension of vapours, latent heat. Radiant heat, its reflection, refraction, and absorption. Conduction, definition of thermal conductivity, convection. Specific heat. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Magnetism.—Properties of magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of iron and steel. Terrestrial magnetism.

Electricity.—Two electrical states and their mutual relations. Conduction and insulation. Induction. Electric attraction and repulsion. Distribution and accumulation of electricity on conductors. Electric discharge. Voltaic electricity, the various batteries. Electromotive force, strength of currents, resistance, Ohm's law. Heating and chemical effects of electric currents. Action between currents and magnets, electro-magnetism. Induced currents, magneto-electricity. Thermo-electricity.

Optics.—Laws of propagation of light. Measurement of velocity of light. Photometry. Laws of reflection and refraction of light. Reflection at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction through lenses, including the formation of images. Chromatic dispersion.

Inorganic Chemistry.

Differences between mechanical mixture, solution, and chemical combination. Outlines of crystallography. Formation of crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the melting point and the boiling point of a substance depend. Difference between elementary and compound substances. Laws of chemical combination. Equivalent weights of the elements. Multiple proportions. The atomic theory. Atomic value (quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular weights. Relation between the density of a gas and its molecular weight. Abnormal densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of gases by volume. Compound radicals. Atomic and molecular combination. Meaning of chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decom-

position. Double decomposition. Nature of acids, bases, and salts. Capacity of saturation of acids and bases. Nomenclature. Relation between atomic weight and specific heat. Faraday's electrolytic law. Principles of spectrum-analysis. Diffusion of gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine.—The combinations of the last four elements with hydrogen. *Oxygen.*—Ozone. Water and peroxide of hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of chlorine. Chlorates and hypochlorites. *Sulphur.*—Sulphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of sulphur. Sulphuric acid and the sulphates. Sulphurous acid and the sulphites. Chlorosulphuric acid. *Nitrogen.*—The atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its salts. The oxides of nitrogen. Nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrous acid and nitrites. *Phosphorus.*—Phosphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of phosphorus. Phosphoric acid and the phosphates. Chloride and oxychloride of phosphorus. *Arsenic* and its oxides. Arseniuretted hydrogen. Arsenious acid and its salts. Arsenic acid and its salts. The sulphides of arsenic. Detection of arsenic. *Antimony,*—its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted hydrogen. Chlorides of antimony. Compounds of antimonic oxide. Detection of antimony. *Boron.*—Boracic acid and the borates. *Carbon.*—Carbonic oxide and carbonic acid. The carbonates. Carbon oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of flame. Coal-gas. Davy lamp. Principles of illumination. *Silicon.*—Siliciuretted hydrogen. Silicon chloride. Silicon chloroform. Silica and the silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver. Calcium. Strontium. Barium. Aluminium. Lead. Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium. Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium. Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin. Platinum.

The chief compounds of these metals with the more important acid radicals.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Detection of the more commonly occurring bases and inorganic acids in given compounds; each substance to contain not more than one base and one acid.

The Examiners, if they think fit, shall be at liberty to examine candidates *vivâ voce.*

ii. A.—Mixed Mathematics and Advanced Physics.

Mixed Mathematics.

[*The questions put under this head will be such as may be answered by simple mathematical methods.*]

The composition, resolution, and equilibrium of concurrent forces. The composition, resolution, and equilibrium of parallel forces. The centres of gravity of rigid bodies. The mechanical powers. The measures of velocity, acceleration, and force. The accelerations of masses under the action of forces. The laws of rectilinear motion. The rectilinear motion of particles under the action of gravity.

Advanced Physics.

[*The subjects will be treated mathematically as well as experimentally, so far as the mathematics of the First Arts examination are applicable.*]

Friction. Elasticity of solids, liquids, and gases, methods of measurement. Capillarity. Connection between energy and velocity. The various energies and their transmutations. Conservation and dissipation of energy.

Acoustics.—Indirect methods of measuring velocity of sound. Transverse vibrations of rods. Tuning-forks. Vibrations of plates and membranes. Musical intervals. Composition of vibrations. Beats. Interference. Resonance. Harmonics. Quality of musical sounds. Methods of analysing complex sounds.

Heat.—Methods of measuring specific heat. Coefficients of expansion, tension of vapours, and latent heat, with the chief results that have been obtained. Relation between emission and absorption of radiant heat. Theory of exchanges. Laws of cooling. Variation with temperature of quality and quantity of radiation. Measurement of coefficients of conductivity and their variation with temperature. Laws of thermodynamics and their principal applications.

Optics.—Optical description of the eye, and theory of unaided vision through lenses, microscopes, and telescopes. Spectrum-analysis. Conditions of achromatism in thin compound prisms and lenses. The wave theory, its explanation of reflection and refraction. Interference, double refraction, and polarization. Nicol's prisms. Interference of polarized light, rotatory polarization.

Magnetism.—Magnetic moments, and methods of comparing them. The methods of determining the dip, total intensity, and magnetic declination, at any place. Secular and diurnal variations. Disturbances and their laws. Connection between magnetic disturbances and other phenomena. Diamagnetism.

Electricity.—Measurement of electrical density, capacity, quantity, and potential. Centimetre-gramme-second system of units. Theory of voltaic battery. Measurement of electromotive force, current, and resistance. Action of currents on currents.

ii. B.—Advanced Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Treated more fully than in the compulsory paper.

Organic Chemistry.—Detection and estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulphur in organic compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition, determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The valency of compound radicals in relation to the valency of the constituent atoms. Saturated and non-saturated compounds. Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the carbon compounds. The general action of chlorine, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chromic acid, nascent hydrogen, potash, and the chlorides of phosphorus on the principal groups of carbon compounds. Fermentation. Decay Synthesis of the following:—urea, ethyl alcohol, tartaric acid, alizarine. Derivatives of the C_nH_{2n+2} series. Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of methyl and ethyl alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly ethers, acetic aldehyde, formic and acetic acids, with acetone and isopropyl

alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher alcohols and their chief derivatives. The ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl. Ethylene and its chief derivatives, glycol, glycollic acid, lactic acid, glyoxal, oxalic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid. Cyanogen and its compounds, prussic acid, cyanides and double cyanides, cyanic and cyanuric acids, sulphocyanides, ureas. Uric acid, guanidine, glycocyamine, glycocyanidine, sarkine, creatine, creatinine, theobromine, caffeine.

Glycerine and allyl alcohol and their chief derivatives. Constitution of fats and oils. Erythrite, mannite, glucose and lævulose, cane-sugar, milk-sugar, cellulose, starch, glycogen, dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene, toluene, phenol, cresol, hydroquinone, resorcin, pyrocatechin, pyrogallic acid, oil of bitter almonds, benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid, benzophenone, hippuric acid, salicylic acid and isomeric acids, oxysalicylic acid, gallic acid, phthalic acid and isomeric acids, styrol (cinnamic alcohol), nitrobenzene, aniline, toluidine, rosaniline, diazobenzene and its compounds, naphthalene, anthracene, oxanthraquinone, alizarine, indigo and indol, cymene, camphor and terpenes.

Glucosides—amygdaline, salicine, tannine.

Alkaloids—Conine, nicotine, morphine, strychnine, quinine, cinchonine.

Taurine, lecithin, choline, albumin, fibrin, casein.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two acids, and two bases, organic or inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the compulsory chemistry, the organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—Oxalates, acetates, benzoates, succinates, tartrates, urates, gallates, tannates, cyanides, double cyanides, alcohol, starch, grape-sugar, urea, morphia, quinine, strychnine.

The Examiners, if they think fit, shall be at liberty to examine candidates *vivâ voce*.

BRANCH III.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

i.—General Biology.

ii.—One of the following sciences at the option of the candidate:—

A.—Botany. B.—Animal Physiology. C.—Zoology. D.—Geology.

[*Candidates will be expected to have an elementary knowledge of Chemistry and Physics.*]

i.—General Biology.

Scope of Biology, its relations to other sciences. Organised and unorganised bodies. Distinctive characters with regard to their mode of origin. Theory of spontaneous generation. Mode of maintenance and general plan of structure of organised bodies.

Meaning of the terms morphology and physiology. Meaning of the term 'fossil.' The way in which animals and plants have become fossilized. The cell theory. General plan of cell structure. Cell metamorphosis. Phenomena attending cell division: phenomena attending free cell formation. The nature of tissues. The formation of tissue resulting from the impregnation of the germ cell. The histology of blood, epithelium, connective tissue, cartilage, muscle, nerve cells, nerve fibres, and of vegetable parenchyma, prosenchyma, and vascular tissues, as examples of modification of cell structure. Physical and chemical properties of protoplasm. Amœboid and ciliary movements. Physiology of the simplest organisms. Function of chlorophyll. Function of hæmoglobin and allied bodies. Division of physiological labour. Formation of organs. Relation of structure to function. Relationship between animals and plants. Nature of reproduction, its relation to growth. General sketch of the modes of reproduction among plants and animals.

ii. A.—Botany.

Histology.—The structure of the cell. The chemical and physical properties of protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the cell-sap, chlorophyll, corpuscles, starch and aleurone-grains, raphides. The chemical and physical properties of the cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The formation and growth of plant-tissues by cell-division. The differentiation of primitive tissue into epidermal, fibrovascular, and fundamental tissues.

Morphology.—The points of structure and development which essentially characterize the following groups:

Phanerogams.—Anonaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Sapotaceæ, Asclepiadeæ, Amarantaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Casuarineæ, Cycadaceæ, Palmaceæ, Aroideæ, Liliaceæ, Gramineæ.

Cryptogams.—Selaginelleæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Rhizocarpeæ, Filices, Equisetaceæ, Hepaticæ, Musci, Characeæ, Florideæ, Basidiomycetes, Ascomycetes, Lichenes, Fucaceæ, Volvocineæ, Peronosporeæ, Conjugatæ, Mucorini, Confervaceæ, Myxomycetes, Palmellaceæ, Oscillatorieæ, Saccharomyces, Schizomycetes.

The taxonomic relations of these groups, and their distribution in time and space.

Physiology.—The materials of plant food, the organs by which they are absorbed. The movements of water and gases in plants. The general nature of the changes by which the food materials are converted into the materials of the tissues, their distribution throughout the plant. Respiration. The influence of light and temperature upon plants. Growth, heliotropism, geotropism, twining of stems and tendrils. Periodic movements, irritability. General phenomena of sexual reproduction, hybridization, dichogamy. Causes of variation, origin of species.

Practical Examination.

Candidates must be prepared:—To answer *vivâ voce* questions.

To make preparations illustrating the anatomy and histology of

specimens, to give descriptions of these preparations, and to illustrate their appearance with sketches.

To describe, with illustrative sketches, definite portions of plants —such as the tissues, vessels, ducts, seeds, fruits, &c.—so far as is necessary for their identification.

To make dissections with the simple microscope of the floral organs of any two Indian plants, to give sketches of these sufficient for their identification, and to refer them to their orders.

To describe in technical language any plant belonging to one of the orders of flowering plants specified in the preceding syllabus, to construct a floral diagram of the plant, and to refer it to its genus.

To show their practical acquaintance with the simple or compound microscope, or both.

ii. B.—ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemical composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy. The several processes to which the food is subjected in digestion. Absorption in general, chyliferous and lymphatic absorption. The blood, its organic and chemical constitution, phenomena and mechanism of circulation. Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions, effects of its suppression. Temperature of the body, production and regulation of animal heat. Secretion and excretion, construction and operation of secreting apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the urinary, cutaneous, and pulmonary excretions. Muscular and other contractile substance, phenomena presented by acting contractile substance. Nutrition, growth, and reparation. The mechanism of locomotion, voice, and speech.

Constitution and functions of nervous system. Distinction of motor and sensory nerves or nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by nerves in action. Influence on contractile tissue. Functions of brain, spinal cord, and ganglia. Sensation, voluntary motion, reflex action. Inhibitory action. Influence of nervous system on heart and blood-vessels, and on secreting organs. Organs of the senses and their functions Reproductive organs and their functions. Changes produced in the ovum by impregnation. Outline of the development of the embryo and its envelopes. Nutrition of the fœtus. Changes which occur at birth in the fœtus and in the parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with age in the proportions of the body, in the skeleton, in the dentition, and in the reproductive apparatus.

Differences between man and woman other than in the reproductive organs.

Senile decay.

Somatic and molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Candidates must be prepared:—

To answer *vivâ voce* questions.

To examine and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs.

To make microscopical preparations of animal tissues and organs.

To prove their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, and glycogen.

To show their practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

ii. C.—Zoology.

The principal facts in the structure and development of the following groups of the animal kingdom :—

Protozoa		Mollusca
Cœlenterata		Nemathelminthes
Turbellaria		Onycophora
Trematoda		Myriapoda
Cestoda	Arthropoda	Arachnida
Nemertina		Hexapoda
Rotifera		Crustacea
Chætopoda		Echinodermata
Hirudinea		Enteropneusta
Gephyrea		Tunicata
Brachiopoda		Vertebrata
Polyzoa		

Meaning of the terms—species, variety, hybrid. Theory of descent based on natural selection. Leading facts of geographical distribution.

Candidates will be examined by means of written papers as well as *vivâ voce* questions, and will also be required to dissect and examine microscopically, and to draw and describe the preparations of such animals or parts of animals as may be placed before them, selected from a list of genera to be from time to time prescribed,* and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the groups above mentioned, and to write descriptions of them.

ii. D.—Geology (including Mineralogy and Palæontology).

The general distribution of land and water on the surface of the globe. The composition of sea-water. The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic basins. The chief ocean currents. Marine denudation. The formation of cliffs and beaches; of shingle, sand, and mud; transport and deposit of the products of denudation by the sea. The formation of mineral deposits by marine organisms. Inland seas; peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea. Ice-floes and shore-ice. The commoner materials of which the crust of the earth is made up: clay, quartz, sandstone, limestone, slate, gneiss, granite, trap.

Stratified and unstratified rocks, faults, dykes, metamorphism, cleavage. Average height of continents; direction and general character

* The following genera are those at present prescribed :—Earthworm, Leech, Prawn (external characters only), Scorpion, Centipede (external characters only), Cockroach, Fresh-water Mussel, Ray or dog fish (skeleton only), Frog, Pigeon or Fowl, Hare.

of the principal mountain chains. Water sheds. River and lake-basins Special characteristics of particular river-basins Area and general character of the North American lake-system. The great plains, steppes, tundras, pampas, Sahara, peatbogs.

Rainfall, denudation and transport of materials effected by rain and rivers, river-valleys, cañons, deltas, bars, lacustrine deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of lacustrine deposits. Snow and ice, glaciers and icebergs, as agents of denudation and transport. The atmosphere and its currents. Trade-winds and monsoons The air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters. The structure and mode of formation of volcanoes Volcanic products. Earthquakes Elevation of land Raised beaches The conditions of climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the equator.

Distribution of terrestrial plants and animals. Botanical and zoological provinces. Distinctive characters of floræ and faunæ of different regions. General distribution of marine plants and animals Fauna and flora of the deep sea The nature of the processes by which the remains of animals and plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch, river-gravels, drift, boulder-clay, characteristic fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch, the relations of the Miocene fauna and flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Nummulitic formation, its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch, extent of the chalk formation, the physical conditions under which it was produced. The relations of the Cretaceous fauna and flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations, the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of reptiles. Distinctive features of mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch

Rhætic and Triassic formations, conditions of deposition, distinctive organic remains, salt-beds.

Permian formation, its extent and relations, Palæozoic character of its invertebrate fauna, characteristic vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation, conditions of deposition, formation of coal, characteristic fauna and flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone, conditions of deposition, characteristic fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations. The earliest known forms of life, and the invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of lead, tin, iron, copper, silver, and gold.

Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of such portions of mineralogy as bear more immediately on geological questions and to possess a general knowledge of the geology of India They must

also be acquainted with the characters of the classes of extinct animals and the orders of extinct plants.

Candidates must be prepared to identify and describe specimens of the principal rocks and of the fossils characteristic of the formations above enumerated, and also the more important minerals.

To draw geological maps and sections, and to explain the meaning and application of models.

BRANCH IV.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.*

i.—Physiology.

The Nervous System.—Nerve tissues. Nerve stimulation and exhaustion. General plan of the nervous system in Mollusca, Arthrozoa, and Vertebrata. Proportionate development of the spinal cord and of the several encephalic centres in the ascending series of vertebrata. Nervous system of man. Sympathetic system. Cerebro-spinal system. Structure and functions of the spinal cord and of the several encephalic centres. Spinal and cranial nerves. Embryological development of the human encephalon, in so far as it throws light on the structural relations and functions of the full grown brain. Localization of functions in distinct portions of the brain. Phrenology. Spontaneous action. Reflex action. Unconscious cerebration.

The Muscular System.—Structure and functions of muscles. Muscle stimulation and exhaustion. Various kinds of muscles. The motive and locomotive apparatus. Muscular groups. The human hand. The vocal organs. Speech. Relation between the degree of development of the muscular system and that of the nervous system.

The Organs of Sense.—The organs of the five senses and of organic sensibility. Theory that they have all been developed out of one primitive form of sense organ.

ii.—Psychology and General Philosophy.

Definition, object-matter, and method. Provisional classification of mental phenomena. Connexion between body and mind. Brain and mind

Feeling.—General characteristics. The quantitative estimation of feelings. Fechner's Law.

Muscular Feelings. Sensations.—Classification of sensations and of the senses. Detailed account of the sensations of each class. Theory that all kinds of sensations are resolvable into one primitive form of sensibility.

Appetites. Instincts. Emotions.—Nature, origin, development, interpretation, and estimate. Theories of emotional expression. Classification of the emotions. Detailed description of the several classes of emotions. Theories of pleasure and pain

Intellect.—The more important classifications of the intellectual powers. (*a*) Intellect considered as comprising the faculties of perception, attention, memory, abstraction, imagination, conception,

* The answers in this branch will be judged according to their accuracy of thought and expression, and not according to their agreement or otherwise with any particular school.

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judgment, reasoning. (*b*) Intellect considered as comprising the sense of agreement, the sense of difference, and retentiveness. The laws of association Detailed exposition of their working.

Will.—Nature, origin, and growth. (*a*) The transcendental theory of will. (*b*) The experiential theory of will. Motives or ends. The relations of motives to one another. The law of their operation on the will. Desire. Its relation to will. Free will. Fatalism. Determinism. Belief. Its origin, psychological character, object, conditions, and tests. Relations of reason and faith.

Consciousness.—Relation to the mental faculties. Philosophical value of its testimony. Theory that the mind is always active. Theory of unconscious mental modifications. Phenomena of sleep, dreams, illusions, hallucinations, and hypnotism. Final classification of mental phenomena.

Origin of Knowledge.—Intuitionalism and Experientialism. The Universal Postulate. The philosophy of the Conditioned. Treatment of innate ideas by Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Leibnitz, Kant, and Mr. Herbert Spencer.

External Perception.—Analysis of the visual perception of distance and of extension. The qualities of matter. The relativity of knowledge.

Cosmological Theories.—Natural realism Hypothetical dualism. Idealism. Materialism. Absolute identity. Nihilism or phenomenalism.

The Doctrine of the Absolute.—An Absolute Being (*a*) as given in consciousness, (*b*) as existing beyond the sphere of consciousness. Criticism of the views of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Hamilton, J. S. Mill, and Mr. Herbert Spencer.

History of Philosophy.—Selected portion.

iii.—LOGIC.

The province and utility of Logic. Principal divisions, with a brief sketch of their history. Phenomena with which Logic deals. Relation between thought and language. Use and abuse of language.

Deduction.—*Names and Concepts.*—Import of names. Ambiguity of terms. Classification of names and detailed examination of each class. Concepts; their character and formation. Grades of generality. Perfection and imperfection of concepts. The predicables. Verbal and real predication.

Propositions.—Quantity. Quality Modality. Conditional and disjunctive propositions. Modern additions to propositional forms. Those arising from the quantification of the predicate. Those arising from the full recognition of contraries. Modes of notation Opposition. Immediate inference:—Greater to less in denotation and in connotation. Obversion. Conversion. Added determinants and complex conception. Synonymous propositions. The import of propositions. Examination of the principles known as the fundamental laws of thought.

Syllogisms.—Axiom of the syllogism. Different ways of stating it. Its ground. The syllogistic rules and their relation to the axiom. Mood. Figure. Special rules of each figure. Reduction.

Modes of notation. Conditional and disjunctive syllogisms. Hypothetical inference as mediate or immediate. Dilemma. Enthymeme. *Epicheirema. Prosyllogism. Episyllogism. Sorites. Modern additions* to the syllogistic forms:—Those arising from the quantification of the predicate. Syllogisms in extension and in comprehension. Syllogistic forms derived from full recognition of contraries. The numerically-definite syllogism. The functions and value of the syllogism. Deductive sciences and demonstrative evidence.

Induction.—Character of inductive reasoning and its relation to deduction. Ground of induction. Laws of nature. Uniformities of equality and of co-existence. Uniformities of causation. Law of causation. Causation as conservation of energy. Composition of causes. Elimination by observation and experiment. The experimental methods as expounded by J. S. Mill or Dr. Bain. Frustration of the experimental methods by plurality of causes and intermixture of effects. Elimination by chance. Theory of probability. The deductive method. Ultimate, derivative, and empirical laws. Explanation of laws of nature; its forms and limits. Fallacious explanations. Hypotheses: their function in science, the conditions of their legitimacy, and their test. Approximate generalizations and probable inference. Analogy. Credibility and incredibility. Evidence of the law of universal causation.

Definition.—Definition. Canons and methods. Undefinable notions. Function of general names. Requisites of a philosophical language. Classification. Its fundamental rule, and the difficulties in applying it in natural history. Natural and artificial classifications. Index classification. Serial classification. Fixed grades of generality in the natural history sciences. Species. How defined. Sequence and statement of descriptive characters. Logical division. Its application in natural history.

Fallacies. Their position in the science of Logic. Their classification. Examination of them in detail.

Realism, Conceptualism and Nominalism, treated historically and critically. The Categories of Aristotle. The art of observation and discovery. The classification of the sciences.

iv.—ETHICS

Theory of Ethics.—Relations of ethics to biology, psychology, and the science of society. Logical method. Phenomena with which ethics deals. Motive. Intention. Act. Morality and Law.

Foundation and Standard of Moral Distinctions. Classification of Ethical theories. (*a*) Intuitionalism. Different forms of it. Exposition and criticism. (*b*) Experientialism. Exposition and criticism of the foundations common to all hedonistic theories. (1) Egoistic hedonism, or the selfish theory. Exposition and criticism. (2) Universalistic hedonism, or utilitarianism. Exposition and criticism. Reconciliation of egoistic and of universalistic hedonism. Reconciliation of intuitionalism and experientialism.

Psychology of Ethics. The Moral Faculty. Origin and elementary constitution. Psychological character. Functions. Ground of its authority. Duty, or obligation. Virtue. (*a*) The intuitional theory of the mature conscience. How far conscience is a growth Analysis of the mo-

ral faculty. The ground of moral obligation. (*b*) The experiential theory of the mature conscience. Analysis of the moral faculty. Duty or obligation as an alleged residual phenomenon which defies analysis Verification of the above analysis by tracing the growth of the moral faculty in the individual, in the national life, and in the race. Disinterestedness: a real or only an apparent fact in human nature.

The Will. The bearing of free will, fatalism, and determinism on morality. Responsibility. The sanctions of morality. Their meaning and classification. Punishment. Grounds alleged for its infliction.

Applied Ethics.(*a*) The intuitional doctrine. (*b*) The utilitarian doctrine. Means for the attainment of happiness. Estimation of the relative values of different pleasures and pains. Distribution of happiness among different individuals. The hedonistic calculus. The classification of duties. The cardinal virtues of the ancients. Exposition of the fundamental duties as conceived (*a*) by intuitionists, and (*b*) by utilitarians. Conflict of duties. Casuistry.

Metaphysic of Ethics. The relation of morality to theology and religion. God and immorality as postulates of morality.

History of Ethics.—A general knowledge of a selected portion of the history of moral theory or practice, with a special study of one or more writers.

BRANCH V.

HISTORY.

i. COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY in their historical bearings.

Comparative Philology. Physiological and psychological basis. Organs of speech. Sounds. Phonetic changes (Grimm's law—laws of assimilation and elimination–accentuation). Writing--Alphabets. Word-formation. Roots. Parts of Speech. Gender. Number. Expressions indicative of time, place, mood. Syntactical structure. Relation of comparative philology to anthropology. Principles of classification—morphological—physiological. Tendencies to abstraction and concretion.

Ethnology. regarded as the science of the formation, distribution and classification of races,* and descriptive of their manners, customs, religion, language, mental and physical characteristics. Its methods and main features of its connection with (1) anthropology, (2) archæology, (3) comparative philology. Classification and description on the basis of anthropology; cranial development; facial angles; weight of brain; colour of hair, skin, eyes; term of life. Archæology—ancient weapons and implements. Pottery. Architecture.

ii. (*a*) ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS.

(*b*) HISTORY OF ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS.

iii. HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

iv. (*a*) A PERIOD OF MODERN HISTORY with the political geography of the period.

(*b*) HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN from A D. 1603.

v. AN ESSAY or essays on historical subjects.

vi. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Races.—Aryan, Semitic, Hamitic, Finnish-Ugrian, Chinese, Malayo-Polynesian, American.

[*Both in the essays and in the papers, attention will be paid to the philosophical and scientific aspects of history.*]

161. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure, together with questions on the history of English literature. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other (unless it be Sanskrit) shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English. But if the second language be Sanskrit, the second paper shall also contain questions on a prescribed portion of the history of Sanskrit Literature,* but these questions shall not bear more than one-fifth of the total marks allotted to that paper.

If the second language be a vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the vernacular and from the vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the candidate's ability in original prose composition.

The passage for translation from English into the vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

162. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

163. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

* The History of Indian Literature, by Prof. A. Weber, pages 175 to 232.

LANGUAGE BRANCH.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Firstday ...	10—1 2—5	English Poetry .....60 English Prose 60	200
Second day	10—1 2—3·30	English Language & Literature.50 English Composition.....30	
Third day..		Optional Language. *Classical.*	
	10—1 2—5	Text-books and Grammar .....60 Translation *.....60	120
		Vernacular.	
	10—1 2—4 4·5—5·5	Text-books and Grammar .....50 Translation .....40 Composition 30	120
		Total ...	320

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

Branch I.

Monday ...	10—12	Euclid and Geometrical Conics ...	30
	2—5	Algebra, Theory of Equations, and Plane Trigonometry	60
Tuesday ...	10—1	Analytical Conics	60
	2—5	Differential Calculus	60
Wednesday	10—1	Dynamics	80
Thursday...	10—1	Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Optics	60
	2—5	Spherical Trigonometry .....20 Astronomy .,..... 50	70
		Total...	420

Branch II.

Monday ...	10—1	Physics.....	70
	2—5	Theoretical Chemistry	50
Tuesday ...	10—1	Practical Chemistry	40
	2—5	Mixed Mathematics or Chemistry.	80
Wednesday	10—1	Advanced Physics or	
	9—1	Practical Chemistry	80
	2—5	Advanced Physics or Chemistry.	80
		Total...	400

* In the case of Sanskrit, the paper will consist of translation and the history of Sanskrit literature.

Branch III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	General Biology, written examination.....	60
	2—5	Do. do. ...	60
Tuesday ...	10—1	Botany, Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, written examination	80
	2—5	Do. do. ...	80
Wednesday	10—1	Do. practical examination...	60
	2—5	Do. do. ...	60
		Total...	400

Branch IV.

Monday ...	10—11·30	Physiology	30
	11·35—1·5	Deductive Logic	30
	2—5	Inductive Logic and Definition	60
Tuesday...	10—1	Psychology	70
	2—5	Do.	70
Wednesday	10—1	Theory of Ethics.....	70
	2—5	History of Ethics	70
		Total...	400

Branch V.

Monday ...	10—1	Ethnology and Comparative Philology	70
	2—5	Ancient and English Institutions.....	70
Tuesday ...	10—1	History of Middle Ages	70
	2—5	Modern History and History of Great Britain	70
Wednesday	10—1	Essay.....	50
	2—5	Political Economy	70
		Total...	400

164. Candidates shall be ranked for each branch in a separate list in the order of proficiency, as determined by the total marks obtained by each, *except in the 3rd class, in*

which the order shall be alphabetical, and shall be arranged in three classes in the language branch and in each optional branch :—

The 1st consisting of those who have obtained not less than *seven-twelfths* of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd of those who have obtained not less than *five-twelfths* of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd of those who have obtained not less than *one-third* of the aggregate number of marks.

In the language branch, candidates failing to obtain *one-third* of the number of marks assigned to English, or *one-third* of the marks assigned to the optional language, shall not pass.

In the optional branches, candidates failing to obtain *one-third* of the marks assigned to the branch selected, or *one-fourth* in each sub-division of that branch, shall not pass.

The sub-divisions of the several branches shall be as follows :—

Branch I.—(1) Pure Mathematics, (2) Mixed Mathematics.

Branch II.—(1) Physics, (2) Chemistry.

Branch III.—(1) General Biology, (2) Theoretical Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, (3) Practical Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology.

Branch IV.—(1) Physiology and Psychology, (2) Logic, (3) Ethics.

Branch V.—(1) Ethnology, Comparative Philology, and Institutions, (2) History Proper and Essay, (3) Political Economy.

Forms of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

LANGUAGE BRANCH.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Optional Language.	Number of marks obtained.		Total Number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.				
			200	120	320			

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

Register Number.			
Name of candidate.			
Optional Branch			
Number of marks obtained.			
Branch I.	Pure Mathematics.	230	
	Mixed Mathematics.	190	
	Total.	420	
Branch II.	Physics.	70	
	Theoretical Chemistry.	50	
	Practical Chemistry.	40	
	Physics and Mixed Mathematics.	240	
	Chemistry.	240	
	Total.	400	
Branch III.	General Biology.	120	
	Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, written examination.	160	
	Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, practical examination.	120	
	Total.	400	
Branch IV.	Physiology and Psychology, &c.	170	
	Logic.	90	
	Ethics.	140	
	Total.	400	
Branch V	Ethnology, Comparative Philology and Institutions.	140	
	History Proper.	190	
	Political Economy	70	
	Total.	400	
Total number of marks obtained.		400	
Whether passed or not passed.			
If passed, in what class ranked.			
Remarks.			

4.—Examination for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS.

165. An examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

166. Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or some other University in the British Empire.

167. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his Bachelor of Arts diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained that degree.

168. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of fifty rupees which shall cover the examination in any one of the branches of knowledge hereinafter specified. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations in the same or any other branch on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

169. The examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

170. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Master of Arts until he has passed in at least one of the following branches of knowledge; but while he may pass in two or more branches before he proceeds to the degree of Master of Arts he shall, in no case, be permitted to appear in two branches in the same year.

BRANCH I.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*a*) Pure Mathematics.

i. Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
ii. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
iii. Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, and 3.
iv. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
v Differential and Integral Calculus with Differential Equations.

(*b*) Natural Philosophy.

vi. Dynamics, including Kinematics, Kinetics, and Statics.
vii. Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.
viii. Geometrical Optics, with the Wave-theory of light.
ix. Plane Astronomy.

The book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and

Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

BRANCH II.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

One of the following at the option of the candidate :—

A.—PHYSICS. B.—CHEMISTRY.

A.—PHYSICS.

i. Physics, theoretical and practical.

ii. Mixed Mathematics.

iii. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (qualitative analysis).

iv. Scientific method, with special reference to the physical sciences

B.—CHEMISTRY.

i. Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. Qualitative analysis, including the use of the microscope and spectroscope. Quantitative analysis, inorganic and organic, including gas analysis. The practical examination shall include *vivâ voce* interrogation.

ii. Physics.

iii. Mineralogy, including the identification of the principal mineral species.

iv. Scientific method, with special reference to the physical sciences.

BRANCH III.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

One of the following at the option of the candidate :—

A.—BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

B.—ZOOLOGY, AND GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

i. Botany, theoretical and practical. The following Natural Orders are to be added to those of the B.A. syllabus :—Menispermaceæ, Polygalaceæ, Guttiferæ, Dipterocarpeæ, Meliaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Terebinthaceæ, Rosaceæ, Combretaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Plumbagineæ, Apocyneæ, Loganiaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Labiatæ, Laurineæ, Urticaceæ, (including the Moraceæ), Coniferæ, Zingiberaceæ, Orchideæ, and Amaryllidaceæ.

ii. Physiology, theoretical and practical.

iii. Scientific method, with special reference to the natural sciences

B.—ZOOLOGY, AND GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

i. Zoology, theoretical and practical.

ii. Geology and Physical Geography, theoretical and practical.

iii Scientific method, with special reference to the natural sciences.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on a subject selected by himself, connected with the natural sciences. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references

must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

BRANCH IV.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

i. General Theory.—A full and minute acquaintance with the whole course prescribed for the B.A. degree (the selected historical subjects being omitted), together with additional problems in each of the philosophical sciences, to be prescribed from time to time.

ii. History of Philosophy.—Selected portions.

iii. Selected authors or works.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on some philosophical subject selected by himself. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

BRANCH V.

HISTORY.

i. Ancient History.—A selected period or subject.

ii. Mediæval History.—A selected period or subject.

iii. Modern History.—A selected period or subject.

iv. History of India.—A selected period or subject.

v. A special historical subject or institution to be studied in detail.

vi. Some science auxiliary to history.

vii. The principles of International Law.

viii. Political Economy.

ix. An Essay on a subject connected with Political Economy to be appointed by the examiner.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on some historical subject selected by himself. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

BRANCH VI.

LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages or groups of languages at the option of the candidate:—

English.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian and Urdu.
Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	The Dravidian Languages

i. Principles of Comparative Philology.

ii. Growth and history of the languages or group of languages selected.

iii. History of the literature of the languages or group of languages selected.

iv. Text-books, to be prescribed by the Syndicate.

The selections shall be made from the following books or authors :-

1. *English* :—Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Cædmon, Layamon, Langlande, Barbour, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespere, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Dryden, Burns, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, Browning, Bacon, Hooker, Addison, Johnson, Gibbon, Burke, Scott, DeQuincey, Coleridge, Landor, Hallam, Carlyle, and Ruskin.

2. *Sanskrit* :—Rigveda with Sāyana's Commentary, one of the Upanishads with Commentary, Yāska's Nirukta, A'śvaláyana's Grihya Sūtra with Commentary, Pánini, Siddhāntakaumudí Vaiyākaranabhūshanasāra, Bhāshāparicoheda, Paribhāshenduśékhara, Kāvyaprakāśa, Sānkhyatattvakaumudí, Tarkasangraha with dīpikā, Muktāvali, Vedantasāra, Sarvadars'anasangraha, Manu, S'ukranīti, Mitākshará; Lalitavistāra, Śrīharshacaritra, Kādambarī, Bhagavadgitā, Śiśupālavadha, Naishadha, Mricchakatika, Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Murāri, Prasannarāghava, Vāsavadattā, &c.

3. *Greek*:—Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Aeschylus, Sophokles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Theokritus, Plato, Aristotle, Lysias, Isokrates, Demosthenes, Aeschines, Thukydides, Polybius.

4 *Latin* :—Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Verg., Horace, Persius, Lucan, Juvenal, Martial, Cicero, Seneca, Livy, Tacitus, Pliny, Quinctilian.

5. *Hebrew.* } Text-books will be prescribed, when wanted.
6. *Arabic.* }

7. *Persian* and *Urdu.*

Persian :—Mulla Jalal-ud-dín Muhaqqiq Davani (Akhlaq-i-Jalálí), Syed Fakhr-ud-dín Tusi (*Akh*laq-i-Nasiri), Asad Ulláh Khán Ghálib (Sih Nasr-i-Mirzá Ghálib), Ráqim-i-Mashhadi (Rasáil-i-Tu*gh*rá), Mirza' Abdul Qádir Bedil (Ruq'á-i Bedil), Nizami (Sikandar Námah, Ma*kh*zan-i-Asrár) Jámi (Tuhfat-ul-Ahrár), Háfiz (Deván-i-Háfiz), Mahmúd Shabistán (Gulshan-i-Ráz), Kháqáni (Qirán-us-sa'dain), Firdausi (Shah Námah), Faizi (Naldaman), Mhadi Ali Khán (Jahán Kushá-i-Nádiri), Ali (Waqái-i-Ni'matte*kh*an-i-Ali).

Urdu :—Fa*kh*r-ud-dín Husain Su*kh*un (Sarūsh-i-Su*kh*un) Mirza Rajab Ali Beg Surúr, (Gulzár-i-Surúr, Surúr-i-Sultáni), Goya (Bustán-i-Hikmat), Ja'far Ali Shíwan (Tilsm-i-Hairat), Afsos (Aráyish-i-Máhfil), Násikh (Deván-i-Nasi*kh*), Atish (Deván-i-A'tish), Mumin Khan (Kulliyát-i-Mumin), Ghálib (Deván-i-Ghálib), Sauda (Kulliyát-i-Sauda), Syed Ibráhím Zauq (Deván-i-Zauq), Asír (Deván-i-A'sír).

8. *Dravidian Languages.*

Tamil :—Chintāmani, Śilappadikáram, Śittambalakkòvai Tirumurugáttuppadai, Téváram, Tiruvásagam, Tiruvāymozhi (Nāláyirapprabandam), Kalládam, Dandiyalankáram, Nannúl with Virutti-

yurai, Tolgāppiyam with Commentary, Venbámálai (Purapporul), Vīrašózhiyam, Kárigai, Rámáyanam (Kamban), Kásíkandam, Prabódachandródayam, Tiruvilaiyádal Puránam, Nārkavirájanambi (Agapporul), Prabhulingalīlai, Pillaiperumálayyangár (8 prabandha), Kural, Náladiyār, Táyumānavar.

Telugu:—Vasucharitramu, Harivamśamus by Nātsanasōmana and Errápragada, Vishnuchittīyamu, Harischandranalopákhyánamu, Narasimhapuránamu by Errāpragada, Mārkandéyapuránamu by Māranna, Rághavapāndavíyamu, Kálápūrnódayamu by Pingalasūranna, Pāndurangamáhátmyamu by Rāmakrishnakavi, Vishnupuránamu by Vennelakanti Sūranna, Bhójarājíyamu by Anantakavi, S'ringára Naishadhamu and Kásíkhandamu by Srínátha, Kavijanaranjanamu by Adidamu Sūranna, Bháratamu (any two books), Bhágavatamu, Appakavíyamu, Narasabhúpálīyamu, Dašāvatáracharitramu, Rasikajanamanóranjanamu, Mándhátricharitramu, Prabhulingalíla, Rámábhyudayamu.

Kanarese:—Kádambari, Līlávati, Pampa Rámáyana, Jagannāthavijaya, Girijākalyána, Bhārata by old Pampa, Mallināthacharitra, Mitravindāgovinda, Anubhavarasáyana, Kávyāvalókana by Nágavarama, Sāradāvilása, Mādhaválankāra, Kavirājamárga, Sábdamánidarpana, Nāgavarmachandassu (edition by Kittel), Rājasékharavilása, Sabarašankaravilása, Jaimini Bhárata, Chennabasavapurána, Visvaparikshe, Lalitavistāra, Hémachandrakāvya, Uttararámáyana.

Malayalam:—Válmíki Rámáyanam, Bháratam, Bhágavatam, Adhyátma Rámáyanam, Vétálacharitam, Bháshánaishadhachampu, Prahlādacharitam, Krishnagátha, Vairágyachandrōdayam, Kóttayattu Kēralavarma Tamburan's Krimmíravadham, Nivátakavachavadham, Bakavadham and Kalyánasaugandhikam, Unnáyi Wáryar's Nalachritam, Ravivarmatambi's Kichakavadham, Dakshayágam and Uttarāsvayamvaram, Kēralavarmavaliyakóyiltamburán's Parašurámavijayam and Malayavallabhacharitram, Kártavíryárjunavijayam.

v. Essay on a subject prescribed by the examiners.

vi. Translation from the selected language into English, and from English into the selected language.

The essay on the subject prescribed by the examiners shall be written by candidates who take up English, Greek, or Hebrew; in English: by candidates who take up Sanskrit, Latin, or Arabic; in these languages respectively: by candidates who take up Persian and Urdu; in either of these languages at their option: by candidates who take up the group of Dravidian languages; in that language which they select as their first language.

A candidate who takes up English shall be required to translate from and into the optional language in which he has passed the Bachelor of Arts examination. He must also possess an acquaintance with the elements of Anglo-Saxon grammar.

A candidate who takes up the Dravidian group shall be required to show a thorongh acquaintance with the general structure of the Dravidian languages, and to undergo examination in the text-books prescribed for two of those languages. In choosing two languages of the group, the candidate shall take up the more advanced course in one language, which shall be known as his first language, and the less advanced course in the other, which shall be known as his second language.

The answers to all the papers, except that on translation into the selected language, shall be written in English, unless otherwise prescribed by the examiners; and in their valuation special attention will be paid to accuracy and elegance of expression.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on a subject selected by himself, connected with the language in which he appears. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

171. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the first branch, shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

172. The examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ..	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry ...	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry ...	150
Tuesday ...	10—1	Newton, and Differential Calculus .	150
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations .	150

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Wednesday ...	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Thursday ...	10—1	Dynamics	275
	2—5	Do.	
Friday ...	10—1	Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Optics	150
	2—5	Astronomy	125
Saturday ...	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
		Total..	1,700*

BRANCH II.A.

Monday ...	10—1	Theoretical Physics ...	450
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Practical Chemistry ...	100
Wednesday ...	10—1	Practical Physics	300
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday ..	10—1	Theoretical Chemistry ...	150
	2—5	Do.	
Friday ...	10—1	Mixed Mathematics ...	250
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday ..	10—1	Scientific Method	150
	2—5	Do.	
		Total...	1,400

BRANCH II.B.

Monday ...	10—1	Theoretical Chemistry ...	450
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Mineralogy	100
Wednesday ...	10—1	Practical Chemistry (Qualitative Analysis) ...	200
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday ...	10—1	Do. (Quantitative Analysis).	250
	2—5	Do.	
Friday ...	10—1	Physics	250
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday ...	10—1	Scientific Method	150
	2—5	Do.	
		Total...	1,400

* *N.B.* 1,700 = 1,400 Book-work + 300 Problems. See by-law, 173.

BRANCH III.A.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Theoretical Botany ... ... Do.	275
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Practical Botany ... ... Do.	275
Wednesday ...	10—1	Scientific Method	75
Thursday ...	10—1 2—5	Theoretical Physiology ... Do.	275
Friday ...	10—1 2—5	Practical Physiology ... Do. ...	275
Saturday ...	10—1	Scientific Method ... ... Dissertation	75 150
		Total...	1,400

BRANCH III.B.

Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Theoretical Zoology ... ... Do.	275
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Practical Zoology ... ... Do.	275
Wednesday ...	10—1	Scientific Method	75
Thursday ...	10—1 2—5	Theoretical Geology and Physical Geography ... ... Do.	275
Friday ...	10—1 2—5	Practical Geology and Physical Geography ... ... Do.	275
Saturday ...	10—1	Scientific Method ... ... Dissertation	75 150
		Total ...	1,400

BRANCH IV.

Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Psychology, &c., (theory) ... Do. ...	130 130
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Do. (History) ... ... Do. (authors, &c.) ...	120 100
Wednesday ...	10—1	Logic (theory)	120
Thursday ...	10—1 2—5	Do. (history) ... ... Do. (authors, &c.)	100 100
Friday ...	10—1 2—5	Ethics (theory) ... ... Do. (history)...	140 120
Saturday ...	10—1	Do. (authors, &c.) ... ... Dissertation	100 240
		Total ...	1,400

BRANCH V.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Ancient History	120
	2—5	Mediæval do.	120
Tuesday ...	10—1	Modern do.	120
	2—5	History of India	120
Wednesday ...	10—1	Historical Subject or Institution	120
Thursday ...	10—1	Science Auxiliary to History....	120
	2—5	International Law	120
Friday ...	10—1	Political Economy	220
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday ...	10—1	Essay on Political Economy ...	100
		Dissertation	240
		Total ...	1,400

BRANCH VI.

Monday ...	10—1	Comparative Philology ...	120
	2—5	History of Selected Language	120
Tuesday ...	10—1	Text-books	120
	2—5	Do.	120
Wednesday ...	10—1	Essay	100
Thursday ...	10—1	Text-books	120
	2—5	Do.	120
Friday ...	10—1	Translation from Selected Language	120
	2—5	Do. into do. ...	120
Saturday ...	10—1	History of Literature of Selected Language ...	100
		Dissertation	240
		Total...	1,400

173. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. on the whole, or 30 per cent. in any sub-division of a branch, shall not pass.

The sub-divisions of the several branches shall be as follows :—

Branch I.—(1) Pure Mathematics, (2) Mixed Mathematics.

Branch II.A.—(1) Physics, (2) Mixed Mathematics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Scientific Method.

Branch II.B.—(1) Chemistry, (2) Physics, (3) Mineralogy, (4) Scientific Method.

Branch III.A.—(1) Botany, (2) Physiology, (3) Scientific Method.

Branch III.B.—(1) Zoology, (2) Geology and Physical Geography, (3) Scientific Method.

Branch IV.—(1) Psychology, (2) Logic, (3) Ethics.

Branch V.—(1) Periods of History, (2) Science of History, (3) Political Economy.

Branch VI.—(1) Text-books, (2) Comparative Philology, History of Language and Literature, Essay, and Translation.

In Branch I. the candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both problem and book-work papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,500.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

| Register Number. | | |

From of statement to be submitted by the Examiners—(continued).

| Number of marks obtained | | |

5.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS.

174. An examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

175. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or some other University in the British Empire.

176. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B.A. diploma, (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the candidate has attended courses of lectures for two consecutive years subsequent to graduation in Arts upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

177. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of fifty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

178. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce.*

179. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

180. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Law of Evidence .....As prevailing in India.*
The Law of Contracts.
The Law of Torts .....Collett.
Equity Jurisprudence ..... Story and Snell.
Hindu Law ..... Sir Thomas Strange.
Muhammadan Law ....MacNaughten.

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

Criminal Law .....Mayne's Penal Code.
Procedure .....The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.
General Jurisprudence ...Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5, & 6; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix.

181. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Law of Evidence ..... Contracts	130 120
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Torts ..... Criminal Law	80 100
Wednesday ...	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday ...	10—1 2—5	Equity Jurisprudence ..... Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	120 100
Friday ...	10—1	General Jurisprudence.....	110
		Total ...	840

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

182. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.										Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence.	Vivâ voce.	Total.			
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120	960			

6.—Examination for the Degree of MASTER OF LAWS.

183. An examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

184. No person shall be allowed to appear for the Master of Laws degree examination unless he has passed the B.L. degree examination in this or some other University in the British Empire not less than two years previously.

185. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B L. diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that degree.

186. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of one hundred rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

187. The examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be conducted by printed or written papers.

188. The examiners shall mention in their question papers the marks assigned to the several questions in each subject prescribed for the examination.

189. Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws shall

be examined in the following subjects, and the questions may relate to the Codes of Substantive Law, which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature relating to those subjects of examination.

i. Jurisprudence—

(*a*) General Jurisprudence. (*b*) Principles and Theory of Legislation.

ii. Hindu Law.

iii. The Theory and the Law of Property and Obligations—

(*a*) The Law of Trust and Trustees. (*b*) The Law of Transfer of Property, including Testamentary and Intestate succession. (*c*) The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments. (*d*) The Law of Torts.

iv. Mercantile and Maritime Law.

v. Constitutional History of England.

vi. International Law—(*a*) Public. (*b*) Private.

vii. Roman Law.

viii. Evidence and Criminal Law.

190. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Jurisprudence	100
	2—5	Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, and Torts	120
Tuesday ...	10—1	Hindu Law	120
	2—5	Evidence and Criminal Law ...	120
Wednesday...	10—1	Law of Transfer of Property ...	110
	2—5	Law of Trusts and Trustees ...	110
Thursday ...	10—1	Mercantile & Maritime Law ...	110
	2—5	Constitutional History of England.	100
Friday ...	10—1	Public International Law ...	100
	2—5	Private International Law ...	100
Saturday ..	10—1	Roman Law	110
		Total ...	1,200

191. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty-six per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or forty per cent. on the whole, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.												Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Jurisprudence.	Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, and Torts.	Hindu Law.	Evidence and Criminal Law.	Law of Transfer of Property.	Law of Trusts and Trustees.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History of England.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Law.	Total.			
		100	120	120	120	110	110	110	100	100	100	110	1,200			

7.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

192. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required:—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies at some recognized school of medicine.

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

193. The first examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in July.

194. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

195. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-four rupees on each occasion.

196. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine for not less than two years after passing the Matriculation examination.

3. Of having attended courses of lectures on the following subjects :—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.
Physiology, one course of do. 70 lectures.
Chemistry, do. do. 70 do.
Materia Medica, do. do. 70 do.
Practical Chemistry, one course.
Practical Pharmacy, do.

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

197. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

198. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects .—Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica, Practical Chemistry, Practical Pharmacy.

199. The First L.M.S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Chemistry ...	60	Written examinations.
	2—5	Materia Medica..	40	
Tuesday .	10—1	Physiology ...	70	Written examinations.
	2—5	Anatomy ...	75	

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Friday ..	10—5	Chemistry* ...	40	Oral and practical examinations
		Materia Medica. Pharmacy ..	60	
Saturday ...	10—5	Physiology ..	30	An oral examination
		Anatomy ...	75	An oral & practical examination.
		Total ...	450	

200. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency, as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject,† or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.					Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Physiology.	Total.			
		100	150	100	100	450			

201. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination and the class in which he was placed.

SECOND L M.S. EXAMINATION.

202. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the second Monday in July.

203. Applications for admission to this examination, in

* Qualitative Analysis of the more commonly occurring inorganic bases and acids in solutions containing one base and one acid Three solutions shall be given.

† Chemistry and Practical Chemistry shall be considered to constitute one subject; also Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

204. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty-six rupees on each occasion.

205. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the first examination, and has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine for not less than four years after passing the Matriculation examination.

2. Of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery, two courses of not	less than	70	lectures each
Medicine, do.	do.	70	do.
Midwifery, &c , one course	do.	50	lectures.
Ophthalmology, do.	do.	30	do.
Hygiene, do.	do.	30	do.
Medical Jurisprudence,	do.	30	do.
Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.			

3. Of having attended the practice of a Midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months and lectures on Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital during three months.

206. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

207. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Ophthalmology, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, Operative and Minor Surgery.

208. The practical (clinical) examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners in those branches Each candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three operations upon the dead subject. He shall also apply apparatus for surgical injuries,

and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

209. The Second L.M.S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Medicine... ...	40	Written examinations.
	2—5	Surgery and Ophthalmology ...	40	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ...	40	Written examinations.
	2—4	Medical Jurisprudence	20	
Wednesday	10—12	Hygiene	20	A written examination.
Thursday...	7—10	Clinical Medicine.	40	A practical examination in Hospital.
Friday ...	10—5	Medicine... ...	30	Oral examinations.
		Surgery and Ophthalmology ...	30	
Saturday...	7—10	Clinical Surgery ..	40	A practical examination in Hospital.
	1—5	Operative Surgery	50	A practical examination.
Monday ...	7—9	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ...	30	An oral and practical examination.
	1—5	Medical Jurisprudence	10	Oral examinations.
		Hygiene	10	
		Total...	400	

210. The candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.									Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine.	Surgery and Ophthalmology.	Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery.	Hygiene.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Total.			
		70	70	70	30	50	30	40	40	400			

8.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

211. Candidates for the degree of M B. and C.M are required to have passed the First Arts examination of this or of some other recognized University, and subsequently to have been engaged during five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one Preliminary Scientific and two professional examinations.

The Preliminary Scientific examination must be passed before the commencement of the regular medical studies.

212. The following candidates shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Scientific examination or to devote more than four years to their professional studies after having taken their B.A. degree :—(*a*) Bachelors of Arts previous to 1886, who have taken Physical Science for their optional subject : (*b*) Bachelors of Arts of 1886-87 and subsequently, who have taken either Physical Science or Natural Science for their optional subject. Of the latter, however, those who have taken Physical Science must pass the examination in Botany, and those who have taken Natural Science the examination in Chemistry as laid down for the Preliminary Scientific examination, at least one year before appearing for the First M.B. and C.M. examination.

213. Candidates who have commenced their studies for the L.M.S. degree without having passed the First Arts examination, should they subsequently pass that test and desire to qualify themselves for the M.B. and C.M. degree,

will be permitted to count such professional courses as they had attended before passing the First Arts examination.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

214. The Preliminary Scientific examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in July.

215. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

216. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twenty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

217. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produces certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having completed his eighteenth year,
2. Of having attended the following courses :—

Chemical Physics and Chemistry (Inorganic Chemistry, Elements of Organic Chemistry)—one course of not less than 100 lectures.
Practical Chemistry—one course.
Botany—one course of not less than 40 lectures.

218. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

219. The examination in Systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only :—

Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (including Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

220. The Preliminary Scientific examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Chemical Physics and Chemistry.	80	A written examination
	2—5	Chemistry ...	100	A practical examination.*

* Qualitative analysis of the more commonly occurring inorganic bases and acids, in solutions containing one of each. Three solutions shall be given.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Tuesday ...	10—1	Botany	50	A written examination.
Thursday...	10—1	Chemical Physics and Chemistry.	40	Oral examinations.
	2—5	Botany	30	
		Total ..	300	

221. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject,* or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.			Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		Chemical Physics and Chemistry.	Botany.	Total.			
		220	80	300			

222. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination and the order of proficiency.

FIRST M.B. AND C.M. EXAMINATION.

223. The first M.B. and C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in July.

224. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

225. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

226. No candidate shall be admitted to this examin-

* Chemistry and Practical Chemistry shall be considered one subject.

ation unless he has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine for not less than two years after passing the Preliminary Scientific examination, or the examination accepted in lieu thereof, as provided in by-law 212.

2. Of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than 100 lectures each.
Physiology, do. do. 80 do.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics } one course of not less than 100 lectures.
Comparative Anatomy, do. do. 40 do
Practical Pharmacy, one course.

3. Of having dissected the whole human body.

227. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

228. The First M.B. and C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Comparative Anatomy	30	Written examinations.
	2—5	Materia Medica...	70	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Physiology ...	100	Written examinations.
	2—5	Anatomy... ...	150	
Friday ...	10—5	Comparative Anatomy	20	Oral and practical examinations.
		Materia Medica... Pharmacy ...	80	
Saturday...	10—5	Physiology ...	50	An oral examination.
		Anatomy... ...	100	An oral and practical examination.
		Total...	600	

229. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject,* or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

* Anatomy and Practical Anatomy shall be considered to constitute one subject, also Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.					Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		Anatomy.	Physiology	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy.	Total.			
		250	150	150	50	600			

230. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination and the order of proficiency.

SECOND M.B. AND C.M. EXAMINATION.

231. The Second M.B. and C M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in July.

232. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

233. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of forty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

234. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the First M.B. and C.M. examination, and has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine for not less than four years after passing the Preliminary Scientific examination, or the examination accepted in lieu thereof, as provided in by-law 212

2. Of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery, two courses of not less than 100 lectures each.
Medicine and Pathology, do. 100 do.
Midwifery, &c., one course of not less than 80 lectures.
Medical Jurisprudence, do. do 60 do.
Hygiene, do. do. 40 do.
Opathalmic Medicine and Surgery, one course of not less than 40 lectures.
Operative Surgery, one course.
Clinical Surgery, three courses of not less than 40 lectures each.
Clinical Medicine, do. do. 40 do.

3. Of having attended the surgical and medical practice of a recognized hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine.

4. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital during six months.

5. Of having attended the practice of a Midwifery hospital during three months, and of being competent to attend cases of labour.

6. Of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body.

235. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

236. The Second M.B. and C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Medicine and Pathology... ... Surgery	100 100	Written examinations.
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children . Medical Jurisprudence	70 50	Written examinations.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hygiene ... ... Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	70 50	Written examinations.
Thursday..	7—10	Clinical Medicine	100	A practical examination in Hospital.
Friday ...	10—5	Medicine and Pathology ... Surgery ...	50 50	Oral examinations.
Saturday...	7—10 1—5	Clinical Surgery... Operative Surgery	100 75	A practical examination in Hospital. A practical examination.
Monday ...	7—9 1—5	Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children ... Medical Jurisprudence .. Hygiene ..	30 25 30	An oral & practical examination. Oral examinations.
Tuesday ...	7—10	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	50	An oral & practical examination in Hospital.
		Total...	950	

237. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus, to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

238. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Regd'er Number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.										Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine and Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Surgery.	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Operative Surgery.	Total.			
		150	100	100	150	100	75	100	100	75	950			

9.—Examination for the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

239. Any person who has obtained the degree of M.B. and C.M. in this or any other recognized University in the British Empire, and has been engaged for three years in the practice of his profession subsequently to having taken that degree, or who, being also a graduate in Arts of this or any other recognized University in the British Empire, has been engaged for two years in the practice of his profession subsequently to having taken the

degree of M.B. and C.M., may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine; provided that he shall have submitted to the Medical Faculty a thesis or dissertation treating of any branch of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, or Sanitary Science which he may have made the special subject of study since passing the said M.B. and C.M. examination, and certified on honor to have been composed entirely by himself; that such thesis or dissertation shall be approved of by the Faculty; and that he shall be prepared, if called upon, to defend or explain the said thesis before the Faculty. The thesis must be lodged with the Registrar not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the Convocation at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

240. No thesis will be approved of by the Medical Faculty which does not contain either the results of original observation in the subjects named or in some of the sciences embraced in the curriculum for the M.B and C.M. degree; or else a full digest and critical exposition of the researches of others on the subject selected by the candidate, accompanied by precise references to the works quoted, so that verification may be facilitated.

241. Each candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two doctors of Medicine or two Fellows of the University, and certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

242. Applications for admission to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, together with the testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the Convocation at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

243. No candidate shall be registered unless he shall have previously paid a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to satisfy the Faculty or to present himself to take up his degree at the time fixed shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but if he has been approved by the Faculty he may present himself on a future occasion to receive his degree on payment of a further fee of ten rupees.

10.—Examination for the Degree of LICENTIATE IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

244. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary

Science must have passed the examination for the degree of M.B. and C.M., or L.M.S. of this or some other recognised University, or must be Medical Practitioners registered under the law existing in Great Britain.

245. The examination for the degree of L.S.Sc. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in July.

246. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

247. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of forty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

248. Candidates must produce certificates for having attended the following courses :—

General Pathology, one course of not less than 40 lectures.
Hygiene, do. do.
Analytical Chemistry, a practical course of not less than 6 months.
Sanitary Engineering, one course.

249. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

i.—Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic and organic chemistry. In the practical examination each candidate shall be required to perform not less than two analyses; this examination shall include qualitative analyses of air, detection of gaseous emanations and other impurities in the atmosphere; analyses of water for domestic use, and of the nature and amount of its mineral and organic constituents; detection, chemical and microscopical, of adulteration in articles of food and drink.

ii.—Experimental Physics.

Properties of matter; hydraulics and hydrostatics in reference to water-supply, drainage, and sewerage; pneumatics in relation to warming, cooling, and ventilation of houses; light and heat in relation to sanitation; meteorology, and methods of making meteorological observations.

iii.—Sanitary Law.

The laws regarding Public Health enacted in Great Britain and in India; the Famine and Jail Codes; the Military regulations; and the duties of Health Officers and of Port Surgeon.

iv.—Vital Statistics.

Statistical methods and data in reference to India, more especially to the Madras Presidency.

v.—General Pathology, including Bacteriology.

The history of epidemic and endemic diseases, their geographical distribution and relations to climatic and geological conditions. The methods used in bacteriological investigations.

vi.—Hygiene.

The causation and prevention of disease; conditions of healthy nourishment, lodgment, and activity; the hygiene of public and private buildings and of particular occupations; quarantine; hospitals for infectious diseases; conveyance of the sick; vaccination; prostitution; diseases of animals and vegetables in their relation to the health of man; famine diseases; poisons in manufactures in commercial and domestic use.

vii.—Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering.

Collection, removal, and disposal of town refuse and excreta; conservancy of parcharies, slaughter-houses, markets, cattle yards and dairies, public washing places, tanks, and river beds; removal and disposal of the dead; general principles of the construction of buildings, of sewerage, drainage, and water-supply works, and of ventilation and lighting.

viii.—Drawing and Mensuration.

Candidates will be expected to understand plans, sections, and estimates of public and private buildings, mines, water and sewerage works; to draw rough figured plans from existing works; and to have a knowledge of engineering terms. Mensuration of planes and simple solids

250. The examination for the degree of L.S. Sc. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assigned to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Experimental Phy- [sics.	50	Written examina- [tions.
	2—5	Chemistry.	50	
Tuesday...	10—1	Sanitary Law.	50	Do.
	2—5	Vital Statistics.	50	
Wednesday	10—1	General Pathology	75	Do.
	2—5	Hygiene.	100	
Thursday...	10—1	Sanitation and Sanitary Enginrg.	100	Written examination.
	2—5	Drawing and Mensuration.	50	Practical examination.
Fri. & Sat.	10—5	Chemistry.	100	Do.
Monday ...	10—1	General Pathology	75	Do.
		Special report on the sanitary condition of some actual locality.	150	A written report to be submitted not later than the 3rd Wednesday in July.
		Total ...	850	

251. The candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes :—

The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than seventy-five per cent. of an aggregate number of marks ;

The second consisting of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.										Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Physics	Chemistry.	Sanitary Law.	Vital Statistics.	General Pathology.	Hygiene.	Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering.	Drawing and Mensuration.	Special Report.	Total.			
		50	150	50	50	150	100	100	50	150	850			

11.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

252. An examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

253. Candidates for the degree of B.C.E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Arts examination, either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

254. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Arts examination, and, unless specially exempted from so doing, a certificate from the

Head of some college or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination, and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the First Arts examination. Applications for exemption from the production of the latter certificate should be forwarded not earlier than the 1st July immediately preceding.

255. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

256. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

257. Candidates for the degree of B.C.E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V., and VI., *or* VII and VIII. :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

i.—Mathematics.

Algebra.—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical quantities. Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them. Surds. Algebraic Proportion and Variation. Permutations and Combinations. Binomial Theorem. Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions. Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount. Calculation and use of Logarithms.

Geometry—Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI. to proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy deductions.

Plane Trigonometry.—The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes. The construction of tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii.—Natural Philosophy.

Statics and Dynamics—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus. Composition and resolution of forces in one plane. The centre of gravity. The mechanical powers and their principal applications. Virtual velocities. Friction, and the rigidity of cords. The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another. Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the simple pendulum. Unit of work; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.—Treated as in the case of statics and dynamics. Equilibrium and pressure of fluids, elastic and non-elastic. Specific gravity. The application of hydrostatic and pneumatic principles to the examination of a steam engine, barometer. thermometer, common pump, forcing pump, condenser, hydraulic press, fire engine, diving bell, and siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the barometer.

Hydraulics.—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances. Effects of vena contracta. Flow of water in rivers and canals, and over weirs and calingulas. Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii.—Mensuration and Estimate-making.

Mensuration of planes and solids. Preparation of estimates for roads, canals, and masonry-work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv.—Surveying and Levelling.

Surveying with the chain, with prismatic compass and chain, with theodolite and chain and with circumferentor and chain. Keeping a field book and plotting. The theory and practice of levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y level and Troughton and Simms' level; also the keeping a field book and drawing sections. Measurement of heights by means of the aneroid and the mountain barometer.

v.—Constructive Engineering.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength. The equilibrium of arches and roofs. Stability of abutments, piers and retaining walls. Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for buildings, brick bridges, stone bridges, weirs, calingulas, sluices, canals, locks, and roads. General principles of carpentry, smith's work, iron founding and casting.

vi.—Architectural and Topographical Drawing.

Plans, elevations, and sections of buildings, bridges, locks, aqueducts, calingulas, and all kinds of sluices Plans of road surveys. Maps of general surveys.

vii.—Mechanical Engineering.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery. Expedients for

transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power. The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power. The construction and working of all classes of steam engines. The management of workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labor in carpentry, smith's work, iron founding and casting.

viii.—MACHINE DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as crabs, cranes, lathes, dredges, punching and shearing machines, pile drivers, and steam engines of all classes. Drawing of all kinds of tools. Working drawings of the component parts of machines.

258. *Scheme of Examination for the B.C.E. degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday...	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling.	150	*Vivâ voce* included.
Tuesday.	10—1 2—5	Constructive engineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics ... Estimating ...	100 50	
Thursday	10—1	Euclid & Algebra	125	Algebra ... =50 Euclid ... =75
	2—5	Mensuration and Plane Trigonometry.	125	Mensuration =50 Plane Trig ... =75
Friday ...	10—1	Architectural Drawing ...	50	
	2—5	Topographical Drawing ...	50	
Saturday	10—1	Statics and Dynamics ...	150	Each 75.
	2—5	Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.	100	Hydrostatics =60 Pneumatics =40
		Total ...	1,200	

259. To qualify for the degree of B.C.E., candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each branch, and one-half of the aggregate number. Further in branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a candidate to pass.

260. The passed candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for the degree.

The names of the candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each; but the examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the differnce between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.									Passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class placed.	Remarks.
		Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-Making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.			
		200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1,200			

12.—Examination for the Degree of LICENTIATE IN TEACHING.

261. An examination for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in March.

262. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching must have graduated in this or some other University.

263. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 5th January preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his graduate's diploma, and, unless specially exempted from so doing, a certificate of having attended a full course of two terms at a Normal Institution authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or of having attended a full term at such Normal institution and having thereafter

practised his profession for a period of at least six months. By special order of the Senate exemption from the production of such certificate may be granted in the case of persons who have, for a period of ordinarily not less than two-and-a-half years, been continuously on the regular teaching staff of a high school or college.

264. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of fifty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

265. The examination shall be both theoretical and practical. The theoretical portion of the examination shall by be means of printed papers.

266. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

I. Principles of Education.

1. The relation of education to the science of mind.
2. The various modes of mental activity and their connection with bodily structures and functions.
3. The relation of the teacher to each mode of mental activity.
4. Characteristics of different ages :—

(*a*) Infancy and Childhood.—Activity, impressibility, imitativeness, memory, imagination, emotional susceptibilities, sympathy. Early manifestations of will and growth of voluntary power. The infant conscience, its character, and the laws of its development.

(*b*) The school age strictly so-called. The modifications which the mental characteristics of childhood undergo in passing into and throughout the school period. Perception, observation, attention, memory, abstraction, generalization, inagination, conception, judgment, reasoning, as related to school-life. The predominant emotions of the school-age and the uses that may be made of them in intellectual and moral culture. The æsthetic emotions. The formation of habits of thought, feeling, and action. Pleasure and pain as motive powers at the teacher's disposal.

(*c*) The period succeeding the school-age when the study of science becomes possible. The great development of the powers of concentration, abstraction, generalization and reflection, which characterizes this period. The scientific imagination The deepening and expansion of the emotional nature. The circumstances that tend to give to the character its definitive form.

5. The natural order of the acquisition of knowledge during these periods respectively, as determined by the order of development and the laws of the growth and operation of the intellectual faculties.

II. History of Education.

1. History of education (general), education in Europe from the rise of the Universities to the present time—

(*a*) Monastic schools, their management and course of instruction. The origin and development of the Universities

(*b*) The Revival of Letters, and its educational effects, *e.g.*, the Latin schools.

(*c*) The Reformation, and the partial provision for popular education in Protestant countries.

(*d*) The educational work of the Jesuits, and the educational work of the Jansenists.

(*e*) Changes effected under the influence of Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Frœbel, and the chief British writers on education.

(*f*) The present state of educational practice as exhibited in Germany, Great Britain, and India.

2. Special periods or writers to be prescribed from time to time.

III. Methods of Teaching and School-management.

(1) The site, structure, fitting and furniture of school buildings. (2) Sanitary conditions of effective teaching. (3) Physical exercises (4) Books and appliances. (5) Registers and returns. (6) Organizations of schools. (7) Classification of scholars. (8) Means for securing discipline, order, regularity and punctuality. (9) Distribution of school-work among the teachers. (10) The apportionment of time. (11) Order and correlation of studies. (12) The art of questioning as a means of instruction. (13) The use of lectures of catechetical *vivâ voce* teaching from a text-book, and of catechetical *vivâ voce* teaching without a text-book. (14) Methods of teaching and of illustrating each of the subjects in an ordinary school course, with special reference to the English and vernacular languages (including all the various branches of instruction falling under those two heads), mathematics, geography, history and physical science. (15) Preparation of teaching notes. (16) Examination, *vivâ voce* and in writing. (17) The management of a class. (18) The use of the black-board and other material appliances.

267. Candidates who have passed the theoretical part of the examination shall be examined as to their practical skill in the management of a class and in teaching. This shall be tested by their teaching a class in the presence of at least two of the examiners Candidates shall not be approved by the examiners unless they have given satisfactory evidence of their ability to manage a class and to give *vivâ voce* instruction up to a standard not higher than that of the Matriculation examination in :—

1. Language (English and an optional Language).
2. Mathematics.
3. One of the following at the option of the candidate:—(*a*) Elementary Physics, (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) History, and Geography.

268. The written examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours	Subjects	Marks
Monday ...	10—1	Principles of Education ...	60
	2—5	Do. do. ...	60
Tuesday ...	10—1	History of Education ...	60
	2—5	Do. do. ...	60
Wednesday.	11—1	Method and School management.	60
	2—4	Do. do. ...	60
		Total ...	360

269. Candidates who obtain not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks in the written examination shall, after the examiners have taken into account the manner in which they have acquitted themselves in the practical examination, be arranged alphabetically in a first and a second class.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the aggregate number of marks in the written examination shall not pass.

Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register number	Name of candidate	Optional language and subject for practical examination	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.

1.

MATRICULATION.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c)	
Religion.	
Address.	
High School from which candidate appears.	
Present position or occupation.	
Where to be examined.	
Optional language.	

II.

F.A.

Name.	English.	
	Vernacular.	
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion		
Address.		
Date of passing the Matriculation examination.		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation examination, and time at each.	Colleges in chronological order	Time.
Present position or occupation.		
Where to be examined.		
Optional language.		

III. B.A.

Language Branch and an Optional Branch.

Name.	English.		
	Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.			
Name and occupation of father or guardian.			
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)			
Religion.			
Address.			
Date of passing the First in Arts examination.			
College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the F.A. examination, and time at each.	Colleges in chronological order.	Time.	
Present position or occupation.			
Optional language.			
Whether the candidate means to appear at the examination in January next; and if so, in what Optional Branch.			
Where the candidate wishes to be examined in the Language Branch.			

Optional Branch alone.

Name.	English.		
	Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.			
Name and occupation of father or guardian.			
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)			
Religion.			
Address.			
Date of passing the Language Examination.			
College or colleges at which candidate has studied for the examination, and time at each.	Colleges in chronological order.	Time.	
Present position or occupation.			
Optional Branch. (If the fee has been previously paid, the date of such payment should be given.)			
Optional Branch or Branches, if any, in which the candidate has already passed.			

IV. M.A.

Name.	English.	
	Vernacular.	
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of receiving the B.A. degree.		
College or colleges, if any, at which candidate has studied for this examination.		
Present position or occupation.		
Branch. (If Branch VI. what language or languages.)		
Branch or Branches, if any, in which the candidate has already passed.		

V.
B.L.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of receiving the B A. degree.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.	Colleges in chronological order. / Time.
Present position or occupation.	

VI.
M.L.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of receiving the B.L. degree.	
College or colleges (if any) at which candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

VII.
First L.M.S.

Name	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the Matriculation examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

VIII.
Second L.M.S.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.	
Religion.	
Address	
Date of passing the First L.M.S. examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

IX.
PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the F.A. or B.A. examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

X.
First M.B. & C.M.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific or B.A. degree examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the Preliminary Scientific examination, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

XI.

Second M.B. & C.M.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the First M.B. & C.M. examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the First M.B. & C.M. examination, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

XII.

M.D.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion	
Address.	
Date of obtaining the M.B. & C.M. degree.	
Period during which candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving the M.B. & C.M. degree.	
Present position or occupation.	

XIII.

L.S.Sc.

Name.	English
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of obtaining the M.B. and C.M. or L.M.S. degree.	
College or Colleges at which candidate has studied since qualifying in Medicine, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

XIV.

B.C.E.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age.	
Name and position of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	
Town or village where resident.	
Date of passing the F.A. examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his studies in Civil Engineering, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	
Optional subject.	

XV.

L.T.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
University, and date of graduation.	
Normal Institution where candidate has studied.	
Institution where candidate has been employed since leaving the Normal Institution.	
High School or College where candidate has been employed. [*For candidates who have not received a Normal training.*]	
Optional language and subject for practical examination.	
Present position or occupation.	

271.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

Appointed by the Senate.

CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's dress gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR.

A black silk-laced gown.

A black cloth academic cap.

SENATE.

A black silk gown, and a scarf of scarlet silk four inches wide, with a fringe of the same color three inches deep.

A black velvet academic cap, or either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border.

GRADUATES.

Graduates who are in the habit of wearing native costume shall be clothed in white, and shall wear either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border. All those who wear European costume shall wear either a black cloth academic cap or a turban of the above description.

Bachelor of Arts.

A gown made of black stuff, cut like the Cambridge B.A gown.

A hood made of black silk edged with crimson silk.

Master of Arts.

A gown made of black silk, cut like the Cambridge M.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk lined with crimson silk

Bachelor of Laws.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with purple silk.

Master of Laws.

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of purple silk.

Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk edged with light blue silk

Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with light blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of light blue silk.

Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with orange silk.

Licentiate in Teaching.

A gown pertaining to the B.A. or M.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with gold-colored silk.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.

A gown made of white silk, with scarlet cloth facings.

A hood made of scarlet silk.

RULES OF AFFILIATION.

272. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University of Madras in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

273. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

274. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the Principal or other responsible authority.

275. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate.

276. The application must contain—

(*a*) A statement showing the present staff of teachers, the course of study in the Faculty in which affiliation is desired, and the days on which the terms of the institution begin and end.

(*b*) A declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance of there being a fair prospect that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years.

277. The Syndicate will, once in three years, revise the list of affiliated institutions; and, in the event of an institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to possess the means of educating up to the prescribed standard, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from such institution.

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED UNDER SECTION XII. OF THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

278. The grant of the Term Certificate shall be entirely at the discretion of the authorities of the various affiliated Colleges, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The certificate shall not be granted in ordinary cases unless a student has attended three-fourths of the number of working days in a term, and shall not be granted in any case unless a student has attended two-thirds of the number of working days in a term.

(*b*) The certificate shall not be granted unless a student has completed the course of instruction to the satisfaction of the authorities of his college.

In counting attendance for the first term of the first and third years of the college course, that term shall be held to begin, in the case of each student who has passed the Matriculation or First Arts examination immediately preceding, on the *seventh* day after a list, prepared and signed by the Registrar, of the candidates who have passed the said Matriculation or First Arts examination may reach, in ordinary course of post, the station at which the said student has been examined.

279. If a student who has been refused a certificate should appeal to the University against such refusal, the Syndicate shall be prepared, if they see cause, to admit him to examination as a private student.

280. The certificate shall be drawn up in the form given below :—

I hereby certify that ....
attended the Junior F.A. Class of the..... .....*College*
during the first term of 188

Signature ....

I hereby certify that ....
attended the Junior F.A. Class of the .... *College*
during the second term of 188

Signature... ....

I hereby certify that. . . ..
attended the Senior F.A Class of the .. ..*College*
during the first term of 188

Signature..... ....

I hereby certify that. ....
attended the Senior F.A. Class of the . ...*College*
during the second term of 188

Signature, ...

I hereby certify that..... .....
attended the Junior B.A. Class of the..... .....*College*
during the first term of 188 , *his Optional Branch being*.....
Signature.....

I hereby certify that..... .....
attended the Junior B.A. Class of the... .....*College*
during the second term of 188 , *his Optional Branch being*..... ....
Signature.....

I hereby certify that..... .....
attended the Senior B A. Class of the.....*College*
during the first term of 188 , *his Optional Branch being*.....
Signature..... .....

I hereby certify that.....
attended the Senior B.A. Class of the.....*College*
during the second term of 188 , *his Optional Branch being*.....
Signature.....

281. Certificates for the medical examinations shall be drawn up in the following manner :—

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

I certify that..... .....,
to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.
(Signed)

I certify that..... .....
has been engaged in medical studies for a period of not less than two years since passing the Matriculation examination of the.....
University.
(Signed)
Principal of School of Medicine.

I certify that.....
has attended two courses of lectures on Anatomy, each course comprising not less than 70 lectures.
(Signed)
Professor of Anatomy.

I certify that..... .....
has attended a course of not less than 70 lectures on Physiology.
(Signed)
Professor of Physiology.

I certify that..... .....
has attended one course of not less than 70 lectures on Chemistry, and a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry.
(Signed)
Professor of Chemistry.

I certify that.....
has attended a course of not less than 70 lectures on Materia Medica.
(Signed)
Professor of Materia Medica.

I certify that..... .....
has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.
(Signed)
Professor of Pharmacy.

I certify that.....
has dissected during two winter sessions, and has completed the dissection of the human body.
(Signed)
Professor of Anatomy.

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

I certify that..... .....
has been engaged in medical studies for a period of not less than four years since passing the Matriculation examination of the..... University.
(Signed)
Principal of School of Medicine

I certify that..... ....
has attended two courses of lectures on Surgery, each course comprising not less than 70 lectures.
(Signed)
Professor of Surgery.

I certify that. ....
has attended two courses of lectures on Medicine, each course comprising not less than 70 lectures.
(Signed)
Professor of Medicine.

I certify that..... .. ..
has attended a course of not less than 50 lectures on Midwifery.
(Signed)
Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that..... ....
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Ophthalmology.
(Signed)
Professor of Ophthalmology.

I certify that... ... ...
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Hygiene.
(Signed)
Professor of Hygiene.

I certify that.. ....has
attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.
(Signed)
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

I certify that..... ....
has attended a course of instruction in Operative and Minor Surgery.
(Signed)
Professor of Surgery.

I certify that..... ... .
has attended the practice of a Midwifery hospital for not less than three months, and has conducted not less than twelve labor cases.

(Signed)

Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that . ...
has attended the medical practice of a recognized hospital for a period of not less than twenty-four months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance

(Signed)

Professor of Medicine.

I certify that..
has attended the surgical practice of a recognized hospital for a period of not less than twenty-four months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

(Signed)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that.. . ...
has attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital for a period of not less than three months.

(Signed)

Professor of Ophthalmology

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

I certify that. .. . .,
to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his eighteenth year.

(Signed)

I certify that.. .. ..
has attended a course of not less than 100 lectures on Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry with the Elements of Organic Chemistry and a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry.

(Signed)

Professor of Chemistry

I certify that.. ... .
has attended a course of not less than 40 lectures on Botany.

(Signed)

Professor of Botany.

FIRST M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

I certify that.. .. ..
has been engaged in medical studies for a period of not less than two years since passing the Preliminary Scientific examination (or the examination accepted in lieu thereof).

(Signed)

Principal of School of Medicine.

I certify that.. .. . .
has attended two courses of lectures on Anatomy, each course comprising not less than 100 lectures, and has completed the dissection of the human body.

(Signed)

Professor of Anatomy

I certify that.. ....
has attended two courses of lectures on Physiology, each course comprising not less than 80 lectures.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that..... ....
has attended one course of not less than 100 lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

I certify that ....
has attended one course of not less than 40 lectures on Comparative Anatomy.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Comparative Anatomy.

I certify that. ....
has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Pharmacy.

SECOND M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

I certify that..... ....
has been engaged in medical studies for a period of not less than four years since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination (or the examination accepted in lieu thereof).

(*Signed*)

Principal of School of Medicine.

I certify that.. ....
has attended two courses of lectures on Surgery, each course comprising not less than 100 lectures.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that ... .
has attended two courses of lectures on Medicine and Pathology, each course comprising not less than 100 lectures.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Medicine and Pathology.

I certify that.. ....
has attended a course of not less than 80 lectures on Midwifery, &c.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that..... ....
has attended a course of not less than 60 lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

I certify that..... ....
has attended a course of not less than 40 lectures on Hygiene.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Hygiene.

I certify that.. ....
has attended a course of not less than 40 lectures on Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Ophthalmology.

I certify that..... ....
has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that.....
has attended three courses of lectures on Clinical Surgery, each course comprising not less than 40 lectures.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that .....
has attended three courses of lectures on Clinical Medicine, each course comprising not less than 40 lectures.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Medicine.

I certify that.. ... ...
has attended the medical practice of a recognized hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Medicine.

I certify that.. . ...
has attended the surgical practice of a recognized hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that..... .. ..
has attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital during six months.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Ophthalmology.

I certify that..... .. ..
has attended the practice of a Midwifery hospital during three months, and is competent to attend labor cases.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that.. . ...
has performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body.

(*Signed*)

Professor of Surgery.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First Examination in Arts.

1. American Lutheran Mission College, Guntur.
2. Calicut College.
3. Church Mission College, Tinnevelly.
4. Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.
5. Coimbatore College.
6. Cuddalore do.
7. Ernakulam College and High School.
8. Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
9. Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
10. Jaffna Central School, Ceylon.
11. Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
12. Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
13. Maharaja's College, Mysore.
14. Do. do. Pudukota.
15. Mangalore College.
16. Native College, Berhampore.
17. Native College, Madura.
18. Noble College, Masulipatam.
19. Pasumalai College, Madura.
20. Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada.
21. Salem College.
22. Shimoga College.
23. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.
24. St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.
25. St. Mary's College, Madras.
26. S.P.G. College, Madras.
27. Victoria College, Palghat.
28. Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam.
29. Wesleyan Mission College, Madras.

Bachelor of Arts.

1. Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
2. Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
3. Central College, Bangalore.
4. Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
5. Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.
6. Kumbakonam College
7. Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
8. Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
9. Nizam College, Haidarabad (Deccan).
10. Pachaiyappa's College.
11. Presidency College.
12. Rajahmundry College.
13. S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

14. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
15. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
16. St. Peter's College, Tanjore.

Licentiate in Teaching.

1. Teachers' College, Madras.

FACULTY OF LAW.

1. Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
2. Presidency College.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. Medical College, Madras

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

1. Civil Engineering College, Madras.

CLASSIFICATION OF AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE DATES ON WHICH THEIR TERMS COMMENCE AND END.

For the purpose of granting the attendence certificates required under by-law 278, the institutions affiliated to the University in Arts have been classified in the following manner with reference to the dates on which their terms commence and end :—

I. The first and third terms begin on the Wednesday after the 24th January and end on the Thursday after the 12th April, or on that date when it falls on Thursday The second and fourth terms begin on the Wednesday after the 12th June and end on the Friday before the 15th December in the case of the junior F.A. and B.A. classes, on the Friday before the 1st December in the case of the senior F.A. class, and on the Friday before the 20th November in the case of the senior B.A. class.

Calicut College ; Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut ; High School and College, Ernakulam ; Mangalore College ; St Aloysius' College, Mangalore ; Salem College ; Pasumalai College, Madura ; Maharaja's College, Trivandrum ; Victoria College, Palghat

II. The first and third terms begin on the same date as Class I and end on the Thursday after the 19th April, or on that date when it falls on Thursday. The second and fourth terms begin on the Wednesday after the 19th June and end on the same dates as Class I.

Native College, Berhampore ; Hindu College, Vizagapatam ; Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum ; Rajahmundry College ; Noble College, Masulipatam ; Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada ; Lutheran Mission College, Guntur ; Nizam College, Haidarabad ; St. Joseph's College, Bangalore ; Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore

III. The first and third terms begin on the same date as Class I. and end on the Thursday after the 30th April, or on that date when it falls on Thursday. The second and fourth terms begin on the Wednesday after the 30th June and end on the same dates as Class I.

Church Mission College, Tinnevelly ; Hindu College, Tinnevelly ; Caldwell College, Tuticorin ; Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar ; Native College, Madura ; Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam ;

Cuddalore College; St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore; Kumbakonam College; S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; St. Peter's College, Tanjore; Maharaja's College, Pudukota; Coimbatore College; Jaffna Central School, Ceylon.

IV. The first and third terms begin on the same date as Class I. and end on the Thursday after the 12th May, or on that date when it falls on Thursday. The second and fourth terms begin on the Wednesday after the 12th July and end on the same dates as Class I.

Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; Doveton Protestant College, Madras; St. Mary's College, Madras; Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras; Wesleyan Mission College, Madras; S.P.G. College, Madras; Christian College, Madras; Presidency College.

V. The first and third terms begin on the same date as Class I. and end on the Friday after the 19th April, or on that date when it falls on Friday. The second and fourth terms begin on the 1st June and end on the same dates as Class I.

Central College, Bangalore; Maharaja's College, Mysore; Shimoga College.

SECOND GRADE COLLEGES.

American Lutheran Mission College, Guntur.

(*Affiliated, September* 1885.)

The American Evangelical Lutheran Mission started a school as far back as the year 1853, but owing to the falling off of funds during the civil war in America, the school was closed for several years. It was re-opened in February 1874, as a high school, under the principalship of Rev. L. L. Uhl, M.A. It is now independent of Government, but the hope is entertained that it will soon obtain Government recognition.

The fees are levied according to the following rates; there being eight instalments per year:—

5th Class	Rs.	2-12 per instalment.
6th do.	,,	3-0 ,,
7th and 8th Classes	,,	5-4 ,,

The fees collected in 1887 were Rs. 3,525-14-6.

There are prize funds connected with the school to the amount of Rs. 900, and a loan fund without interest, to help, poor deserving, and clever boys, which amounts to Rs. 900.

The school is open to all classes, without respect to caste or religion; and this plan has been worked with considerable success.

The college was opened in 1886, and the first results were very creditable; the number of students has been far beyond expectation, during the past year there being 45 in attendance in the college classes, which shows that the opening of the college has met a felt want. The school has Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Telugu departments.

The present buildings are felt to be altogether inadequate, and steps are now on foot to erect new buildings at a cost of about

Rs. 50,000. Plans have been already sanctioned by the Foreign Mission Board in America, and the work will begin this year as soon as Government can acquire the land for the proposed site.

Principal ... .Rev. L. B. Wolff, M.A.
1st Assistant .....B. Kanakarazu, B.A.
2nd „ ....P. V. Krishnayya Gar.
3rd „ ....R. K. Yegnayaraman, B.A.
Telugu Pandit.....N. Subramanya Sastri.

Calicut College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

The Provincial school of Calicut was established by Government in 1854. The present building was opened in 1863, the land on which it stands being given for the purpose by M.R.R Choyikutti Muppan Avargal, and a moiety of the cost of building being met by public subscriptions. The name of the institution was changed to that of "Government College" in 1879.

Being a Government institution it is open to all classes of the community. The languages taught are English, Malayalam, and Sanskrit. The establishment comprises a college department of two F.A. classes, and a high school department.

The fees levied annually are Rs 65 and Rs. 46 in the college and high school departments, respectively.

There are four endowed scholarships in connection with this college; three founded in 1857 in the name of V. Conolly, Esq, late Collector of this district, and one founded in 1869 in the name of G. R. Sharpe, Esq., who was for some years Civil and Sessions Judge of Malabar.

The Sharpe scholarship of Rs. 9 per mensem is awarded to the native of Malabar who passes highest from any school at the University Matriculation examination. It is tenable for two years in the F.A. classes of this college, and consequently is competed for every alternate year.

Of the Conolly scholarships there are two senior of Rs. 16 a month each, and one junior of Rs. 9 a month. The senior Conolly scholarships are also awarded to the native of Malabar who stands highest at Matriculation from any school. These are tenable for four years, two years at this College, and if the holder is successful at the F.A. examination, for a further period of two years in the B.A. classes of the Presidency College, Madras. As one of these scholarships is given every alternate year, there should always be one senior Conolly scholar in the F.A. classes of the Calicut college, and one in the Presidency college. The junior Conolly scholarship of Rs. 9 a month, tenable for one year, is awarded to the first boy in a special examination conducted by the Headmaster at the beginning of each year, of the pupils composing the Matriculation class.

Headmaster .....T. R. Scott, B A.
1st Assistant .....U. Krishnayya, B.A. (on other duty.)
„ (Acting)...D. J. Winfred, B.A.

2nd Assistant .....U. Raghavendra Rau, B.A., (on other duty.)
„ (Acting)...K. R. Duraiswami Aiyar, B.A.
3rd „ ....K. R. Duraiswami Aiyar, B.A., (on other duty.)
„ (Acting)...V. Kesava Menon.
Sanskrit Pandit .. K. Venkateswara Sastri.
Malayalam „ .....C. Chatten Nayar.

Church Mission College, Tinnevelly.

(*Affiliated, January* 1878.)

This college was founded in 1880. The teaching staff consists of Rev. H. Schaffter, B.A., T.C.D., F. H. Ardell, Esq., of Queen's College, 2 Graduates, 3 First Arts, 4 Matriculates, 3 Fourth Grade Masters, and 8 other teachers, besides 4 Pandits for Sanskrit, Tamil, and Hindustani. Every boy has at least two hours a week of training in gymnastics and drilling. A large college building was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,500 (of which Rs. 2,000 were contributed by Government) and opened August 1884. There is a regular annual prize distribution, at which £30 worth of prizes are given away, nearly the whole cost of prizes being borne by subscriptions given by European and Native gentlemen on the spot. The attendance averages 400, with 450 on the rolls.

Church of Scotland Mission College.

(*Affiliated, January* 1887.)

This institution was founded by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1837 with the view of providing a Christian liberal education for the natives of Madras; and for some years it was the only institution in Southern India where a liberal education could be obtained by the natives. It was affiliated to the University as a Second Grade College in 1887. There are over 650 pupils in the school and college departments, and these belong to all classes of the community.

The Koregam Bursaries.—These bursaries are paid out of the interest of a capital sum of Rs. 12,500 bequeathed by the late George Wylie, Esq., "in Memory of Physician General John Wylie of Madras and of Arndean in Scotland, one of the heroes of Koregam, which memorable but now well-nigh forgotten action was fought on the first day of January 1818." The bursaries, eight in number, are of the value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 per mensem, and tenable for two years. They are open to pupils reading in the 6th class of the institution.

Principal .. ..D. Sinclair, M.A., (Edin.)
1st Assistant .. . . . . P. S. Annachariyar, B A.
2nd „ ....J. E. Vedanayakam, B.A.

Coimbatore College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

About the year 1851 "The Tahsildar's School," so called because a Tahsildar of Coimbatore was its founder, was handed over to a

committee of European and native gentlemen, under the designation of the 'Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School.' But the early promise of the school was belied by subsequent inanition, the teachers were underpaid, and the confidence of the Hindu inhabitants of Coimbatore was not won.

The first new impulse in the right direction may be traced to the Collector, Mr. Thomas. Through his interest in the school the Hindu inhabitants were roused to action, and a large sum of money was raised with which it was proposed to build a school-hall to be called the 'Thomas Memorial Hall.' Many years elapsed before this determination was carried into effect. In the meantime the school-house had to be enlarged, and in 1867 when a European graduate of this University took charge, he found that the institution contained about two hundred and fifty boys, the highest class being the fifth. The fees monthly amounted to about Rs. 200. Under the designation of the 'Coimbatore College,' the institution has developed into a collegiate school with an efficient staff of teachers.

The institution is dependent entirely upon the Government monthly grant of Rs. 320, and the fees which on an average amounted last year to Rs. 930. The school is open to all classes of the community. The majority (about 70 per cent.) are Brahmans, but there are on the rolls Hindus of all the other classes, Muhammadans, Native Christians, Eurasians, and Europeans. Muhammadan boys are charged only half the monthly fee.

Principal ..... (Acting) ...R. Krishna Aiyar, B.A.
1st Assistant..... (do.) ...B. Bhujanga Rau, B.A.
Science Master .....K. Raghavachari, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....M. K. Subha Rau.
Tamil „ .....Sabhapati Pillai.
Malayalam „ ....Swami Sastriyar.

Cuddalore College.

(*Affiliated, February* 1888.)

This institution was originally a feeder to the late Government College, Cuddalore. It was first a primary school, then a middle school, later on a high school, and it has since become a college.

It is managed by a committee of native gentlemen of the place; and it occupies the building in which the late Government College was held with the sanction of Government.

The prize instituted in the late Government College in recognition of the services of Mr. E. H. Elliot as its Headmaster by the gentlemen of the town, has, on its abolition, been transferred by the contributors to this institution with which Mr. Elliot was connected while at this station.

In 1888, Mr. Gajjala Ramanjulu Naidu, pensioned District Munsiff, instituted a prize in his own name to be given to the first boy in any one of the Public examinations from this institution, as may be decided upon by the Committee.

Principal ....J. P. Kotilingam, M.A.
1st Assistant ... . K. Sambasiva Aiyar, B.A.
Hon. Lecturer in Mathematics and Sec. to the Committee. } B. Krishnayyar, B.A.,
Hon. Lecturer in Logic ... .. A.Subbarayulu Reddiyar,B.A.,B L
" " English History....C. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
Sanskrit Pandit ....N. Swaminadha Sastri.
Tamil " .... P. S Daivasikhamani Aiyar.

Ernakulam College and High School.

(Affiliated, November 1877.)

For many years prior to 1865 the Rajah of Cochin had maintained a small English school at Ernakulam. In that year it was placed under the care of a Cambridge graduate, the present Headmaster, and soon rose in numbers and standard until in 1868 students were first sent up for the Matriculation examination, and since then others have gone up every year. A large and commodious building was erected by the Sirkar, and occupied in 1870, and subsequently enlarged in 1879. The staff of masters has been steadily improved and augmented, and in 1874 a preparatory F A. class was opened, and an F A. class in 1875 from which in 1876 students first passed the F.A. examination. Boys from all classes of the community, without any distinction as regards caste or creed, are admissible, but the mass of the school consists of Brahmans, Christians, and Nayars, the latter being most numerous. The total strength of the school is about 530 boys.

The Cochin Government bears nearly three-quarters of the whole expenses of the school, the fees producing about a quarter of the total cost of the establishment.

The monthly fees now levied are:—in the F.A. classes Rs. 3; Matriculation class Rs. 2; Fifth class Rs. 1½; Fourth class Re 1, and at lower rates in the Primary and Vernacular classes.

There are now six scholarships granted by the Sirkar. Four of these are stipendiary, namely two of Rs. 7 monthly, and two of Rs. 5 each. The two of Rs. 7 are allotted, one each year, to the highest first-class F.A. from the school; these are tenable for the two years B.A. course at any college in Madras. The two at Rs. 5 are given, one each year, to the highest first-class Matriculate from the school, and are tenable during the two years F.A. course at Ernakulam. Two other free scholarships are given, one each year, to the second Matriculate from the school and are tenable during the two years F.A. course at Ernakulam.

The High School though it now embraces college classes, high, middle, and primary schools, still retains its old name, and has classes from the F.A. down to preparatory, and vernacular classes.

Headmaster and Director of Education in Cochin } Alfred Forbes Sealy, M.A.
Second Master ... .D. M. Cruickshank, M.A.

Assistant Master... .... M. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
" " ....K. Koshi, B.A.
Malayalam Pandit..... ..... G. Matthan.
Sanskrit " ....Venkata Subha Sastri.

Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

(*Affiliated, April* 1878.)

This institution was established on the 27th March 1861 by several Hindu gentlemen who were desirous of having in Tinnevelly a school of superior secular instruction. It was originally known as "The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly." In 1867 students were for the first time sent up for the Matriculation examination, and in 1878 for the F.A. examination. The present name of the institution was adopted in 1878.

The general management of the college is in the hands of a committee of 12 members, whose proceedings are subject to the scrutiny of a general committee of 30 Hindu gentlemen. The Hon. Secretary of these committees is M.R.Ry M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A., B L., High Court Vakil.

The college is located in the busy 'Union' of Viraragavapuram, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the South Indian Railway Company's 'Tinnevelly' Station, about half-way between the municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcotta.

The institution consists at present of eight removes from the lower primary standard to the F.A. standard.

Principal..... .....M. Crosse, M.A.
1st Assistant .....T. V. Krishna Pillai, B.A.
2nd " ....P. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
3rd " .....C. S. Sundaram Sastri, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit..... .....C. Ramakrishna Sastri.
Tamil " ....A. T. Sabhapati Pillai.

Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

(*Affiliated, July* 1878.)

This institution was founded by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and E. Fane, Esq , with the co-operation of the zemindars and proprietors of the district. It is managed by a committee of which the Collector of the district for the time being is the President, and Raja the Hon. G. N. Gajapati Rau the Vice-President.

The first President was Captain (now Major-General) R. M. Macdonald, and the foundation stone of the school-house was laid by the Hon. D. F. Carmichael on the 24th May 1862.

The college is under the direct patronage of the Hon. Sri Raja G N. Gajapati Rau, the Vice-President, and is also supported by a Government grant-in-aid, school fees, and subscriptions, of which the largest was Rs. 125 a month from H. H. the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram. But this subscription is now discontinued. The institution is open to all classes except pariahs. Two scholarships

in the college department are endowed in memory of the late Secretary, Ch. Venkataswami Nayudu.

The President of the Committee is H. G. Turner, Esq., and the Honorary Secretary is D. Jaganadha Rau Pantulu.

Principal ....W. Ramayya, B.A.
1st Assistant ....Vacant.
2nd „ ....D. Wiltshire, B.A.
3rd „ ....V. Rama Rau, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit... ....A. C. Srinivasachariyar.
Telugu „ ....T. Kurmachariyar.

Jaffna Central School.

(*Affiliated, November* 1881.)

This school was established in the year 1834 by the Rev. Peter Percival of the Wesleyan Mission, Jaffna. The object of its establishment was to furnish instruction to the native boys of the town and neighbourhood in the branches of a liberal English education The curriculum of studies laid down at that time embraced Mathematics (Algebra, Euclid, and Arithmetic); Natural Philosophy; the elements of Geography; History, Ancient and Modern; the elements of Latin.

The school rapidly became popular, and its pupils soon numbered, including its lower branch at Wannarponne, 235. In 1853 an English Principal was appointed to take charge of this school. In 1860 it was affiliated to the Madras University, and in the same year was registered as a grant-in-aid school in connection with the then School Commission of the island. In 1870 the Syndicate of the Madras University having ceased to hold examinations in foreign parts, the connection of this institution with the University ceased till 1877 when the University examinations were again allowed, and in 1881 the school was affiliated to the Madras University as far as the F.A. examination.

The school has at present upwards of one hundred and fifty students in session. Its teaching staff consists of the Principal, assisted by one Headmaster and eight under teachers. Its curriculum embraces the eight Government standards together with subjects required for a Matriculation and F.A. course. There are six local scholarships open to this school of the values of Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Rs. 25, and Rs 20, respectively. The fees of the school range from Rs. 7-8 a quarter in the higher standards, to 12 annas in the lower standards. The average income of the school from fees amounts to Rs. 1,800 per annum.

Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.

(*Affiliated, February* 1879.)

In June 1877 His Highness the Zamorin Maharaja Bahadur, of Calicut, in conjunction with the senior members of his family, and on the advice of the Collector, Mr. Logan, started an English school

for the education of the young rajas, a considerable portion of the Talli palace being set apart for school purposes.

In 1878, the Government of Madras expressed "the utmost satisfaction with the enlightened and liberal action of Manavikarama, Zamorin of Calicut, in establishing the Kerala Vidyasala;" and, "in recognition of the public spirit of the leading member of native society in Malabar, the sum of Rs. 1,815 was placed at the disposal of H. H. the Zamorin, for the purchase of a small library, physical science apparatus, and physiological diagrams and models to be used in the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut."

The school is a select one, only caste boys being admitted. The average attendance is 400. The average fee collections amount to between Rs. 600 and 800 a month; these, with a grant of Rs. 370 per mensem from the Zamorin and the members of his family, constitute the whole income of the school.

Principal .....E. Winckler, B A.
Assistant .....T. Panchapagesa Aiyar, B.A.
" .....P. Visvanatha Aiyar, B.A.
" .....K. J. Wilson, B.A.
" .....C. P. Ramalinga Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....V. Krishna Sastri.
" " .....C. Duraisami Sastri.
Malayalam " .....M. Narayanan Vidyar.

Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.

(*Affiliated, April* 1883.)

The present school premises were erected by the early missionaries of the Danish mission in the beginning of last century. As far as can be ascertained the building has been used for educational purposes all the time since the year 1737.

In 1859 the school was placed under Government inspection and had then four classes and several preparatory classes. In the following years several classes were added, and in 1867 the first candidates went up for the Matriculation examination. In April 1883 a preparatory F.A. class was opened with nine students and the institution was affiliated to the University of Madras.

Principal.....Rev E. Schaeffer.
" .....Rev. Th. Kreussler.
Assistant .....Vembu Sastri, B.A.
" .....A Pakyam Pillai.
" .....S. Paul Pillai.

Maharaja's College, Mysore.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This institution was established in 1832, by the late Maharaja, as a free English school, according to the inscription still existing over the principal gateway. On the demise of His Highness in 1868, the school was taken over by Government, and called the Raja's school.

The school had for several years sent up candidates for the University examinations, when in 1875 it was formed into a high school for the Ashtagram Division of the province of Mysore. In 1879 it was designated a second-grade college under the name of the Maharaja's College, Mysore. All classes below the upper fourth were abolished in July 1884. In the two F A. classes together there were 80 undergraduates in 1888. In the high school classes there were 94 students, and in the upper fourth class 34.

A sum of Rs. 50 a month is granted by Government for scholarships. In 1883 the Mysore Government founded five special scholarships, each of Rs. 10, to enable the first five that pass the Matriculation examination from a Mysore school in the first class, to prosecute their studies for the F.A. examination in a Mysore college. Two of these scholarships were won by the Maharaja's college in 1887, and four in 1889.

The College has a library, a reading room supplied with the best English and Indian papers and periodicals, a debating club, a lawn tennis club, a cricket club, a football club, and a gymnasium.

Headmaster .....H. J. Bhabha, M.A.
Asst. Master .....S. Malhari Rau, B.A.
" " .....M. Sama Rau, M.A.
" " .....M. Srinivasa Rau, B.A.
" " .....A. C. Subha Rau, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....P. Tiroomalachar.
Urdu and Persian Pandit .....Sultan Mahomed Khan.
Kanarese Pandit.....Sidda Lingappa.

Maharaja's College, Pudukota.

(*Affiliated, November* 1881.)

An Anglo-Vernacular school was first started in Pudukota in the year 1857, under the name of the Maharaja's free school, for the education of His Excellency's poor subjects. The highest class kept in the school till 1878 appears to have been the 4th for many years and the 5th for some years. In 1878, when the school was placed under the charge of a trained graduate, the several classes were rearranged after the British classification as also the curriculum of studies. The teaching staff was also improved. In 1879 the school was accommodated in a new building since considerably enlarged. In 1880 students were for the first time sent up for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. In 1881 a First Arts class was opened, but the affiliation took place only in November of that year.

The college with its high, middle and lower schools, contains more than 500 pupils. A new building with extensive accommodation to meet the requirements of the increased strength is in course of construction in a more healthy locality.

The rates of fees are: college, Rs. 2; high school, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-8; middle school, Rs. 1-4, Rs. 1, and As. 12; lower school, As. 8 and 6. 8 per cent. are free scholars.

Headmaster ..... S. Narayanasami Aiyar, B.A.
1st Assistant.....S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, B.A.
2nd " (Acting).....T. K. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A.
3rd " .....B. V. Kameswara Aiyar, B.A.
4th " .....S. T. Ramachandra Sastri, B.A
Sanskrit Pandit .....Swami Sastri.
Asst. Sanskrit Pandit .....Subrahmanya Sastri.
Tamil Pandit .....Saravana Pillai.

Mangalore College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1887.)

This is a Government institution established in 1866 at the request of the Hindu population of the district of South Canara, who subscribed Rs. 65,000 for the purpose.

It embraces two departments, the college and high school. The college department consists of two classes, the seventh and eighth; and the high school of two classes, the fifth and sixth. The institution is open to all classes of the community without any distinction of caste or creed. The sources of revenue are the interest of the endowment fund, which amounts to about Rs. 200 per mensem, and the school fees. The average amount of school fees for the last three years is Rs. 7,285-1-3.

The 'Thomas Scholarship,' founded in memory of H. S. Thomas, Esq., the late Collector of South Canara, is awarded to the student who stands highest in the school at the Matriculation examination. It is worth Rs. 5 per mensem.

The 'Ormsby Prize' of the value of Rs. 11 founded in 1870 by his pupils and assistants in honor of W. E. Ormsby, Esq., the first Headmaster, is awarded annually to the student of the college who obtains the highest number of marks in a competitive examination conducted by the Headmaster.

Headmaster .....J. Moss, B A.
Assistant Master .....U. Krishnayya, B.A.
" " .....K. Visvesvara Rau.
" " .....E. Raghavendra Rau, B.A.
" " .....H. Narayana Rau, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....P. Balappa.

Native College, Berhampore.

(*Affiliated, January* 1888.)

The Berhampore Zillah school was established in 1856 and the college department was opened in February 1879.

The college, which was affiliated to the University in 1878, is open to all classes of the community, and was, till the middle of 1888, a Government institution. The college was then transferred (with the building, furniture, library and gymnastic apparatus) to a committee, of which the Collector of Ganjam is the President, and was reaffiliated under the name of the "Native College, Berham-

pore." It is maintained by a Government grant-in-aid, school fees, and annual subscriptions from several of the Zemindars and proprietors of the district. A term fee of Rs. 28 is levied in the College Department, the year being divided into two terms. Instruction is now imparted down to the Upper Primary Standard.

The following scholarships are tenable in the institution:—

The Prince of Wales' Mandasa Sanskrit Scholarship.—An *endowed* scholarship awarded to the boy who, being a native of Mandasa, obtains the highest place in the Middle School examination in Sanskrit, or failing any such candidate to the boy who secures the highest marks in Sanskrit in the same examination in the Ganjam district. The monthly value of the scholarship is Rs. 6-10-8, being the interest of the endowment (Rs. 2,000) made by the Rajah of Mandasa. The scholarship is tenable for two years in the high school department of the college

Government Scholarships.—Two of Rs. 6 each attached to each of the Uriya middle schools in the district and awarded to the best pupils of these schools. These scholarships are tenable for two years in the high school department of the college.

There are other Uriya scholarships besides those of Government, which are awarded on the results of the Matriculation and F.A. examinations· these consist of two of Rs. 10 each conferred on the Uriya candidates who pass highest in the Matriculation examination and undertake to prosecute their studies up to the F.A. standard; and one of Rs. 15 awarded to the Uriya who passes highest in the F.A. examination and undertakes to study for the B.A. degree examination. Two other scholarships, of Rs. 20 each, tenable for two years in the Rajahmundry college are open to students of this institution who pass the F.A. examination, preference being given to Uriyas and Mahomedans. These scholarships were established by the Zemindar of Parlakimedi.

The President of the Committee is J. G. Horsfall, Esq., C.S., the Vice-President is N. Ramdass Pantulu, and the Hon. Secretary is G. Raghavaram Pantulu, B.A., B.L.

Principal .....K. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, B.A., B L.
First Assistant.....P. Minakshi Sundram Pillai, B.A.
2nd „ .....B. N. Bose, B.A.
3rd „ .....B. Jagannatha Doss Pantulu.
Sanskrit Pandit ... .V. Suriyanarayana Sastri.
Telugu „ .....G. Srirama Sastri.
Uriya „ .....Dasaradhi Padhi.

Native College, Madura.

(*Affiliated, January* 1889.)

The Madura Native College was established on the 1st January 1889 by the Native High School Committee on the request made to them by some of the leading inhabitants of the district on the abolition of the local Government college. It embraces four departments,—the college, high school, middle school, and primary

school. The college department and the high school are located in the old Government college building handed over by Government to the Native High School Committee. The middle and primary schools form branches of the college, and are located separately in a mantapam lately occupied by the Native High School. The institution is open to all classes of the community, and is attended chiefly by Hindus. A Native Committee is now managing the institution through a Secretary, with Mr. E. Turner, the Collector of the district, as their President.

Acting Headmaster.....A. Raja Ram Aiyar, B.A.
Assistant... . ... C Ganapathi Aiyar, B.A.
" ....P. N. Naganatha Aiyar, B.A.
" (Acting)..... ... ...V. Ramasami Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....G. Annasastrial.
Tamil Pandit..... ...S. Raghava Aiyar.

Noble College, Masulipatam.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

The institution takes its name from the Rev R. T. Noble, B.A , of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who was one of the two Missionaries first sent to Masulipatam by the C.M.S. in 1841. He opened it with two pupils in 1843, and continued in charge without break till his death in 1865. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a collegiate department was begun.

Various circumstances have at times much affected the number and quality of the pupils In 1852 a Brahman pupil became a Christian, and the number fell from 80 to 4 Other converts followed in 1856, and the Hindu community becoming alarmed, founded a rival high school, which has naturally the support of many of the chief members of Hindu society in Masulipatam. High testimony was borne to the Noble School by Sir C. Trevelyan in 1860: it has had some distinguished pupils; and about 300 are still being educated in the school department and its branch, in addition to the college department. There is also a Muhammadan branch located in the heart of the town, which numbers over 100 pupils. The studies range from the English, Telugu, and Hindustani alphabets to the Matriculation standard

The collegiate department is steadily increasing. The first M.A of the Madras University, V. Sundararamayya Garu, was educated up to the F.A. standard in the school, and until the establishment of the provincial college at Rajahmundry, it was the only collegiate institution in the Northern Circars. A grant-in-aid of about Rs. 1,000 per annum is drawn from Government in aid of the college department. The remaining cost is borne by the C.M.S. and the Rugby Fox Memorial Fund. The latter was begun in 1848 to provide an Assistant Master, as a memorial of Mr. Noble's first colleague, the Rev H. W. Fox, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, who was educated at Rugby School.

Scholarships are annually given by the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the C.M.S. After Mr. Noble's death, above Rs. 14,750 were collected for a memorial to him. With this sum, supplemented by grants from the C.M.S. and Government, a site was purchased, and a large and commodious building was erected for the school. It contains a spacious hall and suitable class rooms. There is a considerable library of valuable books, and the school appliances are ample and excellent. A native Noble fund provides two scholarships in the school department. The C.M.S. and a legacy from Miss Brabazon, a friend of Mr. Noble's, furnish others.

Through the efforts of Rev. E. Noel Hodges, a considerable addition was made to the school-building in 1883. The new erection is chiefly devoted to the use of the college department, and contains small geological and physiological museums, physics and chemistry apparatus, and a well-found reference library.

Principal ....Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A.
Rugby Fox Master..... .....Rev. H. J. Tanner, M.A.
Assistant .... Itti Kuryan, B.A.
" ....A. Ramaswami.
Telugu Pandit..... ....Ramachandra Sastri.

Pasumalai College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1881.)

The Pasumalai Seminary was opened as a High School and Training institution in 1842, and has continued without any break in its operation through forty-seven years up to the present time. It is situated two and half miles S. W. of Madura, and is under the care of the American Madura Mission. It has ample grounds and is well provided with buildings, school-fixtures, scientific apparatus, and has a consulting and general library, and a small invested fund —the interest of which is devoted to scholarships. The pupils are chiefly drawn from middle grade schools, in the chief towns of the Madura District, under the care of the American Madura Mission. The school has sent up pupils to the Matriculation examination since 1879. The first college class was opened at the beginning of 1882. A secondary and primary Normal school with practising school has been added to the college.

Principal .... Rev. Geo. T. Washburn, B.A.
Assistant Master ....D. S. Herrick, B A.
" " ....S. Muttuswami, B.A.
" " ..... K. Ganapati, B.A.
" " .....C. Ganapati, B.A.
" " .....V. W. Stephenson.

Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada.

(*Affiliated, January* 1884.)

This institution was established in 1852, through the exertions of Messrs. Prendergast and Tulasinga Chettiyar, with the object of

imparting a general knowledge in English and the Vernaculars. It was under the management of a committee. As the school entirely depended upon local subscriptions and fees, it gradually declined and finally collapsed in the year 1862. In 1863, when Mr. Purvis was Collector, it was revived by the exertions of that gentleman and of the late Kadambari Jagannatham Pantulugar, the then Deputy Collector and the school was re-opened on the 28th October 1863. The Government gave a monthly grant of Rs. 70 and the Rajah of Pittapur Rs. 100 per mensem towards its maintenance. In 1865 the increasing number of students and the want of sufficient accommodation in rented buildings led the Manager to point out to the public the necessity of erecting a building and of endowing the school in such a way that its permanency be insured. At this time of need the Raja of Pittapur, with enlightened liberality, came forward and endowed the school with the sum of Rs. 25,000 in Government paper bought at a high premium for Rs. 28,000, and he also gave a donation of Rs. 2,700 towards the building, Rs. 1,000 for furniture, and a spacious site besides. The Government gave a building grant of Rs. 5,000; and with these amounts a school-room, 100 feet by 15, with verandahs and some smaller rooms, was built. The Government also sanctioned in 1866 a grant of half the cost of the maintenance of the school. Up to that time the instruction given in the school was confined to what is now known as the middle school course In that year the institution was raised to the Matriculation standard. The existing accommodation being found insufficient for the growing wants of the school, a new block of buildings was constructed on the western side at a cost of Rs. 7,000, of which half was raised by subscriptions, the rest being a Government grant. In the beginning of 1882, the accommodation being found still insufficient, Mr. Pyda Ramakrishnayyagar, a wealthy merchant of the town, with his usual liberality, paid Rs. 6 000 towards the erection of an upper-storied hall, each hall being 100 feet by 16. This building was opened on the 3rd of March 1883 by His Excellency the Right Honourable M. E. Grant Duff the Governor of Madras The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 towards the building, and thus the cost of erection was fully met without trenching on the funds of the institution, which amounts now to about Rs. 50,000. As the majority of the matriculates from Cocanada were obliged to discontinue their studies on account of the difficulty and expense they were put to in proceeding to Rajahmundry, the leading Hindu gentlemen of the place expressed a desire that F.A. classes should be opened, and an application was therefore made to the University and the institution was raised to the rank of a second-grade college in January 1884. There is a high school, a middle school, and a primary school department attached to the institution under the same supervision. The funds of the institution are managed by a managing committee of ten members under the supervision of a general committee of about 35 members with the Collector of the district as the *ex-officio* President.

The college classes have been in abeyance since June 1888 owing to want of funds.

Headmaster ....S. Sankarayya, B A.
Assistant ....I. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A.
" ....J. Gaurinadha Sastri, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....E. Narasimha Sastri.
Telugu " .....E. Vallabharaya Sastri.

Salem College.

(*Affiliated, February* 1879.)

The Salem Zillah school was established in 1856. The college department was opened in February 1879. The institution was transferred to the Municipality on October 1st, 1885.

A half-yearly fee of Rs. 28 and 30 is levied in the college department.

Headmaster ....E E. Perrett.
1st Assistant Master. .....T. Amaldas Pillai, B.A.
2nd " (Acting).....T. K. Hanumantha Rau, B.A.
3rd " ....K. R. Raghunathachari, B.A
Librarian. ....P. Bhujunga Rau.
Sanskrit Pandit... .....V. Gopala Char
Tamil do..... ....S. Saravana Pillai.

Shimoga College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This institution was established in 1854, as a Wesleyan Mission school receiving a Government grant-in-aid. In 1858 it was converted into a Government School, and in 1875 formed into a high school for the Malnad or high-lands of the Nagar division, occupying the north-west of the Mysore territory. The institution contains 230 pupils, all paying fees, namely 218 Hindus, 8 Christians and 4 Mahomedans. In the Kanarese school attached, there are 160 pupils, and in the Hindustani, 80. The fees are as follows:—college classes Rs. 3 per mensem, high school Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8, middle school Re. 1, primary school As. 8. A sum of Rs. 300 a year is granted by Government for scholarships. The school has a cricket club and a gymnasium, the gift of H. H. the Maharaja.

Headmaster ... .A. G. King, B.A.
Assistant .. ..G. Krishna Rau, B.A.
" .....C. Krishna Rau, B.A.
" .....C. M. Vijayaraghavachar, B.A.
" .....D. Gangayya Nayudu.
" ... . .T. Srinivasa Rau.
Kanarese Pandit... .....Venkata Ramana Sastri.

St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

(*Affiliated, September* 1882.)

This institution was established in 1857, with a view to afford to

the Roman Catholic families resident in the Mysore state the means of procuring to their children a liberal education. It was then placed under the charge of the Brothers of St. Joseph's Society, and remained so till lately, when the management and teaching were taken up by the Foreign Missions Society, Paris. In 1882 it was raised to the rank of a second-grade college, and opened to all classes and creeds. The expenses are met from a Government grant-in-aid, school fees, and chiefly from an annual allowance of the Mysore mission. A boarding establishment has been, from the beginning, attached to the school, affording accommodation for about 80 boys.

Principal..... Rev. J. M. Vissac, B.Sc.

Professors..... „ J. Beatty.
„ M. L. Blaise.
„ P. Janssoone, B.A.
„ J. Peacock.
„ G. A. Smith.
„ A. Tabard, B.A.

St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.

(*Affiliated, March* 1884.)

This institution was founded by the Right Rev. F. Laouënan, D.D., Archbishop of Pondicherry, as a High School in January 1868. It is supported by the Roman Catholic Mission, assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government. The affiliation of the Institution to the Madras University was sanctioned by Government on the 28th March 1884. All classes of the community are admitted, without distinction of caste or creed. It possesses a boarding establishment for native Roman Catholic Christians. The total strength of the school at present is 450, of whom about 120 are boarders.

Principal.....Rev. J. Bertho, B.A.
Prefect of Studies..... „ J. Pachod.
Headmaster.....M. B. Soosay Pillai, M.A.
1st Assistant.....T. Kuppusawmi Sastri, B.A.
2nd „ .....N. Paramasiva Aiyar, B.A.
3rd „ .....R. Gopala Aiyangar, B.A.
Sanscrit Pandit.....Ramanuja Aiyangar.
Tamil „ .....C. Vaidyanatha Aiyar.

St. Mary's College, Madras.

(*Affiliated, February* 1883.)

This institution was founded by the Right Rev. Joseph Carew, D.D., in 1839. It is supported by the Madras Catholic Mission, assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government. It began to prepare boys for the Matriculation examination in 1862, and since then has been successful in passing every year several of its pupils at that examination. In order to bring within the reach of the Catholic com-

munity of Madras the advantages of a University curriculum, it was resolved to apply for the affiliation of this institution to the Madras University. This affiliation up to the F.A. standard was sanctioned by Government on the 16th of February 1883. All classes of pupils are admitted both to the school and college departments, and the number at present on the rolls is 250. The fees levied in the different classes are in accordance with the scale laid down in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of January 11, 1887. A library and physical cabinet are being gradually formed.

Principal ....Rev. A. Walsh.
Vice-Principal..... .... „ C. R. Mitchell.
Professor of Latin... .... „ A. J. M. Heijligers.
„ History.....F. X. DeSouza, B.A.
„ English..... ....A. Peris, B.A.
Tamil Pandit .....T. T. Saiyappa Mudali.

S.P.G. College, Madras.

(*Affiliated, January* 1888.)

This institution has been known for the last 25 years as the S.P.G. High School, Vepery, having been opened in January 1864 under the auspices of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, in the premises formerly known as the Vepery Grammar School. It is open to all classes of the community irrespective of race, caste, or creed, but at the same time religious instruction in the simple elementary truths of Christianity is imparted daily to the pupils of each class, in each department of the institution, by well qualified Christian masters, the Bible being used as the chief moral text-book. The chief end and aim of the institution is to give, along with a good secular education, a sound religious training, to raise and improve the moral as well as the mental faculties of the pupils, to draw out and enlarge their religious instincts, to lead them to a higher conception of life and its duties.

A junior F.A. class was opened in January 1888, and a senior F.A. class in January 1889; the other departments are high, middle, and upper and lower primary down to preparatory. The fees are levied in accordance with the Government fee notification. The cost of the institution is met by the fees, the S.P.G.F.P., and a grant in-aid from Government; the latter however is given only to the college department. The number of pupils on the rolls at the present time is 462. Eighty-eight candidates have matriculated from this institution since 1866. There are a few Europeans and Eurasians, the remainder comprising Native Christians (over one-sixth of the whole), Brahmans, Sudras, Muhammadans, and other Hindus. The great bulk of the pupils, however, are Sudras There is the Gericke Hostel, an endowed boarding establishment in connection with the college. There are at present 33 boarders in the hostel, 29 of whom attend the college. There is also a library of 425 volumes of standard authors and books of reference. Also a

gymnasium, and the necessary apparatus for the study of physical Science The following associations are working in connection with the college:—(1) The Vepery Mission Association, (2) the Vepery Amateur Dramatic Club, (3) the Students Union, (4) the Newspaper and Reading Room, and (5) the S.P.G. Cricket club. The succession list of Principals includes:—The Reverend John Stevenson, M.A., C. W. Pearce, Esq , J.T. Margoschis, Esq., F.R.G.S., and J. Howard Bullivant, Esq., M.A , the present principal. There are besides on the staff 4 collegiate grade, 3 secondary grade higher, 7 secondary grade lower, 2 primary grade higher, 3 vernacular pandits, and a gymnastic instructor (first class certificate). All the classes in the institution from the eighth down to the preparatory class receive regular training in drilling and gymnastics.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	J. Howard Bullivant, M.A.
1st Assistant	M. A. Natesa Dikshitar, B.A.
2nd ,, ...	G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3rd ,, ...	Joseph Satya Nadar, B.A., B.L.
4th ,, ...	R. Ramasawmy Aiyar, B.A.
5th ,, ...	T. K Arunachella Aiyar, B.A.
Tamil Pandit	P. Vasudeva Mudaliyar.
Telugu ,, ...	P. Devaraja Perumalàyya.
Superintendent of Vernacular Studies ...	K. Subbiah Pantulu.
Gymnastic Instructor ...	C. Kannayya Naidu.

The Victoria College, Palghat.

(*Affiliated, January* 1888.)

The Victoria College has developed from the Central Rate School, established with several branch schools in 1866. The Rate Schools were taken over by the Local Funds Board, April 1st, 1871, and the Palghat school remained under the management of the Board till it became a Government High School in 1877. The institution was made over to the Municipality of Palghat, April 1st, 1884, the Government bearing the charges of the high school, and retaining the general management. On the establishment of a college class at the beginning of 1888, the high school was placed under the management of the Municipal Council, who pay the net costs. The charges of the college are of course borne by Government. There is a middle school attached to the college. A spacious and handsome building for the college and high school—half the cost of which has been defrayed by local subscription—is now in course of erection, and will be completed about the middle of this year. The staff of the college consists of a head master, four assistant masters—graduates of the University of Madras, a Sanskrit Pandit, and a Malayalam Pandit. The number of students in the college classes is at present 46.

Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam.

(*Affiliated, March* 1883.)

Founded between 1820 and 1830. Matriculation class opened 1863. College classes opened 1883.

Principal.....Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A.
Vice-Principal. ... ... „ E. Webster, B.A.
Assistant..... ....J. Kulandaivelu, B.A.
„ .....G. S. Ramaswami, B.A.

Wesleyan Mission College, Madras.

(*Affiliated, January* 1887.)

This institution was founded by the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., in 1851. A European principal, the Rev. A. Burgess, was appointed in 1854, and under him the school rapidly increased in numbers and rose in standard. At first it was held in a thatched shed, but in 1857 a permanent building was erected which was enlarged in 1863 to accommodate 400 pupils and again in 1886 to accommodate 300 more. The entire cost of buildings has been Rs. 50,000. A pupil from this school passed the entrance examination of the University in 1858, but it was not till 1860 that a regular Matriculation class was formed. In 1887 the institution was affiliated as a second-grade college and a First Arts class commenced. The college is supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government.

Principal..... .. Rev. J. Cooling, B.A.
Vice-Principal..... ..... W. E. Hoare, B.A.
Headmaster..... ..... V. Abhirama Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
with eighteen Assistant Masters.

FIRST GRADE COLLEGES.

Bishop Cotton Schools and College, Bangalore.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

These schools were opened in 1865 for boys and girls, European and Eurasian. In January 1871 the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., was appointed Warden; the whole institution was placed under his charge, and a college department was sanctioned. The institution is under a committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner, the General of the Division, and several other gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Madras is "Visitor." The school rolls show an average attendance of two hundred.

The college department has an average of six students; of those who matriculate from these schools, the majority, after a year's further study, generally proceed to England to enter the various colleges for the engineering, medical and military professions; the college department therefore affords facilities to those who remain

in India, for higher education in connection with the Madras University. The college department is under the Warden, Mr. Harold A. Williams, M.A., Cambridge. The Bishop Cotton Schools and College have a grant of Rs. 470 per mensem from Government, and are under inspection.

Caldwell College, Tuticorin.

(*Affiliated, February* 1880.)

This college, which was opened on the 13th January 1883, consists of the college and high school classes of the institution previously known as the S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram. It was originally founded in the year 1843 by the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., as a training school for mission agents. In the year 1880 it became a second-grade college, and in 1883 was transferred to Tuticorin. In 1886 it was raised to the rank of a first-grade college. There are now over 600 students in all connected either with the college and branch schools at Tuticorin, or the middle school at Sawyerpuram, of whom about half are Christians. The cost of the institution is met from Government grants, endowments and grants from the Christian Knowledge Society, and from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

A Normal School in connection with the College was opened in 1884, with a Practising School, consisting of the middle and primary departments. This school is under the Rev. Dn. Gnanakan, B.A. Scholarships of Rs. 5, 7, and 10 per mensem are given to the students, according to their grade.

Principal.....Rev. J. A. Sharrock, B.A.
Vice-Principal..... H. Malim, B.A.
Lecturer in Mathematics.....Rev. Dn. Arumainayakam, B.A.
" History..... " Dn. Paranjodi, B.A.
" Physical Science.....Y. Stephen, B.A.
" English Literature . J. Daniel, B.A., L.T
Tamil Pandit.....G Rajappa Pillai.

Central College, Bangalore.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This is the highest educational institution of the Mysore Government. Established in 1858 as a High School, it had its curriculum adapted to the standards of the Madras University in 1865, was formed into the Central College in July 1875, and was affiliated with the Madras University as a first-grade college in November 1877. The present premises, in their original form, were first occupied in 1860, but various extensions have since been made. The first student who matriculated from the Mysore Province did so from the High School in 1863.

Special encouragement is given by the Mysore Government to the teaching of physical science, to illustrate which a good collection of physical and chemical apparatus has been provided. The pri-

mary school and lower classes of the middle school were abolished in July 1883, and the middle school class in January 1887, in order to concentrate the teaching on the higher branches. The college department proper contains over 200 students. For the B.A. degree examination, the optional branches physics and mathematics are taught.

The fees are Rs. 3 for the F.A. classes; Rs. 4 for the B.A. classes; Rs. 2 for the Matriculation class; Rs. 1-8 for the fifth class. Government scholarships, amounting in all to Rs. 100 per month, are awarded according to the results of the Matriculation and First Arts examinations of the Madras University. There is also a Dobb's scholarship of about Rs 67 per annum for students reading for the B.A. degree. Mr. Venkatavaradiengar, M.L., Legislative Secretary to the Mysore Government, also offers 3 scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month to students of the Hebbar Iyengar class who will undertake to read for the degree. In 1883 H.H. the Maharajah sanctioned 5 scholarships of Rs. 10 each, tenable for four years, by any student passing the Matriculation examination in the first class and undertaking to read for the First Arts examination in any college in the Mysore State and thereafter to read for his degree (B.A.) in the Central College A special prize of Rs 100 is also offered annually to the student who takes the highest place in the B.A. list, provided he takes physical science as his optional subject, and obtains not less than half of the maximum number of marks.

The college has a library containing over 1,500 volumes, and a reading room supplied with the principal local and English newspapers and magazines.

Principal.....J. Cook, M.A.
Language Professor .....R. H. Piggott, M.A.
Principal Assistant.....C. Leonard, B.A.
Prof. of History and Logic...R. Raghunatha Rau, B.A.
Mathematical Professor .....T. R. Venkataswami Nayudu, B.A.
Science Assistant.....N. Vencatesa Aiyangar, B.A.
Assistant Master.....H. J. D. Wilkinson, B A.
" " .....S. Srinivasa Rau, B.A.
" " .....K. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Munshi .....C. Visweswara Sastriyar.
Hindustani " .....Khadir Mohideen.
Tamil " .....T. G. Narayanaswami Pillai.
Telugu " .....J Jaiyar Soori.
Kanarese " .....B. C. Rama Sesha Sastriyar.

Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This institution was opened on the 1st March 1855. The object of the institution is "to offer to the youth of the Christian community a liberal and sound Christian education," in accordance with the commonly recognized tenets of the Church of

England, the Church of Scotland, and the whole body of the Protestant Churches. All Protestant Christians may become members of the institution by a monthly payment of Re. 1, and are entitled to vote at the general meetings (if their subscriptions are paid up for the six months previous to such meetings). The executive management is in the hands of a Committee of thirteen, (nine representatives of the Doveton Institution, and four of the Protestant College), which meets once in two months, and is empowered to frame such regulations as it deems proper for the internal economy of the institution.

The various sources of revenue are:—(1) fees, (2) subscriptions (3) Government grant-in-aid, and (4) interest on Government securities held in trust from Captain Doveton's estate, and a donation of Rs. 5,000 per annum from the interest on the Protestant College fund. The institution comprises a school, and a college department. The former aims at providing a thorough English, classical, and mathematical education on a level with the collegiate schools of England and Scotland. Its curriculum extends over six years: the standard of the lowest class is quite elementary; that of the sixth or highest school class is the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The college department provides instruction up to the F.A. standard at present; the B.A. classes being temporarily closed.

The numbers on the rolls of the institution are about two hundred. The fees vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in the different classes. Four scholarships are awarded annually to first year's students who have passed the Matriculation examination of the University. Three are conferred on the two Doveton students who have passed highest in the University entrance examination; the fourth is open to European or Eurasian students from any other institution, who have passed the Matriculation examination and hold higher rank than any Doveton pupils, other than the three holders of scholarships for the year. These scholarships are of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Principal, and Prof. of English and Classics ...	Cecil M. Barrow, M.A.
Prof. of Logic and History.....	George Maddox, B.A.
Prof. of Mathematics	S. P. D Sylva, B.A.

SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Rev. R. Halley, M.A.	1856—1863.
Rev. John Bamforth, M.A.	1863—1867.
George Thom, Esq., M.A.	1868—1876.
John Cook, Esq., M.A	1876—1882.
Cecil M. Barrow, Esq., M.A.	1883—

Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.

(Affiliated, November 1877.)

This institution was founded in 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson, the first missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras, and it was

for a number of years the only one in Southern India where natives of the country could obtain a liberal education. It was originally styled the "General Assembly's Institution," but remaining in dependence on that section of the church which in 1843 dissolved its connection with the state, it was known from that time as the "Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution." The college department was opened in 1865: in 1876 its basis was widened: other Christian bodies combined with the Free Church in contributing to its support, and are represented on its council, so that it has become the centre of Christian liberal education in Southern India. In accordance with this new development of the institution, the words "Madras Christian College" were added to its designation.

In 1887 there were about nine hundred pupils in the school department, and in the college department above six hundred undergraduates. The pupils and students are of all classes of the community.

Scholarships.—1. The Johnstone Scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem, tenable for one year, restricted to Native Christians: founded in 1853 in memory of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, the second missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras.

2. The Mackintosh Scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for one year, being the interest of the proceeds of the "Life of John Mackintosh, by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.," presented by the author.

3. The Gunn Scholarship of Rs. 122 (to be raised to Rs. 146 in the event of the holder passing the First Arts examination in the first class) per annum tenable for four years, founded in 1869 by Donald Gunn, Esq., of Latheron in Caithness, in memory of his son.

4. A scholarship of Rs. 158 tenable for one year, decided by competition at the end of the third year of the college course.

5. A scholarship of Rs. 134 per annum tenable for three years, decided by competition at the end of the first year of the college course, to be raised to Rs. 146 per annum in the event of the holder passing the First Arts examination in the first class.

6. A scholarship of Rs. 50 per annum tenable for two years, decided by a competition in Mathematics at the commencement of the third year of the college course.

7. A scholarship of Rs. 40, and another of Rs. 30, per annum tenable for two years, decided by a competition in physiology at the commencement of the third year of the college course.

8. With aid from Government a scheme of District scholarships tenable, some for two and others for four years, was instituted in 1885.

9. In addition to the Johnstone and Mackintosh scholarships, which properly belong to the Free Church Mission, that mission has instituted a yearly scholarship in connection with each of its four high schools, also tenable at the college.

Endowed Prizes.—1. The Miller gold medal and the Miller prize forming together the highest prize in the fourth college class.

2. The Gunn gold medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the third college class.

3. The Ross prize, conferred on the first student in natural philosophy in the fourth college class.

4. The Johnstone silver medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the highest class of the school department.

5. A prize of Rs. 50 to the student passing the B.A. examination with highest honour.

6. The Ripon gold medal, conferred on the student who takes his B.A. degree with highest honour in English language and literature.

7. A prize of Rs. 100 to the student who passes the First Arts examination with highest honour, on condition of his prosecuting his studies for the B.A. degree.

8. A prize of the value of Rs. 15, instituted by a former student of the college, and awarded by the votes of the fourth college class to the most deserving student in it.

9. A prize of Rs. 10 instituted by a former student and awarded by the votes of the third class to the most deserving student in it.

10. Three prizes of Rs. 25, 15, and 10, connected with the Cator examination,—higher grade.

11. Three prizes, one of Rs. 15, and two of Rs. 10, connected with the Cator examination,—lower grade.

12. A prize of Rs. 15 for the best essay in the Telugu language. The institution has general and a consulting library, the former containing 2,500 volumes, and the latter 900.

PROFESSORIAL STAFF.

Principal, and Prof. of English.Rev. W. Miller, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
Prof.of Mental and Moral Philosophy ... . } „ Charles Cooper, M.A.
Prof. of Physical Science.....C. Michie Smith, B.Sc.
Prof. of History ....Rev. George Patterson.
Profs. of English..... .... { „ William Skinner, M.A. / „ J. M. Russell, M.A.
Prof. of Mathematics ....W. B. Morren, M.A.
Prof. of English . ...Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M A.
Prof. of Natural Science .....J. R. Henderson, M.B. & C.M.
Prof of Logic & Philology.. .. Rev. A. S. Laidlaw, M A., B.D.
(All the Professors take part in religious instruction.)
Supt. of Ver. Instruction .. ...S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B A.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

English ... ... { W. L. Venkataramayya, B A. / Itty Kurian, B A.
Mathematics ... P. Subrahmanya Sastri, B A.
Physical Science ... P. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, B A.
Natural Science . N. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, B.A.
Philosophy . L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, B.A.
History ... S. Gopalswami Aiyangar, B.A.

There are also Pandits who give instruction in the following languages:—Sanskrit, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, and Urdu.

SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Rev. John Anderson	... ...	1837.
,, John Braidwood, M.A.	... ...	1856.
,, Alexander Bell Campbell	.. ...	1860.
,, William Miller, M.A., LL.D.	...	1863.

Kumbakonam College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This college, a Government institution, was originally established as a provincial school on the 19th October 1854. There was no class above the Matriculation standard till 1864, when a First Arts class was opened. The school was raised to a college in 1867, and students were sent up for the B.A. degree for the first time in February 1869. The high school classes attached to this college ceased to exist on the 31st March 1881. The college provides instruction in the subjects prescribed by the University of Madras for candidates selecting Branches I., II.A., IV. and V., *i.e.*, Mathematics, Physics, Mental and Moral Science, and History. The optional languages taught are Tamil and Sanskrit. The college is open to all classes of the community, but the great majority of the students are Brahmans.

The endowments attached to the college are :—

(1.) The Muppanar and Beauchamp prizes—the former founded by M.R.Ry. Chandraprakasa Muppanar of Kapistalam, and the latter, by the people of Kumbakonam in honour of G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., late District Judge. These were originally given in the form of gold medals, but, after the revision of the B.A. curriculum in 1885, the two endowments were amalgamated and the aggregate interest thereon is divided into 4 equal parts and given as prizes to the first student from this college in each of the four optional subjects which are taught here.

(2.) The Subrahmanyan scholarships—founded by the late Mr N. Subramanya Aiyar of Tanjore—given to poor and deserving students on the results of an open competitive examination conducted by the Principal and the college lecturers.

(3.) The Edward Bird scholarship, of Rs. 3½ per mensem, in honor of E. W. Bird, Esq., late District Judge, given on the results of the First Arts examination.

(4.) The Morris medal, value Rs. 60, in honor of G. L. Morris, Esq., late Collector of Tanjore, founded by M.R Ry. T. Kuppuswami Aiyar, of the Tanjore bar, given annually to the student who stands first in the language branch of the B.A. examination.

Principal ..... G. H. Stuart, M.A. (on other duty)
,, (Acting).J. B. Bilderbeck, M.A.
1st Lecturer .....Vacant.
,, (Acting) S. Seshayya, B.A.
2nd Lecturer ....S. Seshayya, B.A. (on other duty.)
,, (Acting).B Hanumanta Rau, B A.
3rd Lecturer .....B. Hanumanta Rau, B.A. (on other duty.)
,, (Acting).N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M.A.

4th Lecturer ....N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M.A (on other duty.)
" (Acting).M. Rangachariyar, B.A.
5th Lecturer .....S. Ramadas Aiyar, B A
1st Asst. Lecturer .. K. Sundararama Aiyar, M.A.
2nd " . S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.
3rd " ...S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B A.
4th " ...D. J. Winfred, B.A. (on other duty.)
" (Acting).T. Visvanatha Sastri, B.A.
5th " .....T Visvanatha Sastri, B.A. (on other duty.)
" (Acting).T. Sankara Rau, B.A.
6th " .....T Sankara Rau, B.A. (on other duty.)
" (Acting).T. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B A.
Sanskrit Pandit ...P. Rangacharriyar.
Tamil Pandit ..... V. Swaminatha Aiyar.

Maharaja's College, Tribandram.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This institution was founded in 1834 as H. H. the Raja's Free School, to provide an English education for His Highness' subjects In 1869 arrangements were made for teaching up to the standard of the First Arts examination of the Madras University, and in 1869 for carrying on students to the Bachelor of Arts examination At the beginning of 1875, a Professor of Law was appointed, by attendance at whose lectures students are qualified, according to the rules of the University, to appear for the degree of Bachelor o fLaws The institution is supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and is open to all classes of the community. The Principal is directly responsible to the Dewan of Travancore. The college, with a high school, is accommodated in a building erected by His Highness's Government at an expense of more than two lakhs of rupees, and opened in March 1873. In the college there is an entrance fee of three rupees and a monthly tuition fee of two and a half rupees in all except the science classes, in which it is three rupees. The endowments attached to the college are :—

Scholarships.—1. Two Cullen scholarships, each value Rs. 10 per mensem, founded in memory of Major-General Cullen (for many years British Resident in Travancore and Cochin), of which one is awarded annually to the Travancore student who passes highest in the First Arts examination.

2. One Cullen scholarship, value Rs. 5 per mensem, awarded for two years to the Travancore student who passes highest in the Matriculation examination, and increased to Rs. 8 monthly for two years more on passing the First Arts examination.

3 The Rama Row scholarship, value Rs. 5 per mensem, founded by T. Rama Row, Esq., Dewan Peischar of Cottayam District, awarded every two years to a poor boy who passes the Matriculation examination and is a native of Travancore.

4. The Victoria Jubilee scholarship, value Rs. 7 per mensem, founded by Kerala Varma, Esq., Valia Koil Tampuran, in honour of the

Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to be given at the discretion of the Principal to a poor and deserving student who passes the First Arts examination from H.H. the Maharaja's College.

5. A Government scholarship, value Rs. 5 per mensem, given annually by His Highness the Maharaja's Government to a boy who passes the Matriculation examination, and increased to Rs. 8 on his passing the First Arts examination.

Prizes.—1. Two Cullen prizes, value Rs. 80 each, awarded yearly to the Travancore student that passes highest in the Bachelor of Arts and in the Bachelor of Laws examinations, respectively.

2. The Ross gold medal, value about Rs. 64, founded in honour of John Ross, Esq., M.A., the first Principal of the college, and awarded to the student from H. H. the Maharaja's College that passes with greatest credit the highest examination in Arts, provided that he is a born subject of H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore, and that he secures at least five-twelfths of the total number of marks.

If no M.A. satisfy the conditions, the medal to be given to a B.A and failing a B.A. to one who passes the First Arts examination.

Principal and Prof. of English ...Robert Harvey, M.A., LL.D.
Prof. of Physics and Chemistry.....Henry N. Read, M.A.
" of Philosophy ....P. Sundram Pillai, M.A.
" of Law ....W. E. Ormsby, M A., LL.D., Barrister-at-law.
Assistant Professor (English) .....M. LaBouchardière, M.A.
" " (Mathematics) A. Valliyananda Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L.
" " ....P. Aiyappan Pillai, B.A.
" " .....P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.
" " .... K. Palpu Pillai, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit ....Vaidyanatha Sastri.
Tamil " . ...H. A. Krishna Pillai.
Malayalam " ....N. Ramakurup, B.A.

SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

John Ross, Esq., M.A.

Maharajah's College, Vijayanagaram.

(*Affiliated, February* 1883.)

This institution is entirely supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram, the average monthly outlay is about Rs. 2,087, of which nearly Rs. 880 is realized by fees. The school was first opened in 1857 with two branches, one for Brahmans and Kshatriyas, and the other for boys of other castes. On the 1st June 1859 these two branches were united. On the first April 1863 the standard of the school was raised, and the institution was placed under a Headmaster trained in the Madras Normal School. The Matriculation standard was reached in 1868. In 1877 the first college class was opened. In 1883 a B.A. class, too, was added.

There are four scholarships in the B.A. classes and four in the First Arts classes.

Principal .....K. Ramanuja Chariyar, M.A.
1st Lecturer.....V. Madhavarau, M.A.
2nd „ .....K. Vijayaraghava Chariyar, M.A.
3rd „ .....V. Venkataraya Sastriyar, B.A.
4th „ .....N. Ramasawmi Sarma, M.A.
Ag. Asst. Lecturer. .....P. Srinivasa Raghavachari, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....K. Suryanarayana Sastriyar.
Telugu „ .....P. Srirama Sastriyar.

The Nizam College, Haidarabad.

(*Affiliated, June* 1887.)

The Madrasa-i-Aliya developed out of the engagement of English tutors by the first Sir Salar Jung for his sons; it is now attended by about one hundred of the sons of the nobles and chief officials of Haidarabad and is worked on the principles of an English public school, under the superintendence of a Board of Governors, of whom the Nawab Vikarul Umra Ikbalud Dowlah Bahadur is president and Nawab Imadud Dowlah vice-president. A Kindergarten was attached in 1888. In 1885 a class was opened for training Haidarabad lads for His Highness the Nizam's civil service. An entrance examination is held annually of the Matriculation standard; those who pass remain for three years in the school studying English, Persian, Vernaculars, Mathematics, Law, Sanitation, Revenue Systems, Mensuration, Surveying, &c.; they are also drilled in the riding school, and all have to pass in riding. On completing the course and passing the final examination, those selected as probationers receive a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem and are sent as attachés to British or picked officials, and are subsequently absorbed into the service as vacancies occur. Eleven passed out in January 1887, of whom two were sent as attachés to the Madras Presidency, one to the Berars, and the remainder to the districts. Four passed in January 1889.

In June 1887 the Haidarabad College, which numbered 11 students only on its rolls, was abolished, and its classes were added on to the Madrasa-i-Aliya under the combined title of the Nizam College.

Principal.....H. P. Hodson, M.A.
Vice-Principal.....E. A. Seaton, B.A.
Assistant „ .....W A. Home, B.A.
„ .....J. W Edwards.
„ (Engineering, Surveying, &c.).Venkat Shastri.
„ (Science) .....Vacant.
„ (Mathematics) .....Dattatraya Krishna Hardikar.
Arabic and Persian Lecturer .....Mulvi Abul Hassan.
Sanskrit Pandit.....C. Desikachariyar.

Pachaiyappa's College.

(*Affiliated, January* 1889.)

This college and school is a purely native institution maintained out of the fruits of native benevolence, managed by a body of Hindu

trustees, and dedicated solely to the education of the Hindu community, particularly at Madras. Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar, in whose name the institution is founded, was a wealthy, benevolent, Hindu gentleman, who dying a hundred years ago when education was almost unknown in Madras, endowed various religious institutions and private charities with no less than a lac of pagodas The provisions of the will, however, were in great part neglected by the executors, so that the Supreme Court at Madras intervened and assumed control of the estate. In the course of time, these funds amounted to nearly 7½ lacs of rupees, and after assigning the original lac of pagodas to the specific religious charities mentioned in the will, the surplus funds were ordered under a decree of the Supreme Court to be devoted to educational establishments in various parts of the Presidency, and particularly in Madras itself.

A school was therefore established in Black Town, in January 1842, under the name of Pachaiyappa's Central Institution, for affording eleemosynary education to the poorer classes of the native community in the elementary branches of English literature and science, coupled with instruction in Tamil and Telugu, and is controlled by a governing body of Hindu gentlemen, being householders in Madras, called the President and Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities. During the early period of this school's existence, its numerical strength was once as high as eight hundred and eighty-two, and when applications for admission continued to pour in from all quarters, it was resolved by the President and Trustees that the institution having been established for the benefit of the poor, a monthly fee might be justly demanded from all such rich parents as could afford to pay for the tuition of their children, and that the amount of such fees might be appropriated to extending the benefits of the institution to more deserving objects of charity. This rule about the payment of a school fee was first put in force in April 1849, in which year the standard of studies was also raised. On the 20th of March 1850 the school was removed to the present building specially built for the purpose, the ceremony of the opening of Pachaiyappa's Hall taking place on the same day amidst a thickly crowded meeting of European and Native gentry, with the late Governor, the Right Honorable Sir Henry Pottinger, in the chair. Ever since, this institution has continued to progress rapidly, until in 1864 it was raised to the standard of a high school. The first batch of students matriculated from this school in 1865, when the curriculum of studies was specially adapted to the standard of the Matriculation examination of the University. It was for a number of years the only institution in the town of Madras where the poorer classes of the Hindu population could obtain a liberal education on a purely secular basis, and, previous to the raising of its own standards, proved an important feeder to the Presidency College. The usefulness of the high school has been publicly recognized by the Government, the Director of Public Instruction having often commended it as a purely Hindu school which has contributed in no small degree to the spread of enlightenment in Madras.

The Trustees have separated the junior classes from the lower fourth downwards and formed them into a separate institution with the restricted number of 650 pupils, in a separate building, maintained out of the funds of the late Govindu Nayadu's Charities. In this way the high school has been rendered more manageable and it is hoped more efficient.

The standard of the senior class was raised to that of the F.A. examination in 1880, the want of institutions of this standard, in which secular education only is given, being much felt by the Hindu population of the town. The collegiate department, consisting of two First Arts classes, was opened in January 1880. The standard was further raised to that of the B.A. examination in 1889. In January of that year, a junior B.A. class was opened, giving instruction in the following optional branches of the curriculum:—History, Mental and Moral Science, Biology and Animal Physiology. The High School Department consists of three classes divided into numerous sections containing over four hundred pupils. The institution thus developed is affiliated to the University of Madras.

The commercial and technical school was opened in connection with the high school in January 1886, which contains over 150 pupils. The fees levied are those prescribed by the Government notification. The institution has a fully equipped gymnasium and tennis courts, a large library of standard authors and works of reference, a reading club, and the requisite apparatus for the study of physical and physiological science.

Principal and Prof. of History & Political Economy. } John Adam, M A.
Prof. of English & Philology.....M. T. Quinn, M.A.
Prof. of Mental & Moral Science.....A. J. Cooper-Oakley, M.A.
Prof. of Biology &Animal Physiology.J. N. Cook, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Asst. Prof. of Mathematics & History.K. Ramanuja Chariyar, B.A.
Asst. Prof. of English & Philosophy...T.V Arogyaswami Pillai, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of Biology & Physiology...Y. Ramaswamayya, B.A.
Supt. of Vernacular Studies.....T. R. Ramanatha Aiyar, B.A., [L.T.

There are besides four graduate and numerous other Assistants, three gymnastic instructors, and the following Pandits:—two Sanskrit, two Tamil, two Telugu, and one Malayalam.

Presidency College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This institution was first established in 1841 under the name of "The High School of the Madras University." The Madras University was intended to consist of two departments, a college, and a high school, and was under the control of a Governing body, called the President and Governors of the Madras University. The first President was Mr. George Norton, then Advocate-General of Madras, and the Governors, fourteen in number, consisted of European and Native gentlemen in equal proportions. The High School

progressed rapidly, and in the course of time, higher classes were established, until in 1855, when the control of the institution was transferred to the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, the college was duly constituted under a Principal and Professors and received its present name.

The college has two branches, the general and legal. The general branch is opened to all matriculated students, the legal to graduates in Arts, and others who give satisfactory proof of having received a sound English education.

From 1841 to 1870 the work of the college was carried on in a private house in Egmore rented by Government, but in March of the latter year, the new buildings at Chepauk were formally opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and the students transferred to them in the month of July following.

Scholarships.—1. The Lord Elphinstone scholarship, founded in 1846 by the Native community in honour of Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras. It is of the monthly value of rupees twelve, and is tenable for two years.

2. The Morehead Law scholarship, founded in 1863 by certain native friends in commemoration of the Hon. W. A. Morehead, Member of Council. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 20, and is tenable for one year.

3. The Denison scholarship, founded by the Hon. Shurfool Oomrah Bahadur in honour of Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 4, and is tenable for two years.

4. The Ellis scholarship, founded in 1879 by the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., in memory of the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., Member of Council. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 10, and is tenable for two years.

5. The senior Conolly scholarship, founded in 1857 by certain inhabitants of Malabar, in memory of Mr. Conolly, Civil and Sessions Judge of the District. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 16, and is tenable for two years.

6. The Thompson scholarship, founded in 1885 by his pupils and friends in memory of Mr. E. Thompson, Principal of the Presidency College. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 10, and is tenable for one year.

7. The Subrahmanya Aiyar scholarships, founded by the late Mr. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar of Tanjore.

Prizes.—1. The Lord Elphinstone essay prize, of the value of Rs. 70, founded in 1846, in honour of Lord Elphinstone. Awarded for the best essay in English.

2. The Norton gold medal, of the value of Rs. 40, founded in 1857, in honour of George Norton, Esq. Awarded for the best essay in Tamil or Telugu.

3 The Bourdillon prizes, of the value of Rs. 30 each, founded in 1862 by members of the Hindu community, in honour of James D. Bourdillon, Esq., Member of Council. Awarded for proficiency in Tamil and Telugu.

4. The Maharajah of Travancore's prize, of the value of Rs. 20,

is the interest on a donation given by H. H. the late Maharajah of Travancore in 1862. Awarded for proficiency in one of the optional subjects for the B.A. degree.

5. The Powell vernacular prize, of the value of Rs. 100, founded in 1863 by the senior students of the late High School, in honour of Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., C.S.I. Awarded biennially for proficiency in Tamil or Telugu.

6. The Morehead vernacular prize, of the value of Rs 100, founded in 1864 by the late Hon. V. Satagopacharlu, in honour of the Hon. W. A. Morehead. Awarded biennially for proficiency in Tamil or Telugu.

7. The Maharaja of Vijayanagaram's prize, of the value of Rs. 20, is the interest on a donation given by H.H. the late Maharaja of Vijayanagaram in 1869. Awarded for proficiency in one of the optional subjects for the B.A. degree.

8. The Arbuthnot prize, of the value of Rs 40, founded in 1876 by the Hon. V. Ramaiyangar and other Native gentlemen in honour of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I. Awarded annually for the best English essay written in class.

9. The Gordon prize, of the value of Rs. 28, was founded in 1877 by his pupils, in honour of A. A. Gordon, Esq., Professor of History. Awarded annually for proficiency in History.

10. The Kunjambu Nambiar prize, of the value of Rs. 20, founded in 1878 by his pupils, in honour of the late Kunjambu Nambiyar, Malayalam Pandit. Awarded annually for proficiency in Malayalam.

11. The Innes gold medal, of the value of Rs. 60, founded by the late T. Kuppuswami Aiyar, of the Tanjore bar, in honour of the Hon. Mr. Justice Innes. Awarded annually for general proficiency in English.

12. The Thompson prizes, of the value of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, were founded in 1885, by his pupils and friends, in memory of Mr. E. Thompson, Principal of the Presidency College. Awarded annually for general proficiency in any optional subject in the B.A. examination of the University and to the student who does best in English in the First Arts examination.

General Branch.

Principal, & Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	D. Duncan M.A., D.Sc.
Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology	G. Oppert, Ph.D.
Professor of Physical Science ...	W. H. Wilson, Ph.D., F.I.C.
,, of English Literature...	J. B. Bilderbeck, B.A.
,, ,, (Acting)....	G. H. Stuart, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
,, Biology	A. G. Bourne, D.Sc.
,, History	J. H. Stone, M.A.
1st Senior Assistant Professor ...	E. H. Elliot, B.A.
2nd ,, ,, ...	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
3rd ,, ,, ...	K. S. Rama Rau, B.A.

1st Junior Asst. Professor ..... C. T. Hensman, B.A.
2nd " " .....A. Subba Rau, B.A.
3rd " " .....R. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A. (on other duty.)
" " " (Acting) ...R. Chakravarti Aiyangar, B.A.
4th " " .....R. Chakravarti Aiyangar, B.A.
" " " (Acting) ...D. A. Hobday, B.A.
Gymnastic Instructor .....V. Ramakrishna Chetti.

Legal Branch.

Senior Professor of Law..... R. B. Michell, M.A.
Junior " " ..... V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., M A., 1841.
Edmund Thompson, Esq., M.A., 1862.
D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., 1884.

Rajahmundry College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This college was instituted with the view of its supplying a long-felt educational want in the Northern Circars, and affording the students of the upper portion of the Presidency the requisite facilities for qualifying themselves for the degree examination from which, owing to their isolated position, they have been hitherto almost entirely debarred. It was with this object in view that in 1868, the school, then of the Zillah grade, was raised to the rank of a provincial school, but owing to various unfortunate circumstances it remained in effect a Zillah school till the establishment of a F A. class in 1873. Its subsequent success having been such as to warrant the carrying out of the original scheme for its development into a provincial college, a B A. class was formed in 1877, and the institution now contains its full complement of four college classes numbering upwards of 150.

Arrangements have been made to enable students to appear for the degree examination in any of the following optional branches, *viz.* :—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Physics, Mental and Moral Science.

The college is maintained almost entirely from provincial funds and is open to all members of the community. As regards fees it has been placed in class A of provincial schools and colleges.

The Raja of Pittapur has placed at the disposal of the Principal scholarships amounting to Rs. 40 per mensem to be awarded to poor deserving students in the B.A. classes and the Zemindar of Parlakimedy has established two scholarships of Rs. 20 for students from Ganjam, with preference to Uriyas and Muhammadans, to be held in the same classes.

Principal .....E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
1st Lecturer .....C. Nagoji Row, B.A. (on other duty.)
" (Acting)...J. M. Hensman, B.A.
2nd Lecturer.....J. M. Hensman, B.A. (on other duty.)

2nd Lecturer (Acting)...K. P. Guruswami Iyer, B.A.
3rd Lecturer .....M. Rangachariar, M.A. (on other duty.)
" (Acting) ...A. Ramalinga Iyer, M.A.
1st Asst. Lecturer .....T. V. Subba Row Pantulu, B.A.
2nd " .....V. Vasudéva Sastry, B.A.
3rd " .....K. P. Guruswamy Iyer, B.A. (on other duty.)
" " (Acting).M. Venkataratnam, B.A
4th " .....D.A.Hobday,B.A.(onotherduty.)
" " (Acting).M. Kameswara Row, B.A.
5th " .....M. Venkataratnam, B.A. (on other duty.)
" " (Acting).S. T. Kallapiran Pillay, B.A.
6th " .....S. T. Kallapiran Pillay, B.A.
" " (Acting).A. Subramaniem Iyer, B.A., L.T.
Senior Pundit.....K. Viresalingam Pantulu.
Junior " .....K. Sivasenkarasastry.
Hindu & Persian Munshi..Sayad Mahmood Sahib.
Gymnastic Teacher .....Y. Ramachendra Row.
Clerk and Librarian .....P. Virabhadriah Chetty.

S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

(*Affiliated, February* 1883.)

This institution was established as a high school in the Fort in 1864, raised to a second grade college in 1867, and to a first grade college in 1883. It has a high school attached to it, and has also seven other Branch Schools within the Municipal limits of Trichinopoly and Srirangam. The optional branches for the B.A. degree taught in the college are IIA. and V. History and Physical Science. The number of students in the college and its feeder schools was 1,192 on the 31st December 1888. The college and the high school are supported by the fees which are supplemented by a contribution from the Gospel Society.

Principal ..... Rev. T. E. Dodson, M A.
Prof. of History..... " Jacob Gnanaolivu, B.A.
" of English..... " S. Gnanamuttu, M.A.
" of Physics & Chemistry.... P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu, B.A.
" of Political Economy ... S. Subrahmanya Sastri, B.A.
" of Logic .....L. A. Ganapathi Aiyar, B.A.
" of Sanskrit Literature and Philology. } N. V. Desikachari, M.A.
Mathematical Tutor..... T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit..... S. R. Venkataragava Chari.
Tamil Pandit..... A. K. Amirtham Pillai.

SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Rev. T. Adamson.
J. T. Margöschis, Esq.
J. Creighton, Esq.
C. W. Pearce, Esq.
Rev. H. A. Williams, M.A.

St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

(*Affiliated, June* 1887.)

This institution was opened by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus in 1880 at the urgent request of the Catholic population of the Collectorate of Kanara, in which the Catholics are very numerous; in the town of Mangalore alone their number is over ten thousand, and about sixty-five thousand in the rest of the diocese which comprises South Canara and North Malabar At the beginning it consisted of three classes only, *viz.*, the two fourth classes and the fifth. In 1881 the Matriculation class was added; in 1882 the college was affiliated to the Madras University as far as the F.A. examination, and in 1887 to the Bachelor of Arts standard.

The new building on the light-house hill, the finest spot in Mangalore, with a splendid view of the sea in front and the whole country round, was opened in the beginning of 1885. The site of the College is the munificent gift of Mr. Lawrence Lobo Prabhu. The expenses incurred by the new building were defrayed by collections made both in Europe and in Mangalore. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 15,000. In the college building are located a middle and high school, together with the F.A. and B.A. classes. The second languages in all the classes are Latin and Kanarese. The institution, although intended chiefly for Catholics, is open to all classes and creeds. The expenses are met from a Government grant-in-aid and school fees, but chiefly from the mission.

Rector, & Prof. of Psychology, Logic, & Ethics.	Rev. A. Cavadini, S.J.
Principal, & Prof. of Mathematics & Physiology.	„ H. Kemp, S.J.
Prof. of History, Comparative Philology, & Latin.	„ A. Maffei, S.J.
Prof. of Political Economy & Latin.....	„ J. B. Polese, S.J.
„ of History	„ H. Ryan, S.J.
„ of English	M. McDermott, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of English	Rev. E. Velge, S.J.
Kanarese Pandit	S. Ramakrishnaya.

St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

St. Joseph's College was originally established at Negapatam in 1846 by the Jesuit Fathers of the Madura Mission for the benefit, primarily, of Catholic children. After the establishment of the Madras University, the authorities of the college, with a view to contribute their own share to the spread of education, decided to open the institution to all without distinction of creed or race and to place it under inspection.

The college was removed to Trichinopoly in 1883 in order to bring the advantages of higher education within easier reach of Catholics residing in the several southern collectorates, and to provide at the

same time a good school for the large Catholic population of Trichinopoly itself, most of whom were unable for reasons of poverty to send their children to Negapatam. The college however at Trichinopoly continues open to all creeds and classes, and numbers upwards of 1,100 students, about one-third of whom are reading for the First Arts examination or for the degree.

The instruction imparted ranges from the elementary to the B.A. classes, and includes, as regards the B.A. course, the optional branches I. II.A. and V. A large reference library of about 3,400 volumes is at the disposal of the students of the college department, and there is a good supply of physical and chemical apparatus for the science branches. The college department is now located in a separate building, erected, with the assistance of Government, in 1885, and inaugurated in January 1886. Attached to the college is a large boarding house for native Catholic students as well as lodgings for Brahman and caste Hindus within the college compound.

Headmaster and Prof. of Logic.Rev. A. Jean, S.J., B.A , D.D.

Prof. of Mathematics	,,	H. du Ranquet, S.J., Ph.D.
,, Sciences & Ethnology..	,,	R. Pradier, S J., B.Sc.
,, Sciences	,,	R. de Beaurepaire, S.J., B.A., [B.Sc.
,, English	,,	H. Quinn, S J., Ph.D.
,, History.....	,,	J. Morel, S.J.
,, Latin	,,	E. de Noircourt, S.J., B.A.
Asst. Prof. of History	,,	J. Castets, S.J., B.A.
,, Mathematics	,,	L. Bonnet, S.J., B.Sc.
,, Chemistry	,,	A. Groshanny, S.J., B.A.
,, English	,,	S. Santiago, S.J., B.A.
,, ,, ...	,,	F. Billard, S.J., M.A.
Superintendent of Vernacular Studies.		T. P. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A.

Sanskrit Pandit..... Kasturi Rangachariyar.
Tamil ,, ... Mutuchidambara Pillai.

St. Peter's College, Tanjore.

(*Affiliated, February* 1880.)

This institution was established at the end of last century in rooms built by His Highness Saraboge Maharajah, for the instruction of Christian boys. In 1851 Hindus were admitted as well as Christians. In 1868, under the principalship of Mr. Marsh, candidates first appeared for the Matriculation examination. Last year there were 97 students reading in the junior, and 31 in the senior college department. In the high school department there were 240 boys, and in the middle department 306. There are 7 branch schools connected with the college, two middle schools and five primary schools. This institution is maintained by the S.P.G. Society. It has an endowment of Rs. 200 monthly from Schwartz' Grant. There are three scholarships in the college department founded in honour of W. M. Cadell, Esq., late Collector of the District.

Principal and Lecturer in English ...Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A.

Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy	I	Daniel Pillai, B A
" Mathematics	T M	Muttukumara Moopanar, B A.
" Mathematics .	T M	Krishnasawmi Aiyar, BA
" English & Philosophy	S	Rangasawmi Aiyar, B A
Sanskrit Pandit	V	Subburama Sastri.
Tamil " ..	M	Aiyasawmi Pillai

Teachers' College, Madras.

(*Affiliated, February* 1886)

The Government Normal School was established in 1856. Its name was changed into that of Teachers' College in January 1886

It is open to teachers and other persons who intend to become such, who have passed the Matriculation or some higher examination of the Madras University, most of the students receiving stipends ranging from Rs 5 to Rs 20 per mensem It prepares graduate students for the L T degree examination of the Madras University

Principal	A A Hall B A
1st Assistant	J M Velu Pillai
2nd "	P E Messimier
3rd "	S Subrahmanya Aiyar, B A
4th "	V R Venkatarama Aiyar, B A
Probationary Asst	M Ramaswami Aiyangar, B A
" ..	P V Rama Aiyar, B A
"	M C Srinivasachari, B A

Medical College Madras

(*Affiliated, November* 1877)

This institution was opened as the Medical School in 1835, and intended for the instruction in medicine of Europeans, Eurasians and Native candidates for the subordinate medical service The benefits were early extended to those desirous of qualifying for medical degrees, and some of the courses are open to the public The designation of the institution was changed to Medical College in 1851 The college is under the control of a Principal, subject to the authority of the Director of Public Instruction The certificates of the college are formally recognized by the Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Ireland Students of the senior department are prepared for the University degrees Five have graduated as M D and fifteen as M B & C M and fifty four have taken the degree of L M & S.

The academical year consists of a winter session of six, and a summer session of three months The year commences on the 1st October The curriculum of the senior department is in conformity with the requirements of the University regulations for degrees in medicine That for the second department (Apothecary Grade) is practically the same as that for the L M & S section of the senior

department. Clinical instruction is imparted at the General Hospital, the Lying-in Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital. Female students are now permitted to join the classes of the college.

On the abolition of the Auxiliary Medical School, G.O., No. 389, Ed., dated 27-7-87, the third or junior department was re-transferred to this college. The pupils of this department are trained for the grade of Hospital Assistants. Government scholarships have been abolished, and fees are now paid by students of this department. The institution is supported by Government. Five free scholarships have been recently attached to the Medical College, in lieu of the five Government scholarships abolished.

There are seven gold medals and a silver one awarded. The Johnstone medal is open annually to students of the senior and second departments; the Blacklock medal is given annually to the best student of the second department alternately for clinical medicine and clinical surgery; and the Chipperfield medal is given to the best clinical student in medicine and surgery. The Bharati Lakshmi gold medal (awarded by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore) is given to a female student for proficiency in midwifery and diseases of women and children. A gold medal, for proficiency in midwifery, is given by Sir P. S. Ramasawmy Moodeliar, K.C.I.E. The "Lady-Grant-Duff" gold medal is awarded to the most successful Hindu or Mahomedan lady-student. The Queen-Empress Medal awarded (by the University authorities) to the female student who takes the highest position in the 1st class in the pass examination for the degree of M.B. & C.M. The Viceroy's medal (silver) awarded to the female student who secures the highest place in the first class in the final examination for the medical practitioner's certificate.

Principal & Prof. of Medicine & Clinical Medicine.	Brigade-Surgeon A. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.I.A.
Prof. of Surgery & Clinical Surgery	Brigade-Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, L.R.C.S., F.K. & Q.C.P.
Prof. of Ophthalmology & Physiology	Surgeon-Major E. F. Drake-Brockman, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Prof. of Midwifery & Diseases of Women & Children ...	Surgeon-Major A. M. Branfoot, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Prof. of Chemistry.....	Surgeon-Major C. J. McNally, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.S., S.Sc.C.
„ of Anatomy	Surgeon-Major H. Allison, M.D.
„ of Medical Jurisprudence ...	Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett.
„ of Pathology	Surgeon J. Smyth, M.D.
„ of Pharmacy & Materia Medica	Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D.
Prof. of Dental Surgery.....	H. J. Gould.
Lecturer on Midwifery to female students	Miss H. J. Bourchier, M.D.
Asst. to the Prof. of Medicine.....	Hon. Surgeon W. Karney.

Lecturer on Botany & Asst. to the Prof. of Materia Medica & Pharmacy ... } 1st Grade Apothecary R. Hollingsworth.
Asst. to the Prof. of Chemistry & Physiology ... ... } 2nd Grade Apothecary V. J. Staggs.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, &c....1st Grade Assistant Apothecary D. Robertson.
Native Asst. 1st class Hospital..Assistant T. Cunnoosawmi Pillai.
" 2nd class Hospital..Assistant P. Narainsawmy, L.M.&S.

College of Engineering, Madras.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

The following code of rules relating to the constitution and work of the Madras College of Engineering, the subsequent training of students, and their selection by the Department of Public Works, has been sanctioned by Government and will have effect from 1st January 1886 :—

Preamble.—The college, which is affiliated to the Madras University, will afford theoretical and practical instruction in subjects qualifying Europeans and Natives of India for the professions and callings set forth in Article III., in view of fitting them for employment in such capacity by Government, by Local and Municipal Boards, and by other agencies.

Students passing the higher course in engineering are at the same time prepared for the B.C.E. degree of the Madras University.

ARTICLE I.

The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College is vested in the Principal, under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

ARTICLE II.

The admission and all final examinations will be conducted by an independent Board of Examiners, consisting of a President and two Members, to be appointed by Government for a term of three years. They shall receive such remuneration as shall from time to time be fixed by Government. When necessary, the Board may with the sanction of Government employ Assistant Examiners. The decision of the Board of Examiners in regard to the qualifications of any student appearing for examination shall be final. The names of all students declared by the Board to have passed a final examination shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

ARTICLE III.

The classes to be formed are :—

(1) Civil Engineers. (2) Mechanical Engineers. (3) Engineer Subordinates. (4) Draughtsmen. (5) Surveyors. (6) Sub-Overseers, Maistries, and Artisans.

ARTICLE IV.—ADMISSION.

(1) The number of students to be admitted annually will, for the present, be limited to 15 in Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes taken together; to 30 in the class for Engineer Subordi-

nates; to 20 in the class for Draughtsmen; to 15 in the class for Surveyors.

N.B.—These numbers will be liable to reduction which will be notified one month before the entrance examination, until the college accommodation has been improved and enlarged to meet requirements.

The number to be admitted to the other classes will be notified yearly. Admission shall be once a year—(1) for the Engineer classes, on last Monday in January; (2) for the Engineer Subordinates' classes, on first Monday in August: (3) for the junior classes, on last Monday in January.

(2) Candidates for admission to the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years, to the Engineer Subordinates' class between the ages of 16 and 20 years, and to the other classes between the ages of 16 and 22 years, on the 31st December preceding the year of admission.

(3) Candidates for admission to the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes must produce a certificate of having passed the First Arts examination of the Madras or other Indian University; to the Engineer Subordinates' class, a certificate of having passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras or other Indian University; to the Draughtsmen's and Surveyors' classes, except when specially exempted, a certificate of having passed the Middle School examination. For the sixth class selection will be made from the sons of artisans or maistries, or from youths who have already had practical training in some of the building trades.

(4) All candidates must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, physical fitness, age, and freedom from liability to small-pox. Candidates whose certificates are unsatisfactory in any respect will be excluded from the test for admission.

(5) Admission to the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes shall be decided by open competition in the following branches of mathematics; but, to insure a high standard of general knowledge, to the total marks obtained in mathematics will be added one-half of the marks obtained in the First Arts examination:—

	MARKS.
Arithmetic	100
Algebra, including quadratic equations and binomial theorem.	75
Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. & VI.	75
Mensuration	50
Trigonometry, including the solution of plane triangles ...	100
Total ...	400
First Arts examination ...	300
Grand Total ..	700

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the combined total marks shall not be admitted. Selection shall be made in order of merit, provided that, if four Europeans and Eurasians and three Muhammadans are not within the first fifteen, the number under each may

be made good in order of merit from the other qualified candidates. Before joining the college, the candidates shall inform the Principal whether they intend to be Civil or Mechanical Engineers.

(6) The fee for admission to this examination shall be Rs. 20. The names of the successful candidates shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(7) Admission to the Engineer Subordinates' class shall, except in the case of soldier students, be decided by open competition in the following branches of mathematics; but, to ensure the requisite standard of general knowledge, to the total marks obtained in mathematics will be added one-half of the marks gained in the Matriculation examination :—

	MARKS.
Arithmetic	125
Algebra	75
Geometry	100
	300
Proportion of marks in the Matriculation examination ...	225
Total ...	525

(8) Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the total combined marks shall not be admitted. Selection shall be made in order of merit: provided that, if six Europeans and Eurasians and four Muhammadans are not within the first twenty-five, the number under each may be made good in order of merit from the other qualified candidates The fee for admission to this examination shall be Rupees 15. The names of the successful candidates shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(9) *Soldier Students.*—Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's British service desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works Department will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the college on passing an entrance examination in arithmetic and English. After one year's study of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and vernacular language, they will, provided they pass a satisfactory examination in these subjects, join the Subordinate class for the ordinary theoretical and practical courses. Each student will draw a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem for three-and-a-half years, commencing from the date of joining the Subordinate class. His pay, rations and clothing will be drawn from his regiment throughout the whole course of study. A fixed proportion between the number of soldiers and civilians to be appointed to the Public Works Department will be established.

(10) Admission to the Draughtsmen's and Surveyors' classes shall be regulated by the order in which the candidates have passed the Middle School or some higher examination, the selection proceeding from those that have passed a higher examination to those who have passed a lower.

ARTICLE V.—COURSES.

The course and subjects of study in the several classes shall be as follows.—

(1) CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER CLASSES.

(*a*) THEORETICAL COURSE.—The theoretical course, which extends over three years, will embrace the subjects and carry the marks enumerated below:—

	MARKS.
i. *Pure and applied Mathematics.*—Algebra, geometry, and arithmetic; mensuration and trigonometry; mechanics; hydro-mechanics; algebraic geometry, and the differential and integral calculus	675
ii. *Science.*—Chemistry, physics, and geology ...	325
iii. *Engineering.*—Building materials; building and bridge construction; hydraulics, irrigation works and sanitary engineering; road and railway construction; applied mechanics; principles of mechanism; prime movers; the steam-engine	800
iv. *Surveying.*—Surveying with chain, compass and plane table; levelling; theodolite surveying; topographical drawing	400
v. *Drawing.*—Geometrical drawing; freehand, model, and prospective drawing; architectural drawing; machine drawing; estimating; designing; specification	500
vi. *Language.*—Tamil or Telugu*	200
vii. *Physique.*—Physical fitness; gymnastics, &c. ...	100
Final Total...	3,000

Of the total marks, 2,700 shall be awarded by the Board of Examiners for examination work; and 300 by the College Staff for drawings, notes, fieldwork, &c., executed during the course. The Board, however, shall call for and inspect such drawings, notes, &c., before finally accepting the marks given by the Staff.

Term examinations will be held at the end of the first and second years of study, at which portions of the above subjects will be finally disposed of by the Board of Examiners. The marks awardable at these examinations are includec in the final total.

Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks in each of the subject heads I., III, IV., and V., one-fourth in each of the subject heads II., VI., and VII, and one-half of the final total marks. They shall be arranged in two classes in order of merit; the first, or honor class, containing those who have obtained not less than three-fourths of the total marks.

(*b*) PRACTICAL COURSE. *Civil Engineers.*—After completing the theoretical course, the pupils of the Civil Engineer class will spend one year in the Public Works Workshop, going through the carpenters' shop, the smithy, the foundry, and the fitting shop. They will then be placed for one year under the Public Works Department, and will be stationed at places where large works are in progress. They will be regularly instructed in the practical details of brick-

* *Note.*—Tamil to be obligatory for natives of Telugu districts, and *vice versâ*. The choice of one of these two languages to be open to all other students.

making, brick-laying, quarrying, blasting, masonry, building of all sorts, the management of labour, accounts, &c.

Mechanical Engineers.—The course will comprise two years of practical study at the chief workshops of the Presidency.

(2) ENGINEER SUBORDINATES' CLASS.

(*a*) THEORETICAL COURSE.—The theoretical course, which extends over two-and-a-half years, will embrace the subjects and carry the marks enumerated below :—

	MARKS.
i. *Mathematics.*—Arithmetic, algebra and geometry; plane trigonometry and mensuration; elementary statics ...	370
ii. *Engineering.*—Building materials; strength of materials; building and bridge construction; earthwork and roads; hydraulics and irrigation works; elementary applied mechanics; mechanism and the steam-engine; designing and estimating	600
iii. *Surveying.*—Surveying with chain, compass and plane table; levelling; theodolite surveying; topographical drawing	350
iv. *Drawing.*—Geometrical drawing; freehand drawing; mechanical drawing; estimating	400
v. *Language.*—Tamil or Telugu*	180
vi. *Physique.*—Physical fitness; gymnastics, &c. ...	100
Final Total ...	2,000

Of the total marks, 1,800 shall be awarded by the Board of Examiners for examination work, and 200 by the College staff for drawings, notes, fieldwork, &c., executed during the course. The Board, however, shall call for and inspect such drawings, notes, &c., before finally accepting the marks given by the Staff.

Term examinations will be held at the end of the first and third half years of study, at which portions of the above subjects will be finally disposed of by the Board of Examiners. The marks awardable at these examinations are included in the final total.

Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks in each of the subject heads I., II., III., and IV., one-fourth in each of the subject heads V., and VI., and one-half of the final total marks. They shall be arranged in two classes in order of merit; the first containing those who have obtained at least three-fourths of the total marks.

(*b*) PRACTICAL COURSE.—The practical course will comprise one year of practical study in workshops, and one year on large engineering works, on which instruction will be afforded similar to that given to the Civil Engineering pupils.

(3) DRAUGHTSMEN'S CLASS.

The course, which extends over two years, will embrace the subjects, and carry the marks enumerated below :—

	MARKS.
i. Practical and descriptive geometry	150
ii. Freehand, perspective, and model drawing	150

* See note on preceding page.

		Marks.
iii.	Architectural and topographical drawing	240
iv.	Machine drawing...	200
v.	Estimating	260
	Total ...	1,000

Of the total marks, 800 shall be awarded by the Board of Examiners for examination work, and 200 by the College staff for plans, &c., executed during the course. The Board, however, shall call for and inspect such drawings, &c., before finally accepting the marks given by the Staff.

A term examination will be held at the end of the first year.

Candidates obtaining 66 per cent. in each of the above five subjects, and 75 per cent. on the total shall receive *First-class* Certificates: those obtaining 50 and 66 per cent., respectively, *Second-class* Certificates: those obtaining 36 and 50 per cent., respectively, *Third-class* Certificates.

(4) Surveyors' Class.

The course, which extends over two years, will embrace the subjects, and carry the marks enumerated below :—

		Marks.
i.	Surveying with chain, compass, and plane table ...	275
ii.	Levelling	225
iii.	Theodolite surveying	200
iv.	Topographical drawing	300
	Total ...	1,000

Of the total marks, 800 shall be awarded by the Board of Examiners for examination work, and 200 by the College staff for field-work and drawings executed during the course. The Board, however, shall call for and inspect such drawings, notes, &c., before finally accepting the marks given by the Staff.

A term examination will be held at the end of the first year.

Candidates obtaining 66 per cent. n each of the above four subjects and 75 per cent. on the total shall receive *First-class* Certificates: those obtaining 50 and 66 per cent., respectively, *Second-class* Certificates: those obtaining 36 and 50 per cent., respectively, *Third-class* Certificates.

(5) Sub-Overseers, &c.

The courses of study shall be:—Arithmetic. Elementary Geometry. Mensuration. Scales. Plan-drawing. Elements of Engineering. No examinations will be held, but a certificate of attendance shall be given by the Principal after a minimum period of one year's regular study. The instruction shall be given in the Tamil and Telugu languages, and the class shall be an evening one.

Article VI.—Fees.

(1) *Civil and Mechanical Engineer Classes.*—The fee is fixed at Rs. 85 for each term of six months, payable in advance; or, if candidates so desire, they will be permitted to pay instead a monthly contribution of Rs. 16, but in either case a deposit of Rs. 100

will be demanded at the outset. A student may compound for the whole theoretical course by the payment of a fee of Rs. 400 in advance. No fee will be demanded for the practical course.

(2) *Engineer Subordinates' Class.*—The fee is fixed at Rs. 30 for each term of six months, payable in advance; or a monthly contribution of Rs. 6, or Rs. 125 for the whole theoretical course, payable in advance. In every case a deposit of Rs. 50 will be demanded at the outset. No fee will be demanded for the practical course. Soldier students will be exempted from payment of college fees, and will be supplied with the text-books in use and with drawing instruments, colors, &c., gratis.

(3) *Draughtsmen's and Surveyors' Classes.*—A term fee of Rs. 18 to be paid in advance, or a monthly contribution of Rs. 4.

(4) *Sub-Overseer and Maistry Class.*—No fee shall be required except a registration fee of five rupees.

Note.—Fees will, under no circumstances, be returned after a student has been admitted to the institution.

ARTICLE VII.—CERTIFICATES.

(1) The Board of Examiners shall issue, under their signatures, a certificate to each candidate setting forth the class of study in which he has qualified; but, in the case of students of the Engineer and Engineer Subordinates' classes, the final certificate, in the nature of a diploma, shall be issued under the signatures of the Principal of the College and of the Director of Public Instruction, in proof that the student concerned has satisfactorily completed the prescribed practical course.

College students appearing for the final examinations at the end of their courses must pay before the commencement of the examination the undermentioned fees:—Engineer Class Rs. 20, Engineer Subordinates' Class Rs. 15, Draftsmen's Class Rs. 10, Surveyors' Class Rs. 15.

(2) A candidate who has failed to obtain a certificate from the Board at the final examination may appear before the Board for examination at any subsequent year, provided he is certified to have put in the necessary attendance at the College and pays a fee as follows:—Civil and Mechanical Engineers Rs. 30, Engineer Subordinates Rs. 20, other classes Rs. 10.

(3) The names of the candidates so passing shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in a separate list, and they shall simply be declared to have satisfied the Board of Examiners.

ARTICLE VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS, &C.

The following scholarships and prizes are allowed for students during their College course:—

(1) *Engineer Classes.*—One scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem will be awarded annually to the candidate who passes first in the admission examination. The scholarships are re-awardable annually on the results of each term examination. A gold medal of the value of Rs. 120 will be awarded to the student who passes first in the final examination. Prizes consisting of instruments or books will be given for special proficiency in particular subjects.

(2) *Engineer Subordinates' Class.*—Two scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem, will be awarded annually to the two candidates who pass highest on the list at the admission examination. The scholarships are re-awardable after each term examination. A gold medal of the value of Rs. 60 will be awarded to the student who passes first in the final examination. Prizes consisting of instruments or books will be given for special proficiency in particular subjects.

(3) *Draughtsmen's Class.*—Two scholarships, each of Rs. 8 per mensem, tenable during the second year of study, will be granted to the students who stand highest on the list at the term examination at the end of the first year. A silver medal of the value of Rs. 10 will be given to the student who passes first in the final examination.

(4) *Surveyors' Class.*—Two scholarships, each of Rs. 8 per mensem, tenable during the second year of study, will be granted to the students who stand highest on the list at the term examination at the end of the first year. A silver medal of the value of Rs. 10 will be given to the student who passes first in the final examination

NOTE.—Scholarships may be reduced or forfeited for misbehaviour or other cause.

ARTICLE IX.—PRACTICAL COURSES.

All allowances during the practical course will be debitable to the Department of Public Works.

(1) *Civil and Mechanical Engineers.*—During the final year of practical training on works, subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem for Europeans and Eurasians and Rs. 25 per mensem for natives will be granted. Such allowances will, however, be contingent on the good conduct and satisfactory progress of the student under instruction: and on proof of misconduct or idleness the allowances may be cut down or withdrawn altogether by the officers in charge of the works.

(2) *Engineer Subordinates.*—As in the case of the Civil and Mechanical Engineer pupils, no fee will be exacted during the workshop year; and during the year of practical study on works stipends will be granted of Rs. 30 per mensem for Europeans and Eurasians and Rs. 20 per mensem for natives, subject to the conditions of good conduct, regular attendance, &c.

Soldier students will, during the workshop course, draw pay, rations, and clothing from their regiments, and the stipends prescribed for the theoretical course. During their year of practical training on works, they will cease to draw those allowances, and will be brought on to the Public Works Department scale of establishment as apprentice overseers, drawing the pay and allowances laid down in the Public Works Regulations.

ARTICLE X.—PROSPECTS OF STUDENTS.

(1) *Civil and Mechanical Engineers.*—One appointment annually as Assistant Engineer, third grade, in the Public Works Department, will, for the present, be conferred on the student highest on the list at the final examination who has also obtained the degree of B. C. E. The other students of this class who are fully qualified may be offered, in order of merit, appointments as Supervisor,

second grade, should there be vacancies, but no guarantee is given that such appointments will be made, as the vacancies will generally be filled by the best qualified subordinates of the Overseer grade.

(2) *Engineer Subordinates.*—Vacancies in the Overseer grades of the Public Works Establishment will, as a rule, be filled by passed men in the order of merit. Notice will be given about six months before the final examination at the college of the number of such appointments likely to be available.

(3) *Draughtsmen.*—Certificated students of this class will be appointed to the Public Works Department as Draughtsmen and Estimators as vacancies occur. The course of instruction having been extended and the standard for certificate having been raised, passed students under these rules will be entitled to the improved salaries for the different classes of Draughtsmen which will be notified hereafter.

(4) *Surveyors.*—There are no permanent appointments available in the Public Works Establishment for Surveyors only; but, when the services of temporary men are required for special surveys not undertaken by the Public Works subordinate staff, the officers in charge are instructed to select for such employment none but passed Surveyors of the College of Engineering.

Qualified men may be appointed Probationary Deputy Surveyors, Madras Survey, on Rs. 50 with the prospect of rising eventually to the rank of Sub-Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 250.

NOTE.—It is the duty of the Principal to render all reasonable assistance to passed students who may not be appointed to the Public Works Department in seeking employment under Local and Municipal Boards and other agencies. With this view, lists of qualified men, with remarks as to their attainments, conduct, &c., will be circulated annually to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, with recommendations that they may be employed in suitable posts when opportunities offer.

ARTICLE XI.—GENERAL.

(1) Students in the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes are expected to appear for the B.C.E. degree examination; but they are discouraged from appearing until they have completed the three years' theoretical course.

(2) All students must provide themselves with the text-books in use and with the necessary apparatus, instruments (except surveying instruments), &c. They will, with the exception of military students, be non-resident. Strict observance of the standing rules of the institution as regards attendance, discipline, &c., will be expected from all.

(3) Students during their practical course shall not be under the supervision of the Principal of the College, but officers under whom they are serving will be required in the Public Works Department to furnish to the Principal half-yearly reports of their progress in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

Principal ....Captain H. D. Love, R.E.
Prof. of Engineering.....A. Chatterton, B.Sc.
,, of Mathematics.....E. W. Middlemast, B.A.

Instr. in Engineering...	Conductor W. Cames.
„ Surveying and Drawing	J. Hamilton, sub. *pro tem.*
Asst. Instr. in „	J. Hamilton, (on other duty.)
„ „	W. H. Goddard, sub. *pro tem.*
„ Drawing.....	W. F. Pope.
„ Surveying	W H. Goddard, (on other duty.)
„ „	A. W. J. Tims, sub. *pro tem.*
2nd Asst. in Drawing	(Vacant.)
„ Surveying	S. Gopalachari, B.C.E., sub. *pro tem.*
Vernacular Asst. (Tamil)...	C. R. Krishna Aiyar, B.A.
„ (Telugu) ..	A. Krishnama Chari.
Instructor in Bricklaying	P. Nadamuni Mudaliyar.
Gymnastic Instructor	Ghouse Khan, sub. *pro tem.*

ENDOWMENTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Governor's Scholarship.

This scholarship was founded on the 23rd May 1868, by the Right Honorable Francis Napier, *Baron* Napier, K.T., Governor of Fort St. George. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 27, and is tenable for four years.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 156) the scholarship is for the support of a student in Arts, who must have been born in the city and collectorate of Madras.

3. The scholarship shall be awarded to the student who has obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation examination, provided that the number shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, or (in the event of the scale of marks being altered) three-fifths of the total marks obtainable. Should two or more candidates obtain the same number of marks, the Syndicate shall decide which of them is to receive the scholarship.

4. The holder of the scholarship shall forfeit it, if he fail to obtain a position in the first class on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to the First Arts examination.

5. From the date of his passing the First Arts examination, one-third of the income shall be kept in reserve, and shall be paid over to the holder of the scholarship only in the event of his passing the Bachelor of Arts examination on the first occasion on which he is admissible to it.

6. In the event of one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the fund.

7. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider suffi-

cient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

8. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the scholarship; but they have no power to divide it, or to reduce itsamount.

SCHOLARS.

1870	Gopalachari, Mandayam D	...Presidency College.
1874	Srinivasachari, Tirumalai	.....S P.G.H.S., Vepery, & Pres. Coll.
1877	D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus	St. Thomé Seminary & Pres. Coll.
1882	Ahmed Hussain.	Ch. of Scot. Inst., Madras, & Madras Christ. Coll.
1886	A. Selvapillayya.....	Pachaiyappa's Coll. & Pres. Coll

Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau's Prizes.

These prizes were instituted on the 29th January 1869 by Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau, K.C.S I. They are two in number, and are of the present annual value of about Rs 60 and Rs. 40, respectively, and may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 161) the prizes shall be awarded to Hindu students who were born, and have lived ten years, in the collectorate of Tanjore. The first prize of six-tenths of the income shall be awarded to the student who stands highest in the first class in the First Arts examination ; the second of four-tenths to the student who stands highest in the Matriculation examination.

3. Candidates must produce a certificate of good conduct and progress from the master of their school, or from some other person whose testimony the Syndicate may consider satisfactory.

4. If in any year the prizes, or one of them, be not awarded, the amount thereof shall be added to the fund.

5. At the expiration of every three years from the date of institution the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the prizes ; but they have no power to divide them, or to reduce their amount.

PRIZEMEN.

1870	F.A.—Vaidyanadhan, N.....	Prov College, Kumbakonam
	Mat.—Subba Aiyar, V...	do.
1871	F.A.—Ramachandra Aiyar, S...	do. & S.P.G.H.S., Tanjore
	Mat.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C.R	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
1872	F.A.—Subba Aiyar, V.....	do.
	F.A.—Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	do.
	Mat.—Venkataraman, S... ...	do.
1873	F.A.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C. R.	do.
	Mat.—Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V...	do.
1874	F.A.—Swaminadha Sastri, S ...	do.
	Mat.—Malhari Rau, S...	do.
1875	F.A.—Sundaram, S..... ...	do.
	Mat.—Rangaswami Aiyangar, S ..	do.
1876	F.A.—Duraiswami Aiyar, R.....	do
	Mat.—Nilakantan, A.....	do.

1877 F.A.—Swaminatha Aiyar, R..... Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Mat.—Radhakrishnan, S..... do.
1878 F.A.—Swaminatha Aiyar, K..... do.
Mat.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T.V... do.
1879 F.A.—Krishnaswami, N..... do.
Mat.—Swaminatha Aiyar, S.A... do.
1880 F.A.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T.V.. do.
Mat.—Balamukundan, K..... do.
1881 F.A.—Swaminathan, T. K..... do.
Mat.—Rangaswami, T..... ..... Town H. S., Kumbakonam
1882 F.A.—Kodandarama Aiyar, K.S.. Madras Christain College.
Mat.—Ponnuswami, A.S..... Native H. S., Kumbakonam.
1883 F.A.—Rajagopalachari, T..... Kumbakonam College.
Mat.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S..... Native H. S., Mannargudi.
1884 F.A.—Ponnuswami, A.S..... Kumbakonam College.
Mat.—Srinivasa Aiyangar, A..... W. M. H. S., Mannargudi.
1885 F.A.—Swaminatha Pillai, D..... Kumbakonam College.
Mat.—Raghanatha Rau, V..... Native H. S., Kumbakonam.
1886 F.A.—Srinivasan, V. S..... Kumbakonam College.
Mat.—Vaidyanathan, S ..... Native H. S., Mannargudi.
1887 F.A.—Kuppswami, Aiyar, N..... Kumbakonam College.
Mat.—Vaidyanathan, G. S..... St. Peter's H. S., Tiruvadi.
1888 F.A.—Venkataraman, M..... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Mat.—Jagadisan, S. A..... A. V. High School, Triplicane.
1889 F.A.—Tyagaraja Aiyar, V. R.... Kumbakonam College.
Mat.—Natesan, R..... L. F. High School, Tiruvalur.

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 25th July 1870 by the Honorable Goday Narayana Gajapati Rau. It is of the present annual value of about Rs. 50; and may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 171), the prize shall be awarded to the student, irrespective of caste, creed, or place of instruction, who in passing the B.A. examination shall obtain the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, provided that the marks obtained are not less than one-half of the total marks attainable.

3. If in any year the prize be not awarded, it may be kept in reserve and awarded as a second prize in a subsequent year.

PRIZEMEN:

1874 Chandrasekhram, C..... Presidency College.
1876 Venkatarama Sastri, S..... Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
1877 Chandrasekhram, C..... Presidency College.
1878 Chakrapani Rau, R ..... Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
1879 Sankara Rau, T..... Presidency College. and P. S.
1880 Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti..... Madras Christian College.
1881 Vamana Rau, T. S..... Kumbakonam College.
1882 Sivaswami, P. S..... Presidency College.

1883 Paramasivan, T.....Presidency College.
1884 Venkatachalam, V.....Rajamundry College.
1885 Achyuta Menon, C... .....Presidency College.
1886 Anantanarayana Sastri, N.....Kumb. Coll. & Pres. Coll.
1887 Sitaraman, C. S.....Presidency College.
1888 Srinivasan V. S .....Kumbakonam College.
1889 Chandrasekharam, K. S.....Presidency College.

The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships.

These scholarships were founded on the 6th May 1872, by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston, Esq., of Carnsalloch, Dumfries, Scotland, in fulfilment of the intention of his father, the late Sir Alexander Johnston.

2. The income is derived fron the proceeds of certain land and buildings near the town of Madura, known as the "Tamkum," and of which Sir Alexander Johnston claimed to be the proprietor.

3. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 174) the scholarship shall be awarded to matriculated students being natives of the district of Madura, without respect to class, caste, or religion, according to rules to be framed by the University.

4. The folowing rules have been framed in accordance with the above:—

(*a*) One scholarship will be awarded annually to the candidate, being a native of the district of Madura, who shall stand highest at the First Arts examination immediately preceding his election, and who is pursuing his studies in an affiliated college; provided that such scholarship shall not be held in conjunction with any other scholarship whatever.

(*b*) The scholarships shall be tenable for two years.

(*c*) The monthly value of the scolarships shall be Rs. 20 if held by candidates studying in Madras, but Rs. 15 if held by candidates studying in the mofussil.

(*d*) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the University of Madras to declare that the holder of a scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

(*e*) In the case of the death of any holder of a scolarship, or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever, the Syndicate shall be at liberty either to appoint another scholar, or to add the unexpended amount to the corpus of the fund.

(*f*) At the time of the examination, the age of the candidate must not have exceeded twenty-one years.

(*g*) The scholar must engage to prosecute his studies up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in some college affiliated to the University of Madras.

SCHOLARS:

1881 Soumyanarayanan, S.....Presidency College.
1882 Annaswamy, R.....Madura and Presidency Colleges.

1883 Natesa Aiyar, R..... Kumbakonam College.
1884 Ananta Aiyar, T. S..... Trivandram do.
1885 Ananthanarayanan, K. C. S... Madras Christian College.
1886 Parasuraman, A.S..... Presidency do.
1887 Bhima Rau, P. V..... .. S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
1888 Vijayaraghavachari, C R..... Presidency College.
1889 Ramaswami Aiyar, T. S..... Pachaiyappa's College.

The Norton Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 31st October 1874 by certain Hindu gentlemen residing in the city and Presidency of Madras, in pursuance of resolutions passed at meetings of the native community of Madras held in Pachaiyappa's Hall on the 26th October 1871 and the 28th February 1873 for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered to the cause of native education by the Hon. John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras.

2. The prize, which may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate, is of the present annual value of Rs. 100.

3. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 182) the prize shall be awarded to the graduate who, being a native of Southern India, in passing the Master of Arts examination, shall obtain the highest number of marks in Political Economy. In the event of their being no such graduate the prize shall be awarded to the student who, in passing the Bachelor of Arts examination, shall obtain the highest number of marks in Physical Science.

4. In the event of there being no person entitled to the prize, the amount thereof shall be added to the fund.

PRIZEMEN :

1876 Gnanamuttu, Samuel, B.A.... Private Study.
1877 Padmanabha Aiyar, S.N., B.A. Trivandram College & P. S.
1879 Kodandaramayya, G., B.A... Madras Christian College & P. S.
1880 Thanu Pillai, P., B.A..... Private Study.
1881 Vaidyanatha Aiyar, N., B.A. Kumbakonam College & P. S.
1882 Rajagopalachariyar, P., B.A. Presidency College & P. S.
1883 Soumyanarayanan, S. ..... Presidency College.
1884 Parthasarathi, M. O., B.A.... do. & P. S.
1885 Sama Rau, Mysore, B.A..... Central College, Bangalore, & P.S.
1886 Arogyaswami Pillai, T.V., B A. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
1887 Kotilingam, John, B.A..... Private Study.
1888 Kuppuswami Aiyar, R... .... Presidency College.
1889 Venkayya, V., B.A..... Private Study.

The Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medals.

This medal was instituted on the 2nd April 1876, by A. Srinivasa Rau Sahib, Jagirdar of Arni, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar

for 1880-81, p. 188) the medal shall be awarded to the student who, in passing the Bachelor of Arts examination, shall have obtained the highest number of marks in Physical Science. In the event of there not being any student who takes up Physical Science, the Syndicate may, at their discretion, award the medal to any Bachelor of Arts of that year who displays proficiency.

3. At the expiration of every six years from the date of institution the Senate may, with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arni for the time being, make new regulations with respect to the medal.

4. In view of the introduction of the revised Arts curriculum, the Senate, at a meeting held on the 30th April 1886, made, with the approval of the founder, the following changes in the regulations applying to the medal.

5. In lieu of the original medal, two medals shall be awarded, each of the value of Rs. 50, one to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Physics division of Branch II. for the Bachelor of Arts degree, and the other to the first candidate in the Chemistry division.

The above change to have no effect unless one or more candidates pass in each division.

MEDALLISTS.

1877	Chandrasekharam, C	Presidency College.
1879	Narayana Aiyar, P.....	do.
1880	Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P.....	Madras Christian College.
1881	Hobday, Daniel Alfred.....	do.
1882	Lakshminarasu Nayudu, P..	do.
	Sivagnanam, M.....	do.
1883	Soumyanarayanan, S	Presidency College.
1884	Vasudeva Rau, R.....	do.
1885	Samuel Joseph, Devapriam....	Madras Christian College.
1886	Sarangapani, V.....	Presidency College.
1887	Venkatesa Aiyangar, N.....	Central College, Bangalore.
	Krishnan, Cheruvari.....	Presidency College.
1888	D'Souza, F. X.....	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, R.....	Presidency College.
1889	Srinivasa Aiyar, R.....	Madras Christian College.
	Aiyaswami Mdllr., P.....	Presidency College.

The J. Rama Rau Gold Medal.

This medal was founded by Mr. T. Rama Rau, Dewan Peishcar of Cottayam, Travancore, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 3rd August 1883.

2. The medal is to be called "The T. Rama Rau Gold Medal."

3. The medal is to have on the obverse the words "Travancore Dewan Peishcar Rama Rau Medal" and on the reverse the words "Honesty is the best policy."

4. The Medal will, for the present, be of the annual value of Rs. 50, being the interest on Rs. 1,500.

5. The medal shall be awarded to any student in the order of

merit from any of the following educational establishments on passing the Bachelor of Arts examination:—Nagercoil Seminary; Trivandram College; Cottayam College; Ernakulam High School; Calicut College; Kumbakonam College.

6 If in any year the medal be not awarded, the amount thereof shall be added to the fund.

MEDALLISTS:

1885 Rangaswami, T..... .Kumbakonam College.
1886 Ponnuswami, A. S .... do.
1887 Viraraghava Aiyangar, R .. .Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
1888 Jivaji Gopala Gondekar, T ..Kumbakonam College.
1889 Kuppuswami, N..... do.

The V. Rama Aiyangar Scholarship.

This scholarship was founded by the late Mr. V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 25th October 1883.

2. The scholarship is of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem, being the interest of Rs 3,000 vested in 4 per cent. Government Securities.

3. It is to be awarded to the pupil of Pachaiyappa's College who passes highest in the First Arts examination and joins the Presidency College to prosecute his studies for the B.A. degree examination, taking Physical Science as his optional subject, or for the B.Sc. degree examination.

4. The scholarship is tenable for two years or for such other period as the University may hereafter prescribe as necessary for completing the course for the B.A. degree or the B.Sc. degree, as the case may be.

5. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

6. Any unexpended portion of the annual interest from the funded capital shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

7. At the expiration of every six years from the date of the foundation, the Senate may make new regu ations with respect to the scholarship, provided that they shall not divide it or reduce its amount or divert it to any other purpose than the encouragement of the study of science, or transfer it from the Presidency College. Provided always that should Pachaiyappa's College at any future time make provision for preparing candidates for the B A. degree examination in any natural or physical science branch or for the B.Sc. degree examination, the scholarship-holder shall be bound to prosecute his studies in that institution.

SCHOLARS:

1884 Srinivasachari, V.
1886 Desikachari, T.
1888 Selvapillayya, A.

The Miller Gold Medal.

This medal was instituted by the Rev. William Miller, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., Principal of the Madras Christian College, in memory of his father, the late William Miller, Esq., Thurso, who took a life-long interest in education generally, and in his later years a special interest in the education of Southern India. It was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 25th October 1883.

2. The endowment consists of Rs. 1,600, the interest of which is devoted to the providing of a medal of the value of five pounds sterling; any surplus interest being devoted to inscribing the name of the successful candidate on the medal and to meeting any other incidental expenses.

3. The medal is to be called "The Miller Gold Medal."

4. The medal will be awarded to the student who, in passing the B.A. degree examination, takes the highest place in Branch IV. (*Mental and Moral Science.*)

MEDALLISTS:

1884 Sundara Aiyar, P. R	Madras Christian College.
1885 Rangaswami, T..	Kumbakonam College.
1886 Anantasadasivan, V.....	Madras Christian College.
1887 Kunjitapadam, K. R..	Do.
1888 Ramaswami Aiyar, P. T.....	Do.
1889 Subharama Aiyar, N. V.....	Do.

The Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu's Gold Medal.

This medal was instituted by Mr. C. Dharmalingam Chetti Garu of Suramangalam, Salem Dt., in memory of the late Mr. Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu of Tondiyarpet, Madras, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 3rd February 1886.

2, The endowment consists of Rs. 1,500 invested in the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of the Madras Municipality, with the interest on which a medal is to be annually provided of the value of about six pounds sterling, any surplus being devoted to inscribing the successful candidate's name on the medal and meeting any other incidental expenses.

3. The medal is called "The Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu's Gold Medal," and bears on its obverse an Asvattha (Pippal) tree and the words "ధర్మోధర్మః, సత్యంజయతి" (Virtue prospers, Truth conquers), and on the reverse the name of the medal and the words "*University of Madras, founded* 1857."

4. It is intended mainly for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit and is awarded to the candidate who in passing the M.A. degree examination in the Language Branch, obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, provided that he obtains not less than 50 per cent. of the marks assigned to that subject; and in the event of there being no such candidate, to the first in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the successful candidates in the B.A. degree examination of that year.

5. At the expiration of every five years from the date of the foundation, the Syndicate may, with the consent of the founder, and after his death, at their own discretion, make new regulations in respect to the medal; provided always that the award shall not be diverted from the encouragement primarily of the study of Sanskrit, and secondarily of the study of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

MEDALLISTS:

1886 Thomas Nadar, S. V., B.A..... Private Study.
1887 Ramalinga Aiyar, A. V.... ..... Kumbakonam College.
1888 Desikachariyar, N. V., B.A..... Private Study.
1889 Ramachandra Rau, R..... Presidency College.

The Christian College Medal.

This medal was founded by the Council of the Madras Christian College, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 3rd February 1886.

2. The endowment consists of Rs. 1,600, invested in 4½ per cent. Government Securities, with the interest on which a medal worth five pounds sterling, to be awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the Language Examination for the B.A. degree, is annually provided.

The medal is known as the Christian College Medal, and bears on its obverse the arms of the College and the words "*Christian College Medal, founded* 1886," and on the reverse a laurel wreath and the words, *University of Madras, founded* 1857."

MEDALLISTS:

1887 Sitaraman, C. S ..... Presidency College.
1888 D'Souza, F. X. ..... St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
1889 Chandrasekharam, K.S. ..... Presidency College.

The Ramaswami Mudaliyar Medal.

This medal was founded by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, to testify to their appreciation of their Dubash, Pondicherry Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, C.I.E., and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 13th May 1886.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1,200, invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, the interest upon which is applied to the purchase of a gold medal to be annually awarded to the candidate, who in passing the B.A. degree examination obtains the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

According to the terms of the endowment deed (given in the University Calendar for 1887-88, p. 200), if but a single candidate passes in Political Economy the medal shall be awarded to him, provided he obtain not less than half of the marks assigned to that subject.

MEDALLISTS:

1887 Sundararajan, Madura M ..... Presidency College.
1888 Jivaji Gopala Gondekar, T..... Kumbakonam College.
1889 Venkataraman, C. S..... Do.

The Northwick Prize.

This prize was instituted by the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 25th January 1889.

2. The endowment consists of Rs. 1,600, invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, the interest on which is applied to the purchase of books to be presented to the candidate who, in passing the B.A. degree examination in the History branch, obtains the highest marks. The books are selected by the Board of Studies in History.

PRIZEMEN:

1889 Aiya, K. N..... .. ..Madras Christian College.

Government Prizes for Indian Palæography and Epigraphy.

The Government of Madras (in G. O, dated 13th May, 1886, No. 979, Public), have intimated their intention to award annually a prize of Rs. 500, for the best dissertation on Indian Palæography written by candidates for the M.A. degree in the History branch, subject to the condition that the dissertation is of decided merit and contains evidence of a real study of inscriptions.

Candidates competing for the prize must comply in all respects with the regulations relating to the examination which may be prescribed from time to time.

A second prize of Rs 50 will be awarded annually for the best essay on the same subject written by candidates for the B.A. degree in the History branch.

The prizes will be awarded upon the recommendations of the Syndicate.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The Carmichael Prize.

This prize was instituted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E., in honor of D. F. Carmichael, Esq., late Member of Council of the Government of Fort St. George. It was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 28th August 1884.

2. The endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in four per cent. Government securities, the interest on which is to be spent in the purchase of books to be awarded annually as a prize to the first among the successful candidates for the degree of Master of Laws. or. in the absence of such candidate, to the first among the successful candidates of that year for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

3. The prize is to be called "The Carmichael Prize."

PRIZEMEN:

1885 Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C., B.A., B.L.
1886 Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L.
1887 Vaidiyanathan, M. K., B.A.
1888 Krishnaswami Rau, C., B.A.
1889 Kunjitapadam, C. R., B.A.

Innes Prize.

This prize was founded in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the native community of Madras, held at Pachaiyappa's Hall on the 29th April 1883, for the purpose of publicly recognizing the eminent services of L. C. Innes, Esq., late a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, and for several years Vice-Chancellor of the University, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 9th September 1885.

2. The endowment, which consists of Rupees 1,000, raised by subscription among the native community of Madras, is invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities, the interest on which is to be spent in the purchase of books, to be awarded annually as a prize to the first among the successful candidates for the degree of M.L., or, in the absence of such candidate, to the one who obtains the highest position at the B.L. examination for that year.

PRIZEMEN :

1886 Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L.
1887 Vaidiyanatham, M. K., B.A.
1888 Krishnaswami Rau, C., B.A.
1889 Kunjitapadam, C. R., B.A.

FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Scholarship of the Maharaja of Cochin.

This scholarship was founded on the 25th July 1870, by His Highness Rama Varma, Maharaja of Cochin. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 30, and is tenable for such period as may be required to enable the holder to qualify for the degree of M.B. & C.M , or of B.C.E.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 166), the scholarship is for the support of a student (who must be a born subject of Cochin), either in Medicine or in Civil Engineering, at the discretion of the reigning Maharaja of Cochin.

3. The scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate at their discretion to a student who has passed creditably the Matriculation or First Arts examination. Should the marks of the competitors be not considered satisfactory, the Syndicate may abstain from making any nomination.

4 If the holder be a matriculated student, he shall forfeit the scholarship in the event of his failing to pass the First Arts examination on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to it.

5. If he be a First Arts student, one-third of the income shall be kept in reserve, and shall be paid over to him only in the event of his obtaining the degree of M B. & C.M. or B.C.E., on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the examination. In the case of a matriculated student, one-third shall be similarly kept in reserve from the time of his passing the First Arts examination.

6. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the fund.

7. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may think sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

8. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may, with the assent of the reigning Maharaja of Cochin, make new regulations with respect to the scholarship.

SCHOLARS :

1876 Govinda Menon, T.....Madras Civil Engineering College.
1881 Ramaswami Nayudu, K.....Madras Medical College.
1884 Teyyunni Menon, A..... Do.
1886 Kunjukrishna Panikkar, V.,
B.A.....Madras Civil Engineering College.

Scholarship of the Maharaja of Travancore.

This scholarship was founded on the 1st August 1870 by His Highness Sri Padamanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritupati Munnay Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Travancore. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 39, and is tenable for such period as may be required to enable the holder to qualify for the degree of M.B. & C.M. or of B.C.E.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 151), the scholarship is for the support of a student (who must be a born subject of Travancore) either in Medicine or in Civil Engineering, at the discretion of the reigning Maharaja of Travancore.

3. The scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate at their discretion either to one of the three Travancore students who shall have attained the highest number of marks in the Matriculation examination, or to any one who shall have passed the First Arts examination. Should the marks of the competitors be not considered satisfactory, the Syndicate may abstain from making any nomination.

4. If the holder be a matriculated student, he shall forfeit the scholarship in the event of his failing to pass the First Arts examination on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to it.

5. If he be a First Arts student, one-third of the Income shall be kept in reserve and shall be paid over to him only in the event of his obtaining the degree of M.B. & C.M., or of B.C.E., on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the examination. In the case of a matriculated student, one-third shall be similarly kept in reserve from the time of his passing the First Arts examination.

6. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the fund.

7. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may think sufficient

cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

8. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may, with the assent of the reigning Maharaja of Travancore, make new regulations with respect to the scholarship.

SCHOLARS:

1872 Lafrenais, Joseph E .....Madras Civil Engineering College.
1875 Kuruvila, K. K..... Do.
1877 Kurian, Jacob..... Do.
1879 Sesha Aiyangar, S..... Do.
1880 Gomez, F. D.....Madras Medical College.
1886 Anantanarayana Aiyar, V...Madras Civil Engineering College.

The Hobart Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 3rd April 1880 by Major George Bertie Benjamin Hobart, R.A., in memory of the late Right Honorable Vere Henry, Lord Hobart.

2. The prize, which may consist of money, or books, or medical and surgical instruments, at the discretion of the Syndicate, is of the present annual value of about Rs 99.

3. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p 191), the prize shall be awarded to the Muhammadan student, being a native of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who shall take the degree of M.B. & C.M. or of L.M.S , having previously matriculated or passed the First Arts examination in this University. If no Muhammadan student comes forward, the prize shall be awarded to an Eurasian who fulfils the above academical requirements; failing such, to a student professing the Hindu religion; and failing him to a British-born subject who has graduated from the Medical College, Madras. The prize shall be awarded to the student who stands first in the order of merit; but if there be only one Muhammadan, it shall be awarded to him irrespective of order of merit.

4. In the event of the prize not being awarded in any year, the amount thereof shall be added to the fund.

5. The Senate may vary the terms of award as regards the nature of the qualifying degree or examination.

PRIZEMEN:

1880 Lafrenais, C. A... ....Madras Medical College.
1881 Appayya, K. M..... do.
1882 Chalke, E. Lerede..... do.
1883 Kelly, J. A..... do
1884 Muhammad Oosman N.... do.
1885 Ailsworth, M .... do.
1886 Bowers, Michael..... do
1887 D'Rosario, L. I..... do.
1888 Wells, Henry..... do.

The Queen-Empress Gold Medal.

The Central Committee of the National Association for supplying Female medical aid to the Women of India, (commonly known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund), with a view to encourage the study of medicine among women, offered to award annually a gold medal, to be called the "Queen-Empress Gold Medal," to that female student who obtains the highest number of marks in passing either the L.M.S. or M.B. & C.M. examination of the Madras University—provided that the candidate passes in the first class. In the event of a first class being obtained at both examinations in the same year, the medal will be awarded for the higher examination. The Committee's offer was accepted at the meetings of the Senate held on the 15th October 1886 and 24th February 1887

Government Scholarship to England.

By a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. $\frac{1}{45-57}$, dated 12th February 1886, six scholarships were instituted, tenable in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships are placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation, one scholarship having been given to each of the first two Universities in the year 1886, and one scholarship to each of the last two in 1887. In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

The following rules for selecting a candidate for the Scholarship allotted to the Madras University have received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council :—

(1) That a special examination be held of candidates for the scholarship.

(2) That the examination be held in the month of April.

(3) That applications for the examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th March immediately preceding.

(4) That each candidate be required to furnish, along with his application, proofs that he satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Government of India in their Resolution dated 12th February 1886, No. $\frac{1}{45-57}$, as amended by a subsequent Resolution recorded in Madras G.O., dated 10th September 1886, No. 589, Educational.*

(5) That the competition be open to all Bachelors and Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Masters of Law, Bachelors and Doctors of

*The conditions are i., that the candidate is a native of India within the meaning of the statute; ii., that he is under 22 years of age at the date of the examination; iii., that he has the consent of his family (*i.e.*, of his father, if alive, if deceased, of his guardian), to proceed to England; iv., that his conduct has been good; v., that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language and vi., the physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study he will have to follow in England.

Medicine, and Bachelors of Civil Engineering of the University, who are under 22 years of age at the time of the examination.

(6) That the examination be in one or other of the following courses:—

(a) *For Graduates in Arts*—

i. English Language and Literature, 500 marks.

ii. Any one of the optional branches of the B.A. curriculum, 500 marks.

(b) *For all other Graduates*—

i. English Language and Literature, 300 marks.

ii. The entire curriculum for the B.L., M.B. & C.M., or B.C.E. Degrees, 700 marks.

Graduates in Law, Medicine, or Engineering, who have also graduated in Arts, will be allowed to select either course.

(7) That the marks obtained by any candidate in English Language and Literature and in the optional subject, respectively, shall not be counted if they fall below one-third of the marks assigned.

(8) That the scholarships shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the aggregate, provided that the marks gained are not less than 500; but the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate shall have the power to adjudicate between the best candidate in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, respectively, should there be candidates in two or more of these branches.

The rules framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Government scholars in England are as follows:—

(1) Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

(2) Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected, or (with the special permission of the Secretary of State) as a non-collegiate student.

(3) Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(4) Every scholar shall, at the end of each University term, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(5) Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

(6) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid monthly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England.

(7) Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence

of three years in England, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

By a subsequent resolution of the Government of India, having for its object the extension to the University of Allahabad of the privileges accorded to the other Indian Universities under the previous resolution, the order in which the scholarships are allotted has been altered as follows :—

1889, Allahabad, Madras.
1890, Punjab, Calcutta.
1891, Bombay, Allahabad.
1892, Madras, Punjab.
1893, Calcutta, Bombay.

The above sequence will be observed in subsequent years

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS :

1887 Cheruvari Krishnan, B.A...Presidency College.
1889 D'Souza, F. X., B.A.....St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

AMOUNT OF FUNDED CAPITAL.

Arts.

	RS.	A.	P.			
Governor's Scholarship...	8,300	0	0			
Sir T. Madhava Rau's Prizes.	2,500	0	0			
Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.	1,000	0	0			
Johnston Scholarships.....	5,200	0	0			
Norton Prize.....	2,500	0	0			
Jagirdar of Arni's Medals.....	2,800	0	0			
Rama Rau Medal.....	1,500	0	0			
Rama Aiyangar Scholarship..	3,000	0	0			
Miller Medal.....	1,600	0	0			
Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu's Medal..	1,500	0	0			
The Christian College Medal.	1,600	0	0			
Ramaswami Mudaliyar Medal	1,200	0	0			
The Northwick Prize.....	1,600	0	0			
				34,300	0	0

Law.

Carmichael Prize..... ..	1,000	0	0			
Innes Prize	1,000	0	0			
				2,000	0	0

Medicine and Civil Engineering.

Cochin Scholarship.....	9,500	0	0			
Travancore Scholarship.....	11,800	0	0			
Hobart Prize.....	2,500	0	0			
				23,800	0	0
			Rs...	60,100	0	0

THE UNIVERSITY.

SENATE.

Chancellor.

His Excellency The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, G.C.I.E.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q.C.

Fellows.

1. The Hon. Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Kt., Chief Justice,* 1885.
2. The Right Rev. F. Gell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras,* 1861.
3. His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., 1886.* (*Members of Council.*)
4. The Hon. H. E. Stokes, B.A., 1875. (*Members of Council.*)
5. The Hon. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., 1886. (*Members of Council.*)
6. H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, 1880.
7. D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Principal of the Presidency College, 1877.
8. Brigade-Surgeon A. Porter, M.D., Principal of the Medical College, 1883.

(*Ex-Officio.*)

1859.

9. The Right Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., LL.D., Bishop.

* Not Gazetted.

1862.

10. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.
11. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., C.I.E.

1867.

12. Rev. W. Miller, M.A., LLD., C.I.E.
13. R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

1868.

14. B. Lovery, Esq.
15. The Hon. J. Grose, M.A.
16. A. Seshayya Sastriyar, C.S.I.

1869.

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1857 The Right Hon. Lord Harris.
1859 The Hon. Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.
1860 The Hon. W. A. Morehead.
1860 The Hon Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.
The Hon. W. A. Morehead.
1861 The Hon. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.
1863 The Hon. E. Maltby.
1864 The Hon. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.
1866 The Right Hon. Francis Napier, Baron Napier.
1872 The Hon. Alexander J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Vere Henry Lord Hobart.
1875 The Hon. William R. Robinson, C.S.I.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
1880 The Right Hon. William Patrick Adam.
1881 The Hon. William Hudleston.
The Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff.
1886 The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, Baron CONNEMARA, G.C.I.E.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857 The Hon. Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Kt.
1860 The Hon. W. A. Morehead.
1862 The Hon. Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Kt.
1871 The Hon. Alexander J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
1872 The Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway.
1874 The Hon. Mr. Justice Innes.
1880 The Hon. Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., C.I.E.
1885 The Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q.C.

REGISTRARS.

1857 The Rev. P. Percival.
1870 A. A. Gordon, Esq., M.A.
1875 D. Duncan, Esq , M.A.
1879 F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.
1881 D. Duncan, Esq , M.A , D Sc.
1886 W. H. Wilson, Esq., Ph.D.

RETIRED AND DECEASED FELLOWS.

1857.

†Sir Christopher Rawlinson 1860.
†The Right Reverend Bishop Dealtry, D.D. 1860.
†Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart. 1860.
†Sir Walter Elliot 1860.
James Kellie, Esq. 1860.
James Blair Preston, Esq. 1860.
Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq. 1860.
†Rev. Robert Kerr Hamilton, M.A. 1860.
Rev. W. Grant 1860.
Lieut.-Genl. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. 1861.
Sir Henry Davidson, Kt. 1861.
†James Dewar Bourdillon, Esq. 1862.
Maj.-Genl. T. T Pears, C.B 1862.
Maj.-Genl. Sir F. C. Cotton 1862.
Colonel J. J. Losh 1862.
†Richard Burgass, Esq., M.A. 1862.
Henry Forbes, Esq. 1863
W. A. Morehead, Esq. 1863.
†Rev. Robert Halley, M A. 1863.
Rev. John Braidwood, M.A. 1863.
†Maj.-Genl. Charles Alfred Browne 1864.
†P. Subharayalu Naidu 1864.
Colonel Charles Edward Faber, R.E. 1864.
James Sanderson, Esq. 1864.
E. Maltby, Esq. 1865.
Lieut.-Genl. Sir Arthur T. Cotton, K.C.S.I. 1866.
Maj.-Genl. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B. 1866.
Rev. John Richards, M.A. 1866.
†Maj.-Genl. John Maitland 1866
Sir Thomas Pycroft, K.C.S.I., M.A. 1868.

* Named in the Act of Incorporation. † Deceased Fellows.

John Emelius Mayer, Esq., M.A. 1869.
Rev. A. Burgess 1871.
The Right Rev. P. S. Royston, M.A. 1873.
John Dawson Mayne, Esq, B.A. 1873.
E. B. Powell, Esq., C.S I., M.A., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S. 1875.
Sir A J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I 1876.
Dy. Surg.-Genl. W. J. VanSomeren, M.D. 1880.
Rev. G. Hall, B A. 1880.
†The Hon. C. Ranganatha Sastriyar 1882.
†Samuel Jesudasan 1882.
J. T. Fowler, Esq., 1889.

1858.

A. N. Magrath, Esq, F.R.C.S. 1861.
W. C. Maclean, Esq, M.D. 1864.
J. Shaw, Esq., F.R.C.S. 1867.
†Rev. A R. Symonds, M.A. 1874.

1859.

Colonel J. H. Bell, 1861.
†The Hon. V. Sadagopacharlu 1864
†G. W. Flynn, M.D. 1864.
†Rev. J R Macfarlane, M.A. 1866.
†Lieut.-Col. G. V. Winscome, R.E. 1869.
†Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M A, LL.D 1869.
Sir Adam Bittleston, Kt. 1870.
†John Bruce Norton, Esq. 1872.
W. Holloway, Esq., C.S.I. 1877.
Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D. 1882.
W Hudleston, Esq, C.S.I. 1882.
D. F. Carmichael, Esq. 1887.

1860.

Colonel W. H. Horsley 1862.
J. M. Heppel, Esq. 1862.
†Lieut.-Col. C. A. Orr 1871.
†Lieut.-Col. J. Carpendale, 1872.
Lieut.-Col. F. H. Rundall, R E. 1876.
Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E. 1879.

1861.

†Lieut.-Genl. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. 1867.
†R. Cole, Esq. 1867.
J. W. Mudge, Esq., M D. 1867.

† Deceased Fellows.

†The Ven. T. Dealtry, M.A 1872.
†His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, G.C S.I 1886.
Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Kt. 1871.
†E. Thompson, Esq., M.A. 1884.

1863.

Surg.-Genl. George Smith, M.D. 1880.

1864.

Rev. W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A. 1866.
H. D Phillips, Esq. 1870.
Major W. H. Edgecome, R.E., A.I.C.E. 1873.
W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A. 1885.

1865.

†Lieut.-Genl. Sir J.G. Le Marchant, K.C.B., G.C.M G. 1868.
†V. Rajagopalachariyar, B.L. 1868.
W. G. Smart, Esq , M.A., M.E. 1869.
J. L. Paul, Esq., M.D., A.M. 1877.
†C. Parthasarathi Nayudu. 1878.
†Hyder Jung Bahadur. 1878.
L. C. Innes, Esq. 1883.
The Rev. W. Leeming, M.A. 1887.

1867.

H.B. Montgomery, Esq., A.B., M C., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 1870.
Lieut.-Genl. W. A. M'Cleverty. 1871.
W. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., A.M , M.D 1871
Rev. S. Wright, M.A. 1872.
†The Hon. V. Sanjiva Rau, B.A , B.L 1875.
Maj.-Genl. R. M. Macdonald. 1881.
Surg.-Maj. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D. 1882.
†F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A. 1883.
Surg.-Genl. W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E 1885.
†Rai Bahadur, T. Gopala Rau, B.A. 1887.

1868.

C. Collett, Esq. 1872.
†Surgeon W. N. Chipperfield. 1873
†R. S. Ellis, Esq., C.B. 1877.
†C. Rangacharlu, C.I.E. 1883
†V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I. 1888.

1869.

†A. Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., B.A. 1875.

† Deceased Fellows.

Beresford Anderson, Esq., C.E. 1877.
†The Right Rev. S. Fennelly, D.D. 1880.

1870.

J. D. Sim, Esq., C.S.I. 1875.

1871.

Surg.-Genl. E. G. Balfour, L.R.C.S.E. 1877.
Lieut.-Genl. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B. 1876.
†S. Vijayaragavalu Chetti. 1876.
Sir Walter Morgan, Kt. 1879.

1872.

Rev. John Barton, M.A. 1877.
George Thom, Esq., M.A. 1878.
†A. C. Burnell, Esq., Ph.D. 1883.
†The Ven. Archdeacon G. Warlow, M.A. 1884.
†M. Sadasiva Pillai. 1885.
†G. L. Narasinga Rau. 1885.
H. Fortey, Esq., M.A. 1886.
Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E. 1887.
†Surg.-Genl. M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S. 1887.
†Dy. Surg.-Genl. J. Shortt, M.D. 1889.

1873.

Maj.-Genl. G. W. Walker, R.E. 1877.
†Sir W. R. Robinson, K.C.S.I. 1879.
H. Wigram, Esq., M.A. 1885.
W. S. Foster, Esq., M.A. 1886.
Sir H. S. Cunningham. 1888.

1874.

Rev. E. H. Dubois. 1877.
Maj.-Genl. J. Mullins, R.E. 1887.

1875.

Surg.-Maj. W. H. Harris, M.D. 1882.
Colonel J. Michael. 1883.
Rev. W. Stevenson, M.A. 1884.

1876.

Lieut.-Genl. Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. 1881.

1877.

†Rev. D. Fenn, M.A. 1879.
†V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L. 1882.
Brig.-Surg. H. King, M.A., M.B. 1883.

† Deceased Fellows.

J. R. Kindersley, Esq. 1884.
†Rev. H. Bower, D.D. 1886.
†The Hon. P. O'Sullivan. 1887.
Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E. 1887.

1879.

†Muhammad Yusuf. 1881.
Rev. A. H. Arden, M.A. 1882.
†Y. Venkatramayya Sastriyar. 1886.
†A. L. Venkatramana Pant, M.A., B.L. 1886.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt. 1886.
†Michael Gould, Esq., M.A., LL.D. 1889.

1881.

Colonel R. H. Beddome. 1882.
Colonel R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E. 1884.
†Surg. T. K. Rogers, M.B. 1885.
†Surg.-Maj. W. Macrae, A.M., M.B. 1886.
H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C. 1886.
W. Logan, Esq. 1889.

1882.

†Rev. C. E. Kennett, D.D. 1885.
H. E. Sullivan, Esq., C.S.I. 1887.

1883.

John Ross, Esq., M.A. 1887.
The Right Rev. J. M. Speechly, D.D., Bishop. 1889.
C. G. Master, Esq., C.S.I. 1889.

1884.

†Major J. J. L. Morant, R.E. 1886.
†H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C. 1886.
E. F. Webster, Esq. 1888.
†C. Chandrasekharam, B.A. 1888.

1885.

Col. H. P. Hawkes. 1889.

1886.

F. Brandt, Esq., B.A. 1888.
Surg.-Maj. J. J. L. Ratton, M.D. 1888.
H. S. Thomas, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. 1889.

† Deceased Fellows

Members of the Senate who have delivered the Address to Graduates at Convocation.

1858	A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq. ..	Director of Public Instruction.
1859	E B. Powell, Esq., M.A ...	Principal, Presidency College
1860	J. D. Mayne, Esq., B.A. ..	Barrister-at-Law
1861	Rev. A. R Symonds, M.A ..	Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
1862	Rev. R. Halley, M A. ..	Principal, Doveton Protest. Coll.
1863	J B. Norton, Esq., B.A. ...	Barrister-at-Law
1864	E. Thompson, Esq , M.A. ...	Principal, Presidency College
1865	Rev. John Richards, M.A...	Chaplain, Madras Establishment.
1866	TheHon.SirA.Bittleston,Kt.	Judge, High Court.
1867	The Hon. W. Holloway ...	Do do
1868	The Hon. A. J Arbuthnot, C.S.I.	Member of Council.
1869	H E. Lord Napier, K.T. ...	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.
1870	Geo Smith, Esq., M.D ..	Principal, Medical Coll , Madras
1871	Rev. W. Miller, M.A. ...	Principal, F. C M Institution, Madras.
1872	H. Fortey, Esq., M A. ...	Inspector of Schools.
1873	W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A. ...	Ag. Principal, Presidency Coll.
1874	The Hon. H. S Cunningham, M.A ...	Advocate-General.
1875	G. Thom, Esq , M.A. ...	Principal, Doveton Protest. Coll.
1876	The Hon. L. C. Innes ...	Judge, High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.
1877	Lt.-Col. R. M. Macdonald...	Director of Public Instruction.
1878	Surg.-Maj.M.C.Furnell,M.D.	Principal, Medical College.
1879	The Right Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D , LL.D. ..	Missionary Bishop
1880	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.
1881	The Hon. Sir Charles A. Turner, Kt.	Chief Justice, and Vice-Chancellor of the University
1882	The Hon. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E. ...	Judge, High Court.
1883	The Hon. D. F. Carmichael.	Member of Council.
1884	Surg.-Genl. the Hon.W.R. Cornish, F.R.C.S , C.I.E	Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
1885	The Hon. P. O'Sullivan ...	Advocate-General
1886	H. E. the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff.	Governor of Fort St George, and Chancellor of the University.
1887	Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau. K C.S.I.	
1888	Lt -Col. W.Hughes-Hallett .	Judge Advocate-General.
1889	D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A	Principal, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1888-89.

LANGUAGE BRANCH.

First Class.

Chandrasekharam, K. Sankara	Presidency College.
Viraraghavachari, S. T. .	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Sekhara Menon, Vellapalli ...	Madras Christian College.
{ Ramachandra Rau, Raghunatha	Presidency College.
{ Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. ...	Private Study.
Bhima Rau, P V ...	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
{ Narayana Sastri, M ...	Presidency College.
{ Kuppuswami Aiyar, N ...	Kumbakonam College
Peris, Anthony Marcel .	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Minakshisundaram, P. R. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Gopala Menon, Mullasseri ...	Presidency College.

Second Class.

Stephen, Puttanvittil A ...	Madras Christian College.
{ Srinivasa Aiyar, R. ...	Do
{ Natarajan, Kamakshi ...	Kumbakonam College.
Mariaprakasam, M. ...	St. Joseph'sCollege, Trichinopoly.
Balarama Aiyar, Kumbakonam	Madras Christian College.
Seshagiri Prabhu, Madhava ...	Private Study.
Narasimha Aiyangar, G. ...	Kumbakonam College and Madras Christian College.
{ Krishnan Nayar, Mannat ...	Madras Christian College.
{ Pereira, Matthew ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
{ Narayana Rau, Hattangadi ...	Madras Christian College.
{ Krishna Rau, Nyapati	Rajahmundry College.
Narasimham, Kuchi ...	Do
{ Vekatakrishna Rau, Nyapati ...	Presidency Coll.
{ Srinivasa Aiyangar, T S	Kumbakonam College.
Ramanujam Chetti, Samardhi	Madras Christian College
{ Ananda Rau, Raghunatha Rau	Presidency College.
{ Cornelius, Joseph D. ...	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
{ Vamana Baliga, Bantval S ...	Madras Christian College.
{ Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, K	Kumbakonam College.
{ Muhammad Munir ..	Presidency College.
{ Prakasa Rau, Kuchibhotla ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum, and Rajahmundry College.
{ Kamaraju, Pemmaraju	Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum
{ Dakshinamurthi, Sridhara ...	Rajahmundry College
{ Raghurtamachari, Balegadde S	S. P G. College, Trichinopoly
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, U A	Do.
Hira Singh, Burthpur ..	Central College, Bangalore.

* Indicates candidates who have not graduated

Lakshminarasimha Rau, P. ...	Rajahmundry College.
Mills, Samuel ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore
Madhu Kurukkal, C. K ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Nagasundaram Aiyar, R. ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnamurti, Hunsur R ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Gomez, Francis Joseph ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Martandan Tambi, T. ...	Madras Christian College.
Gopala Aiyangar, Nuggihalli...	Central College, Bangalore.
Duraiswami Aiyar, K ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Aiyar, V. ...	Do.
Subharaya Aiyar, V. ...	Do.
Natesa Sastri, N. ...	Do.
Jagannatha Pillai, T. A. S. ...	Do.
Velu Tambi, Krishnan Tambi...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Srinivasachari, Gomatam ...	Madras Christian College.
Sundaram Aiyar, R. ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A K....	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Narayana Pillai, N. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Arunachala Aiyar, Andiyur R.	Madras Christian College.
Sitarama Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar.	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. V. ...	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Subrahmanya, M. V. ...	Do. & Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Flynn, Frank Killockly ...	Private Study.
Kannan Nambiyar, Manikot ...	Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, Jangamakote ...	Madras Christian College.
Seshu Aiyar, Kodandarama ...	Do.
Pichu Aiyar, P. ...	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A. ...	Presidency College.
Krishnayya, Pottumarti ...	Madras Christian College
Muhammad Husain, Madras ...	Do.
Chinnatambi, Kadirgamar ...	Do.
Kelu, Ayilalattu K ...	Do.
Narayanaswami, Subrahmanya	Do.
Subharama Aiyar, Nochur V...	Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Sosile.	Central College, Bangalore.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, S. ...	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, & Kumbakonam College.
Sundararamayya, Achanta ...	Private Study.
Cuffley, Francis Wheatley Somerville ...	Doveton Protestant College.
Mahadeva Sastri, K. V. ...	Madras Christian College.
Narayana Aiyar, V. Samu ...	Do.
Narayanaswami, S. O. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Narayana Aiyar, L. S. ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkatakrishnarau Nayudu, C.	Do.
Venkatappayya, Konda ...	Do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Lalgudi D.	S P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Aiya, K. N. ...	Madras Christian College.
Chandrasekharam, Kodur ...	Do.
Kannan Nayar, Valliyil ...	Presidency College.
Sambasivan, Aringunram ...	Madras Christian College.

Sankara Aiyar, Subba Aiyar ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkataratnam Pant, G ...	Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Mir Hamza Husain ...	Central College, Bangalore
Sadaram, C. ...	Kumbakonam College
Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran, K	Private Study.
Narayana Pillai, Krishna Pillai.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Uddandaraman Pillai, C. ...	Do.
Madurannayakam, Samuel	Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Ramakurup, Pozhenneri ..	Presidency College.
Subharama Aiyar, L. A. ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, R. ..	Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Gopala Rau, Narayana ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Rajagopala Chetti, A. R. ...	Do.
Seturama Aiyar, N. ..	S P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Palpu Pillai, Raman Pillai ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Venkatanarasimham, P. ...	Do. Vizianagrum.
Sambanda Mudali, M.A. ...	Presidency College.
Muttuswami Aiyar, V. S ...	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, D. K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Govinda Pillai, Raman Pillai...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Krishna Aiyar, Ramalingam ...	Do.
Visvanatham, Tenneti ...	Do. Vizianagrum.
Chattappuni Panikkar, P. N ...	Madras Christian College
Ilayalvar Chetti, Tata ...	Do.
Krishna Aiyar, Kalpatti S ...	Do.
Krishnan Nambiyar, Puduseri.	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. N. ...	Madras Christian College.
Ramayya, T. N. ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Ramachandra Rau, T. R. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Padmanabha Aiyar, Krishna...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Narasimham, Nishtala ...	Rajahmundry College and Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum.
Devadasan, Satyanesan N. ...	Madras Christian College.
Raman Nayar, Arimpra ...	Presidency College.
Subharamayya, Vedagiri ...	Madras Christian College.
Swaminathayya, Arcot ...	Do.
Krishna Pillai, N. Raman Pillai.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Rama Aiyar, Subrahmanya ...	Do.
Gurraju, Pemmaraju ...	Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum.
Abraham, P. John ...	Madras Christian College.
D'Netto, L. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Ramanuja Pillai, Vayalur ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkata Rau, Hosangadi ...	Do.
Venkata Reddi, Mangu ...	Presidency College.
Sivakarunya Mudali, A M. ...	Kumbakonam College
Lakshminarasayya, Kolla ...	Rajahmundry College.
Venkayya, Pochiraju ...	Do.
Krishnan Tampi, Padmanabhan	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Duraiswami Aiyar, C. S. ...	Presidency College.
Hanumanta Rau, Sedimbi ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnamurti, Tumkur ...	Central College, Bangalore.

Subhanna, Balepur ...	Central College, Bongalore.
Subrahmanyan, Setlur, S. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
Harris, John ...	Madras Christian College.
Harvey, Alexander Edwin ...	Doveton Protestant College.
Kasturiranga Aiyar, L. S. ...	Presidency College.
Krishna Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Madras Christian College.
SubrahmanyaAiyar,PuducotaG	Madras Christian College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Yedapadi V...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
DuraiswamiAiyar,Conjeeveram	Madras Christian College
Gnanamuttu, Gnanayudham ...	Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Karunakara Menon, Vallikat...	Presidency College.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, M. ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Subharayar, Mailapur ...	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, B. C. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Venkuswami Aiyar, B. R. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
Krishna Aiyar, L. Ramaswami.	Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. R. ...	Do. and Presidency College.
Narayana Menon, V. ...	Presidency College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. N. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
VenkatramanaAiyar,KadaturR	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, G S. ...	Central College, Bangalore
Pranatartihara Aiyar, V. R. ...	Kumbakonam College
Suryanarayana Rau, P. V ...	Rajahmundry College.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, H ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, V. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Lakshmana Pillai, Peter N. ...	Madras Christian College
Srinivasa Aiyar, Chellam ...	Do.
Punchapagesa Sastri, Aiya ...	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Madhavan Pillai, P. R ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Duraiswami, Aringundram ...	Madras Christian College.
MuttayyaMudali,Bandipalayam	Do.
Subrahmanyam, Calambur ...	Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum
Venkata Rau, Chokkanahalli...	Central College, Bangalore.
Duraiswami Sastri, C. V. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Lakshmana Aiyar, T. K. ...	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Pillai, B. ...	Do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Bhavani V.	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami, G. A. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Madhavan Pillai, P Krishna ...	Do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar ...	Do.
Krishnamurti Rau, Madhvapati.	Private Study.
Narasimhachari, Kunnattur M.	Do.
Savarimuttu Pillai, William ...	Madras Christian College
Venkata Rau, Ovalam ...	Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, K. S....	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V ...	Kumbakonam College.
Venkataraman, C. S. ...	Do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. M....	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Venkataramana Rau, S. ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Isvaramurtiya Pillai, C. ...	Private Study.

Joseph, Samuel Gnanaprakasam.	Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Krishnaswami, Calambur ...	Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum, and Presidency College
Narasinga Rau, Singitam ..	Madras Christian College.
Krishnan, S A. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Venkatakrishnaya, Davuluri ...	Rajahmundry College.
Tiruvenkatam, C. ..	S P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Duraiswami Mudali, Chittur M.	Madras Christian College
Gururaja Rau, Dharwad ...	Do.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, S. S. ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Natesa Aiyar, Tranquebar ...	Kumbakonam College.
Pattabhiraman, N. P. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Tirumalaikkolundu Pillai, S. A..	Do.
Krishna Pillai, R A. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, T ..	Madras Christian College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S ...	Presidency College.
Ramachandran, Tiruvalankadu.	Do.
Krishna Aiyar, Haribara Sastri	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Pichumani Aiyar, A. D. ...	Do.
Balasundara Chetti, V. ..	Madras Christian College.
Manikkavelu Mudali, P. ...	Presidency College.
Venkataraghava Aiyar, Lalapet.	Madras Christian College
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. ...	Do.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, L. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Gopala Pillai, O. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Krishna Rau, Udamalpet S. ...	Madras Christian College.
Paramasivan, A. Mahadeva ...	Presidency College.
Ponnuswami, G. Samuel ...	Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Subha Rau, Chevur K. ...	Private Study.
Subrahmanya Sastri, Kalpatti R	Madras Christian College.
Ramayya, Mallasamudram ...	Central College, Bangalore
Setu Rau, Tiruvattur Bhujanga.	Do.
Vaidiyanatha Aiyar, T. R. ..	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. T. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Lobo, Alphonso Joseph ...	Presidency College.
Mangesh Bat, Manjeshwar ..	Madras Christian College.
Narasimhachari, K. S. ...	Do.
Narasimhachari, Nallan C. ...	Do.
Paramesvara Aiyar, P. R. ...	Madras Christian College.
Seshachari, Pundi M. ...	Do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, L. A. ...	Do.
Vasudeva Rau, Arkal ...	Do.
Kesava Aiyar, S. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Viyyanna, Budhiraju ...	Private Study.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, N. ..	Presidency College.
Raman Menon, Manavazhi ...	Do.
Subrahmanyan, I. ...	Madras Christian College.
Subha Rau, Karodi .	Central College, Bangalore.
Krishnan, V ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Ponnuswami Aiyangar, V. R....	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Padmanabha Aiyar, Vanchi ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Swaminatha Pillai, A. C. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Bhashyam Aiyangar, C ...	Presidency College
Lakshmana Rau, Gooty ...	Private Study.
Murugesa Mudali, C.	Madras Christian College
Punitavelu, Mangadu .	Presidency College.
Rajagopala Rau, Chirasagara...	Do.
Vamana Rau, Hundi ...	Do.
Subramanya Aiyar, M. S. ...	Private Study.
Vedamurti Mudali, S. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Amritalingam Pillai, K. ...	Madras Christian College.
Narasimha Rau, Kopalle ...	Do.
Piravipperumal Pillai, T. S. ...	Do.
Sivarama Aiyar, Tirupatur S...	Do.
Nagaraja Rau, A. ..	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Bhanumurti, Channapragada ..	Rajahmundry College.
Gopala Aiyar, T. S. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Narayana Aiyar, S. .	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Krishna Rau, Gollakeri ...	Presidency College.
Ramalingaswami, Vulimiri ...	Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, V. ...	Presidency College.
Swaminathan, M. R. ...	Madras Christian College.
Narasimha Aiyangar, N. V. ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Raghunathachari, G. S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramamritam, T. A. ...	Do.
Satagopa Aiyangar, M. R. ..	Do.
Rama Rau, P. V. ...	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Gopala Aiyar, K. S. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Arunachala Aiyar, T. K. ...	Madras Christian College.
Asirvadam, Vedanayakam ...	Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Malhari Rau, Subha ...	Madras Christian College.
Minakshisundara Aiyar, T. V...	Presidency College.
Narayanaswami Sastri, P. K...	Madras Christian College.
Peter, Robert James ...	Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Sundaram Aiyar, P. S. ...	Presidency College.
Vaidyanathan, A. N. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, M. K...	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

Third Class.

Arumukham Mudali, C. V. ...	Madras Christian College.
Daniel, M. David ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Ganesa Mudali, D. ...	Madras Christian College.
Gopalakrishnayya, Nuggihalli ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Govinda Rau, Balepur ...	Do.
Kannayya, Logisetti P. ...	Nizam College, Haidarabad.
Krishnamachari, T. Comandur ..	Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyangar, Tumkur ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. K. .	Kumbakonam College.
Krishna Aiyar, V. L. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. R. ...	Madras Christian College and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, S. R. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Marudachala Mudali, Bhavani ...	Presidency College

Muttukumaraswami, W.	...	Presidency College.
Mutturama Aiyar, R.	..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Narasimhachari, Damal V	...	Presidency, College.
Natesa Aiyar, S	...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Raghavachari, Perattur	...	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami, Veppattur	...	Do.
Ramachandra Rau, Mysore	...	Central College, Bangalore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, D.	...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramakrishna Rau, Dronamraju.		Rajahmundry College.
Sachitananda Sastri, S	...	Madras Christian College.
Sankaranarayana Rau, Bijur	...	Presidency College.
Sequeira, Joseph Salvador	...	Do
Seshachalayya, Mangalore	..	Do.
Singarachari, M. Dhati	...	Do
Singarachari, Panakanjeri K.	...	Madras Christian College.
Srikrishnulu, Pakala	...	Do.
Subba Rau, Pabbaraju Y	.	Nizam College, Haidarabad.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. K	...	Madras Christian College.
Syamasundara Rau, Jiddu	...	Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum, and Madras Christian College
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. V.	...	Central College, Bangalore.
Suryaprakasam, Rallapalli	..	Rajahmundry College.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. K.	...	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and St.Joseph's Coll.,Trichinopoly.
Sankaranarayana Aiyar, K	...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Sesha Aiyar, N Sankara Aiyar.		Do.
Vadirajachar, Singanallur N.	...	Madras Christian College.
Viraragavachari, Narasimha	...	Do.
Venkappayya, Pradhan	...	Central College, Bangalore.
Venkataramanachar, Surapur	...	Do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, K.	...	Kumbakonam College.
Venkatachalam, Potapragada	...	Rajahmundry College.
Venkata Raju, T. Venkata	...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, N.		Do.

OPTIONAL BRANCH.

BRANCH I.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, Raghunatha.	Presidency College.
Balarama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.	Madras Christian College.
Chandrasekharam, K. Sankara.	Presidency College

Second Class.

*Chinnatambi, Kadirgamer	...	Madras Christian College.
*Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. V.	...	St. Joseph's College,Trichinopoly.
Kamaraju, Pemmaraju	...	Maharaja'sCollege,Vizianagrum.
*Krishnamurti, Hunsur R.	...	Central College, Bangalore.
*Srinivasachari Gomatam	...	Madras Christian College.
Narayana Sastri, M.	...	Presidency College.

Pranatartihara Aiyar, V. R ..	Kumbakonam College.
Subramanya Aiyar, T. K. ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore
*Narayana Aiyar, L. S. .	Madras Christian College.
*Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, K	Kumbakonam College.
*Ramayya, Mallasamudram ...	Central College, Bangalore.

Third Class.

Chandrasekharam Pillai, M. ...	Presidency College
*Dakshinamurti, Sridhara ...	Rajahmundry College
Devaraja Aiyar, Rama ..	Madras Christian College.
*Lakshminarasayya, Kolla .	Rajahmundry College.
Minakshisundara Aiyar, T V.	Presidency College.
Narasimhachari, K. Srinivasa	Madras Christian College
*Ramayya, T N .	St. Peter's College, Tanjore
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M S. ..	Presidency College.
*Savarimuttu Pillai, William ...	Madras Christian College.
*Sitarama Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	Presidency College
*Srinivasulu Nayudu, P ...	St. Joseph'sCollege,Trichinopoly.
*Subramanya Aiyar, K K	Madras Christian College,
Venkatachalam, Avantsa ..	Presidency College and Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum
*Venkataraja Rau, Nandivada	Rajahmundry College.
*Venkatarama Aiyar, Lalgudi D	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
*Venkataramanachar, Surapur	Central College, Bangalore
*Venkatasubhayya Appana ...	Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum.
Viraswami Pillai. T. N.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.

BRANCH II.A.

First Class.

Srinivasa Aiyar, R	Madras Christian College.
Krishna Nayar, Mannat ...	Do.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, N. ...	Kumbakonam College.
{ Narasimha Aiyangar, N. V ...	Central College, Bangalore.
{ Setu Rau, Tiruvattur Bhujanga	Do
Seshu Aiyar, Kodandarama ..	Madras Christian College.

Second Class.

*Srinivasa Aiyangar, T S.	Kumbakonam College
Narayanayya, Biradavolu ...	Madras Christian College
Venkata Rau, Chokkanahalli ...	Central College, Bangalore
*Venkataramayya, Tali ...	Do.
Sesha Sastri, Satyamangalam	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Rangaswami Aiyanger, Sosile	Central College, Bangalore
Venkatarangachari, Malur ...	Do.
Narasa Aiyar, Sankaridrug	Kumbakonam College.
{ Peris, Anthony Marcel ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
{ *Rajagopalan, V. ...	Kumbakonam College
{ *Tirumalaikkolundu Pillai, S A	St Joseph'sCollege, Trichinopoly.
Parameswara Aiyar, Krishna	Madras Christian College.
{ *Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. ...	Do.
{ *Raghunathachari, G S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
{ Srikanta Aiyar, Dharmapuri V	Central College, Bangalore

*Krishnan, S. A. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Rajagopalachetti, A. R. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Hirasingh, Bhurthpur ...	Central College, Bangalore.
*Krishnamurti, Tumkur ...	Do.
Subhanna, Balepur ...	Do.
*Arunachala Aiyar, Tindivanam K	Madras Christian College.
*Ramayya, Simanapalli ...	Do.
Aiyadurai Aiyar, Suryanarayana.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Madras Christian College.
Krishna Aiyangar, Tumkur ...	Central College, Bangalore.
*Rama Aiyar, Tirupatur ...	Do.
Duraiswami Mudali, Chittur M...	Madras Christian College.
Govindarajulu Nayudu, Alla ...	Central College, Bangalore.
*Sankara Aiyar, Subha Aiyar.	Madras Christian College.
*Narayanaswami, Subrahmanya	Do.
*Venugopala Aiyangar, K. ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Ponnuswami Pillai, Sivagurunath	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Lakshmana Rau, Mecheri Sai...	Madras Christian College.
Rama Rau, Mysore Gangadhar.	Do.
*Subrahmanya Aiyar, Bhavani V.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
*Aiman, Shadrach ...	Madras Christian College.
*Parthasarathi Aiyangar, S. ...	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Kumbakonam College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, R. ...	Private Study.
*Suryanarayana Rau, P. V. ...	Rajahmundry College.
Duraiswami, Aringundram ...	Madras Christian College.
Ananda Rau, Sirsi ...	Central College, Bangalore.
*Krishna Rau, Nyapati ...	Rajahmundry College.
Arumukham Mudali, C. V. ...	Madras Christian College.
*Venkataratnam, Vallabhajosyul	Do.

Third Class.

Anantanarayana Aiyar, Ayilur M	Madras Christian College.
Chengalvaraya Aiyar, T. S. ...	Private Study.
*Chattappunni Panikkar, P. N.	Madras Christian College.
*Duraiswami Aiyar, K. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
*Gangadhara Aiyar, T. V. ...	Do.
*Gopala Rau, Narayana ...	Do.
Hanumanta Rau, Sedimbi ...	Madras Christian College.
*Krishnayya, Pottumarti ...	Do.
*Matthai, Challiyil Thomas ...	Do.
Muhammad Hussain, Madras...	Do.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, U.A.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Nallamuttu Nadar, Samuel ...	Madras Christian College.
Raghavendra Rau, Chennapatam	Central College, Bangalore.
*Raghuttamachari, Balegadde S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
*Ramachandra Rau, T. R. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
*Sabhapati Mudali, Madras ...	Madras Christian College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Chellam ...	Do.
Subharayar, Mailapur ...	Do.
*Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sundara...	Do.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. K.	S.P G. College, Trichinopoly, and St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly
*Vasudeva Rau, Arkal	Madras Christian College.
*Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly
*Venkuswami Aiyar, B. R.	Do.

BRANCH II.B.

First Class.

Aiyaswami, Pammal	Presidency College.
Rajagopala Rau, Chirasagara	Do.
*Krishnaswami, G. A.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Sankaranarayana Rau, Bijur	Presidency College.

Second Cass.

*Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramachandra.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
*Nilakanta Pillai, Krishna Pillai.	Do.
Sankara Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai.	Do.
*Krishnaswami Aiyar, A	Presidency College.
Viraraghavachari, S. T	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
*Krishna Pillai, N. Raman Pillai.	Do.
Varada Aiyangar, Venkatakrishna	Do.
*Govinda Pillai, Raman Pillai	Do.
Boon, Alfred Archibald	Doveton Coll. and Presidency Coll
*Ramachandra Aiyar, Narayana.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Sambanda Mudali, M. A.	Presidency College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Anna Aiyar, Nangapalli	Presidency College.
Pereira, Matthew	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
*Rama Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do
*Krishna Aiyar, Vycome A.	Do.

Third Class

Burns, Robert Ronald Hamilton.	Doveton Coll. & Presidency Coll
Clay, Herbert Mitchell	Doveton College.
Giri Rau, Vellore	Presidency College.
*Gopala Pillai, O	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Harvey, Alexander Edwin	Doveton College
Karunakara Menon, Cozhisser.	Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, Harihara Sastri	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Pichu Aiyar, Muttuswami Aiyar	Do.
*Pichumani Aiyar, A. D.	Do.
*Raja Raja Varma Koil Tampuran, R	Do.
*Ramakrishna Aiyar, Vycome A..	Do.
*Singarachari, M. Dhati	Presidency College.
*Subrahmanyam, Calambur	Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum.
*Swaminatha Aiyar, Appadurai.	Presidency College.
*Thomas, Chakko	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
*Venkatakrishnayya Nayudu, P.	Madras Christian College.
*Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar, S.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum

BRANCH III.C.

Second Class.

Rama Menon, Manavazhi ... Presidency College.
Sambasivan, Aringundram ... Madras Christian College.
Vamana Rau, Hundi ... Presidency College.

Third Class.

*Damodaram Nayudu, Palavari V. Madras Christian College.
*Krishna Aiyar, L. Ramaswami... Do
Mangesh Bhat, Manjeshwar ... Do.
*Nagasundaram Aiyar, R. ... Do.
*Subrahmanya Aiyar, P G. ... Do.

BRANCH IV.

First Class.

Subharama Aiyar, Nochur V. ... Madras Christian College.
Balaji Rau, D. R. ... Presidency College.

Second Class.

Venkatakrishna Rau, Nyapati... Presidency College.
Sekhara Menon, Vellapalli ... Madras Christian College.
*Prakasa Rau, Kuchibotla .. Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, and Rajahmundry College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. .. Kumbakonam College.
*Krishna Pillai, M. Raman Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Ramanna, Bindiganavale ... Madras Christian College.
Vencatasubha Aiyar, S. S. ... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
ManikaveluMudali, Poonamallee. Presidency College.
*Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. N. ... Madras Christian College.
*Venkata Reddi, Mangu ... Presidency College.
Narasimha Aiyangar, G. ... Kumbakonam College & Madras Christian College.
Sankara Menon, Ambat ... Presidency College.
Lakshminarasa Aiyar, S. A. ... Madras Christian College, and Kumbakonam College.
*Narayana Aiyar, V. Samu ... Madras Christian College.
Venkatappayya, Konda ... Do
Kannan Nayar, Valliyil ... Presidency College.
*Srikrishnulu, Pakala ... Madras Christian College.
Venkataragava Aiyar, Lalapet... Do.
*Narasimham, Kuchi ... Rajahmundry College.
*Ramalingaswami, Vulimiri ... Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum.
*Amirtalingam Pillai, Kadiresar. Madras Christian College.
Subhamarama Aiyar, L. A. ... Do.
Ramachandran, T. N. ... Presidency College.
Sachitananda Sastri, S. ... Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, T. ... Do.

Third Class.

*Abraham, P. John ... Madras Christian College.
Achyuta Menon, T. ... Presidency College and Madras Christian College.

Balasundara Chetti, Vembakkam.	Madras Chiristan College.
Devadasan, Satyanesan N. ...	Do.
Gnanayudam, Samuel ...	Private Study.
Gurraju, Pemmaraju ...	Maharaja's Coll, Vizianagrum.
Ilayalwar Chetti, Tata ...	Madras Christian College.
*Jagannatham, Kurada ...	Rajahmundry College.
Kesava Menon, Vattoni	Private Study.
Krishna Rau, Gollarkeri ...	Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, U. Subba Rau ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. ...	Do
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Srinivasa..	Private Study.
Lobo, Alphonso Joseph ...	Presidency College.
*Madhavan Pillai, P. Krishna ..	Maharajah's College, Trivandrum
Malhari Rau, Subha ...	Madras Christian College.
Marudachala Mudali, Bhavani ...	Presidency College.
Mills, Samuel ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Muhammad Munir	Presidency College.
*Muttayya Mudali, Bandipalayam	Madras Christian College.
Nagaraja Rau, A. ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
*Narayana Aiyar, S. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
ParameswaraAiyarP. R.	Madras Christian College.
Phaniyappayya, Koni	Presidency College.
Sivasubrahmanyan, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
*Stephen, Puttanvittil Anandam.	Madras Christian College.
Subharamayya, Vedagiri ...	Do.
*Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. V. ...	St Joseph's Coll., Trichy., and Maharaja'sCollege, Trivandrum.
Subrahmanya Sastri, Kalpatti ...	Madras Christian College.
*Sundararajam Aiyangar, K. ...	Do.
*Swaminathan, Mannargudi R ...	Do.
TangaveluMudali, Perumbakkam.	Presidency College.
Vedamurti Mudali, S. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
*Velu Tampi, Krishnan Tampi ...	Do.
VenkatakrishnarauNayudu, Coka.	Madras Christian College.
VenkataramaAiyar, Melmonagur.	Do.
VenkataramalingeswaraSarma P.	Rajahmundry College.
*Venkataramana Aiyar, K. R. ...	Madras Christian College.
*Venkatasubha Aiyar, V. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

BRANCH V.

Second Class.

Aiya, K N. ...	Madras Christian College.
*Venkata Rau, Ovalam ...	Do.
Gopala Menon, Mullasseri ...	Presidency College.
Ananda Rau, Raghunatha Rau..	Do.
Krishnan Nambiyar, Puduseri..	Do.
Krishna Rau, Jangamakote ...	Madras Christian College.
Swaminathayya, Arcot ...	Do.
Arunachala Aiyar, Andiyur R.	Do.
Venkataraman, C. S. ...	Kumbakonam College.

Parameswaran Pillai, G. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Presidency College.
*Mahadeva Sastri, K. V. ...	Madras Christian College.
Sankunni Nayar, Pallipurath ...	Presidency College
{ Minakshisundaram, P. R. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
{ * Venkatarama Aiyangar, D. K.	Do.
Martandan Tambi, T. ...	Madras Christian College.
Ramanujam Chetti, Samardhi...	Do.
*Bashyam Aiyangar, C. ...	Presidency College.
Natarajan, Kamakshi ...	Kumbakonam College.
{ Narayanaswami Aiyar, A. K. ...	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
{ Srinivasagopalachari, Vilagam	S. Presidency College.
*Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. S. ..	Private Study.
Ramanuja Pillai, Vayalur ...	Madras Christian College

Third Class.

*Devanayakam, Bhagyanathan...	Private Study.
*Duraiswami Aiyar, Conjeeveram	Madras Christian College.
Kannan Nambiyar, Manikot ...	Presidency College.
*Krishna Rau, Mysore G. ...	Private Study.
*Lakshmana Aiyar, T. K. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Narasimhachari, Damal ...	Presidency College.
Narasimhachari, Nallan C. ...	Madras Christian College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Valadi	V. S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Paramasivan, A. Mahadeva ...	Presidency College.
Raman Nayar, Arimpra ...	Do.
*Ramaswami Aiyar, V. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly
*Seturama Aiyar, N. .	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Singarachari, Panakanjeri K....	Madras Christian College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Swami ...	Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Yedappadi V...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
*Subbaraya Aiyar, Venkatachala.	Do
Vedamuttu Nadar, Jesudasan D.	Private Study.
*Viswanatha Sastri, E. ...	Kumbakonam College.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1889.

BRANCH V.

Third Class.

Venkayya, Valaiyattur, B.A ... Private Study.

BRANCH VI. (ENGLISH.)

Second Class.

*Hanumanta Rau, C., B.A. ... Private Study.

LICENTIATE IN TEACHING.

1889.

Second Class.

Coombes, Josiah Waters, B.A....	Teachers' College, Madras.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R., B.A..	Do.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, K., B.A. ...	Do.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1889.

Third Class.

Kunjitapadam, Cadavasal R. ...	Presidency College.
Somasundaram Pillai, N. A. V	Do.
Krishnamachariyar, G. ...	Do.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, T. ..	Do
Ranganatha Rau, Pudukota V.	Do.
Panchapagesa Sastriyar, B. .	Do.
Subrahmanyan, C. S. ...	Do
Venkata Rau, Bulusu ..	Do
Raghavendra Rau, Hindupur...	Do.
Rama Aiyar, B. K. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Kuppuswami Sarma, Sama ..	Presidency College
Venkatsubha Aiyar, Tandalam.	Do.
Ramayya, Nishtala ...	Do.
Nanjappa, Kambiranda ...	Do.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Ayilyat	Do
Anantasadasiva Aiyar, V.	Do
Anantanarayanan, Srinivasa ...	Do.
Sankaranarayana Sastriyar, V.	Do
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ...	Do.
Chandrasekharayya, Krishnappa	Do.
Ahmed Hussain ...	Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Krishna ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
*Harihara Aiyar, N. ...	Presidency College
Raghunandanan, S. ...	Do.
Rajagopala Aiyar, T. N. ...	Do.
Sundaram, A. ...	Do.
Venkataramana Aiyar, S. S. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Venkataratnam, Mutnuri ...	Presidency College.
Masilamani Pillai, Velu Pillai .	Do.
Ramachandra Rayar, A. ...	Do.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Sesha	Do.
Basavaradhya, Bichanahalli ...	Do.
Subrahmanyan, R. ...	Do.
*Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S. • ...	Do.
Appaswami Aiyar, G. ...	Do.
Govindaraghava Aiyar, L. A....	Do•
Sivarama Aiyar, K. A.	Do.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. N...	Do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadi...	Do.
Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau...	Do.
Manjayya, Sakalespur ...	Do.
Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Joseph Satya Nadar ...	Presidency College.
Venkatalingam, Koralla ...	Do.
Syed Nizamuddin ...	Do.

Jayarama Aiyar, Tattaiyar E...	Presidency College.
Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan.	Do.
Muttuswami Aiyar, P. N. ...	Do.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1888.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Second Class.

Vaidisvara Sastri, A. ...	Medical College, Madras.
Wright, Clarence Alfred Joseph.	Do.
Ramaswami Nayudu, Janakara V.	Do.
Brown, Henry Robert ...	Do.
Pestanji Ukarji ...	Grant Medical Coll., Bombay.
Tirumudiswami Pillai, C. M. .	Medical College, Madras.
Aayachi Ammal .	Do.
Kunju Nedungadi, Talakkodi M...	Do.
Nanjappa, Codanda .	Do.
Govinduswami Nayudu, K. S. ...	Do.
Ramunni Nayar, Chetlur ..	Do.
Kunju Menon, Kozhikot ...	Do.
Wright, Willie Eustace Merle ...	Do.
Ranganna, Sidlaghatta ...	Do.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

First Class.

*Daly, Victor Mackay ...	Madras Medical College.

Second Class.

*Egappa Nayakar, Tandurai ...	Madras Medical College.
*Gnanamani, Mokshakkan David.	Do.
*Halge, Henry Samuel	Do.
Hollingsworth, Robert Archibald	Do.
*Jones, William David ...	Do.
*Kaikhushru Jivanji Pestonji ...	Do.
*Krishna Rau, Baindur ...	Do.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, T. ...	Do.
*Noronha, Michael Lawrence ...	Do.
*Wells, Henry ...	Do.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1888.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

Sundaram, R. . .	Medical College, Madras.
Madhavan Nayar, Taravath .	Do.
Teyunni Menon, Ambat ..	Do.
Krishna Kurup, T. C.	Do.
Gnanasiromani Raj, I., B.A. . .	Do.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Govindarajulu, Mutyala	...	Medical College, Madras.
Staunton, Gilbert Patrick	...	Do.
Nanjunda Rau, M C.	...	Do.
Hanumanta Rau, Shimoga Kota..		Do.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

*Subrahmanya Aiyar, N., M.A....		Medical College, Madras.
*Ramaswami Aiyangar, Setlur V.		Do.
Nanjappa, Tirumalige S.	...	Do.
*D'Abreu, Ellen Barbara	..	Do.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1889.

Second Class.

Venkatarama Aiyar, Gopala R. ..		Coll. of Engineering, Madras.

Third Class.

*Ramaswami Aiyar, S. K	...	Coll. of Engineering, Madras.

CONVOCATION, 1889.

At the Convocation held in the Senate House on the 19th March, the following degrees were conferred :—

Names.			*Date of Passing Examination.*
B.A			
Ramachandra Rau, Raghunatha	...	..	... 1889
Balarama Aiyar, Kumbakonam	...	...	... "
Chandrasekharam, Kumbakonam Sankara			... "
Kamaraju, Pemmaraju	..	...	... "
Narayana Sastriyar, Mandakulattur	..	...	... "
Pranatartihara Aiyar, V. R.	..	...	... "
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. K.	.	...	... "
Chandrasekharam Pillai, M.	...	...	... "
Devaraja Aiyar, Rama	...	...	... "
Minakshisundara Aiyar, T. V.	...	...	... "
Narasimhachariyar, Karuppampalayam Srinivasa			... "
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, Mannarkovil S.		...	... "
Venkatachalam, Avantsa	..	...	... "
Venkatasubhayya, Appana	...	...	... "
Viraswami Pillai, T. N.	...		... "
Srinivasa Aiyar, R.	...	...	... "
Krishnan Nayar, Mannat	...	...	... "
Kuppuswami Aiyar, N.	...	..	... "
Narasimha Aiyangar, Nuggihalli V.	...	...	... "
Setu Rau, Tiruvattur Bhujanga	...	...	... "
Seshu Aiyar, Kodandarama	...	...	... "
Narayanayya, Biradavolu	...	...	... "

Venkata Rau, Chokkanahalli	...	...	...	1889
Sesha Sastriyar, Satyamangalam	...	...	...	,,
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Vellore	...	...	...	,,
Venkatarangchariyar, Malur	...	...	...	,,
Narasa Aiyar, Sankaridrug	...	...	...	,,
Peris, Anthony Marcel	...	...	...	,,
Parameswara Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	...	...	...	,,
Srikanata Aiyar, Dharmapuri Vachaspatyam.		...	...	,,
Rajagopala Chetti, A. R.	...	...	...	,,
Hirasingh, Bhurthpur	...	...	...	,,
Subhanna, Balepur	...	...	...	,,
Aiyadurai Aiyar, Suryanarayana Aiyar		...	...	,,
Krishna Aiyangar, Tumkur	...	...	...	,,
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, Chittur Masilamani		...	...	,,
Govindarajulu Nayudu, Alla	...	...	...	,,
Ponnuswami Pillai, Sivagurunatha	...	...	...	,,
Lakshmana Rau, Mecheri Sai	...	...	...	,,
Rama Rau, Mysore Gangadhar	...	...	...	,,
Ramaswami Aiyangar, R.		...	...	,,
Duraiswami, Aringundram		..	...	,,
Ananda Rau, Sirsi	...	...	...	,,
Arumukham Mudaliyar, Conjeeveram V.		...	...	,,
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Ayilur Mahadeva		...	...	,,
Chengalvaraya Aiyar, T. S.	...	...	...	,,
Hanumanta Rau, Sedimbi	...	...	...	,,
Muhammad Hussain, Madras	...	...	...	,,
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, Udamalpet A.		...	...	,,
Nallamuttu Nadar, Samuel	...	...	...	,,
Raghavendra Rau, Chennapatam	...	...	...	,,
Srinivasa Aiyar, Chellam	...	...	...	,,
Subharayar, Mailapur	...	...	...	,,
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. K.	...	...	...	,,
Aiyaswami, Pammal	...	...	...	,,
Rajagopala Rau, Chirasagara	...	...	...	,,
Sankaranarayana Rau, Bijur	...	...	...	,,
Sankara Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai	...	...	...	,,
Viraraghavachariyar, S. T.	...	...	...	,,
Varada Aiyangar, Venkatakrishna Aiyangar		...	...	,,
Boon, Alfred Archibald	...	...	...	,,
Sambanda Mudaliyar, M. A.	...	.	...	,,
Padmanabha Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	...	..	...	,,
Anna Aiyar, Nangapalli	...	...	...	,,
Pereira, Matthew	...	...	...	,,
Burns, Robert Ronald Hamilton	...	...	...	,,
Clay, Herbert Mitchell	...	...	...	,,
Giri Rau, Vellore	...	...	...	,,
Harvey, Alexander Edwin	...	...	...	,,
Karunakara Menon, Cozhisseri	...	...	...	,,
Krishna Aiyar, Harihara Sastri	...	...	...	,,
Pichu Aiyar, Muttuswami Aiyar	...	...	...	,,

Raman Menon, Manavazhi	1889
Sambasivan, Aringundram	,,
Vamana Rau, Hundi	,,
Nagasundaram Aiyar, Ramakrishna	,,
Subharama Aiyar, Nochur Vaidyanatha	,,
Balaji Rau, D. R.	,,
Venkatakrishna Rau, Nyapati	,,
Sekhara Menon, Vellapalli	,,
Venkatarama Aiyar, S.	,,
Ramanna, Bindiganavale	,,
Venkatasubha Aiyar, S. Seshappa Aiyar	,,
Manikkavelu Mudaliyar, Poonamallee	,,
Narasimha Aiyangar, G.	,,
Sankara Menon, Ambat	,,
Lakshminarasa Aiyar, Salem Anantarama	,,
Venkatappayya, Konda	,,
Kannan Nayar, Valliyil	,,
Venkataraghava Aiyar, Lalapet	,,
Subharama Aiyar, Lakshminarayanapuram A.	,,
Ramachandran, Tiruvalangadu Narayanasawmi	,,
Sachitananda Sastriyar, S.	,,
Krishnasawmi Nayudu, Tamarapakkam	,,
Achyuta Menon, T.	,,
Balasundara Chetti, Vembakkam	,,
Devadasan, Satyanesan N.	,,
Gnanayudam, Samuel	,,
Gurraju, Pemmaraju	,,
Ilayalwar Chetti, Tata	,,
Kesava Menon, Vattoni	,,
Krishna Rau, Gollarkeri	,,
Krishna Rau, Udamalpet Subba Rau	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N.	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Srinivasa	,,
Lobo, Alphonso Joseph	,,
Malhari Rau, Subha	,,
Marudachalla Mudaliyar, Bhavani	,,
Mills, Samuel	,,
Muhammad Munir	,,
Nagaraja Rau, A.	,,
Parameswara Aiyar, Pallipalayam Ramaswami	,,
Phaniyappayya, Koni	,,
Sivasubrahmanyan, S.	,,
Subharamayya, Vedagiri	,,
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Kalapatti Ramakrishna... ...	,,
Tangavelu Mudaliyar, Perumbakkam	,,
Vedamurti Mudaliyar, S.	,,
Venkatakrishnarau Nayudu, Coka	,,
Venkatarama Aiyar, Melmonagur	,,
Venkataramalingeswara Sarma, Poranki	,,
Aiya, K. N.	,,

Gopala Menon, Mullasseri	1889
Ananda Rau, Raghunatha Rau	,,
Krishnan Nambiyar, Puduseri	,,
Krishna Rau, Jangamakote	,,
Swaminathayya, Arcot	,,
Arunachala Aiyar, Andiyur Ramasesha	,,
Venkataraman, C. S.	,,
Parameswaran Pillai, G.	,,
Sankunni Nayar, Pallipurath	,,
Minakshisundaram, P. R.	,,
Martandan Tambi, T.	,,
Ramanujam Chetti, Samardhi	,,
Natarajan, Kamakshi	,,
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Angarai K.	,,
Srinivasagopalachariyar, Vilagam Srinivasachari	,,
Ramanuja Pillai, Vayalur	,,
Kannan Nambiyar, Manikot	,,
Narasimhachariyar, Damal Villivalam	,,
Narasimhachariyar, Nallan Chakravarti	,,
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Valadi Venkatarama	,,
Paramasivan, A. Mahadeva	,,
Raman Nayar, Arimpra	,,
Singarachariyar, Panakanjeri Kalappa	,,
Srinivasa Aiyar, Swami	,,
Srinivasa Siyar, Yedappadi V.	,,
Vedamuttu Nadar, Jesudasan Devapriyam	,,
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Vilapakkam	1888
Kuriyan, John	,,
Chokkalinga Mudaliyar, Tyagaraja	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S.	,,
Ranganatha Rau, M.	,,
Ramachandra Aiyar, Mahalinga Bhagavatar	,,
Bhagavatisvara Aiyar, Krishna	,,
Raghavachariyar, Comandur	,,
Giri Rau, Rayachoti	,,
Seshachalapati, K.	1882

M.A.

Venkayya, Valaiyattur	1889

L.T

Daniel, Joseph	1888
Gnanakkan Nadar, Abraham	,,
Coombes, Josiah Waters	1889
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R.	,,
Venkateswara Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	,,

B.L.

Kunjitapadam, Cadavasal R.	1889
Somasundaram Pillai, N A. V.	,,
Krishnamachariyar, G.	,,
Varadarajulu Naydu, Tamarpakam	,,

Ranganatha Rau, Pudukota Venkata Rau	...		...	1889
Panchapagesa Sastriyar, B.	...	...	...	,,
Subrahmanyan, C. S.	...	.	...	,,
Venkata Rau, Bulusu	...	...	...	,,
Raghavendra Rau, Hindupur	...	...	...	,,
Rama Aiyar, B. K.	...	...	...	,,
Kuppusawmi Sarma, Sama	...	...	..	,,
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Tandalam	..	...	...	,,
Ramayya, Nishtala	...	...	...	,,
Nanjappa, Kambiranda	...	...	...	,,
Narayanan Nambiyar, Ayilyat	..	...	...	,,
Anantanarayanan, Srinivasa	...	...	...	,,
Sankaranarayana Sastriyar, V.	...	..	...	,,
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.	...	...	...	,,
Chandrasekharayya, Krishnappa	...	.	...	,,
Ahmed Hussain	...	...	...	,,
Ramaswami Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	...	...	...	,,
Raghunandanan, S.	...	...	...	,,
Rajagopala Aiyar, T. N.	...	...	...	,,
Sundaram, A.	...	...	...	,,
Venkataramana Aiyar, S. Subharayar	...	...	...	,,
Venkataratnam, Mutnuri	...	...	...	,,
Masilamani Pillai, Velu Pillai	...	...	...	,,
Ramachandra Rayar, A.	...	...	...	,,
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar		...	...	,,
Basavarádhya, Bichanahalli	...	...	...	,,
Subrahmanyan, R.	...	..	...	,,
Appaswami Aiyar, Ganapati Subha	...	...	...	,,
Govindaraghava Aiyar, Lalapet Arunachala		...	..	,,
Sivarama Aiyar, Kumarapuram Anantakrishna		...	...	,,
Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. N.	...	...	...	,,
Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadai	...	...	...	,,
Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau	..	...	...	,,
Manjayya, Sakalespur	...	...	...	,,
Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna	...	...	...	,,
Joseph Satya Nadar	...	...	...	,,
Venkatalingam, Koralla	...	...	...	,,
Syed Nizamuddin	...	...	...	,,
Jayarama Aiyar, Tattaiyar Easvara	...	...	...	,,
Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan	...	..	...	,,
Muttuswami Aiyar, P. N.	...	...	...	,,

L.M.S.

Hollingsworth, Robert Archibald	...	...	...	1888
Narayanaswami Nayudu, Tattivarti	...	...	...	,,
Koman, Malikayil C.	...	...	...	1887
Krishna Rau, Hattiyangadi	...	...	...	,,
Raman, Dharmatakaran	...	...	...	,,
Subha Rau, Tanjore	...	...	...	,,
Venkatarama Nayudu, Subhayya	...	...	...	,,

Kelly, James Leonard	...	...	... 1886
Noronha, George Gregory	...	...	. "
Hesterlow, Alfred John	...	...	... 1884

MB & CM

Nanjappa Tirumalige S.	...	...	... 1888
Gomez, F. D.		...	... 1885

B.C.E

Venkatarama Aiyar, Gopala Ramaswami		...	... 1889
Gopalachariyar, Kombur S		...	1888
Lacey, Joseph Melville	..	...	... "

ALPHABETICAL LISTS

OF

GRADUATES.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Optional Subjects.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

M. & N. P.....Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
P. Sc..... ..Physical Science.
L. & E.....Logic and Ethics.
L. & Ps.....Logic and Psychology.
I.....Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II.A .....Physics.
II.B .....Chemistry.
III A .....Botany.
III.B .....Animal Physiology.
III.C .....Zoology.
III.D .....Geology.
IV .....Mental and Moral Science.
V ....History.

MASTER OF ARTS.

B.....Biology.
H. & M. Sc.....History and Moral Science.
L..... Language.
M. & N. P.....Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
M. P. & Soc....Mental Philosophy and Sociology.
P. Sc .....Physical Science.
I.....Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II.A.....Physics.
II.B ....Chemistry.
III.A. .....Botany and Physiology.
III.B. .....Zoology, Geology, and Physical Geography.
IV.....Mental and Moral Science.
V.....History.
VI.....Languages.

Optional Languages.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

San.....Sanskrit.
Gr. .....Greek.
Lat .. ..Latin.
Pers .....Persian.
Ur.....Urdu.
Tam .....Tamil.
Tel .....Telugu
Kan .....Kanarese
Mal .....Malayalam.

Graduates are requested to be good enough to communicate to the Registrar, not later than the 31st March, any changes or corrections that may be necessary in the following lists.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur ...	1880	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Abraham, Periyanayakam ...	1883	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Abraham, Samuel Y. ...	1884	Gr.	L. & E. ...	3	Tutor, Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.
	Achaiyalingam, S. ...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub. Asst. Inspr. of Schs., Tinnevelly.
	Achyuta Menon, Changaram P...	1885	San.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst. to the Palace Tutor, Cochin.
	Achyuta Menon, Kizhapat C. ...	1884	Mal.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Achyuta Menon, T. ...	1889	Mal	IV. ...	3	
	Achyuthan Nayar, U. ...	1869	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	District Munsiff, Nedunganad.
	Adaikalam Pillai, G. ...	1885	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	3	
10	Adikesavulu Nayudu, Coka ...	1875	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M. ...	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Dist. Munsiff, Tinnevelly.
	Adinarayanayya, Pandipeddi ...	1883	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L list.
	Adolphus, Albert Emanuel ...	1876	Lat.	M & N. P.	1	Ag. Principal, L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
	Agniswami Pillai, M. ...	1882	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	English Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
	Ahmed Hussain ...	1886	Pers.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Aiya, K. N. ...	1889	San.	V. ...	2	
	Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Madras Christian College.
	Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Madur ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Aiyadurai Aiyar, Suryanarayana.	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	
20	Aiyakkannu Nayakar, T. ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Clerk, D. P. I.'s Office, Madras.
	Aiyappan Pillai, Krishnan ...	1880	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Tahsildar, Karunagapalli, Trivandrum.
	Aiyappan Pillai, Padmanabha ...	1880	Mal.	do. ...	2	Asst., Trivandrum College.
	Aiyaswami, A. ...	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class	Occupation.
	Aiyaswami, Pammal	1888	Tam.	I. ...	2	
		1889		II.B. .	1	
	Aiyaswami, V. ...	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Akilandayya, C. ...	1869	Tel.	do. ...	2	Barrister-at-Law, Bellary.
	Alasingaperumal, Mandayam C ..	1887	San.	II.A. .	3	Asst., Pachaiyappa's H. S., Chidambaram.
	Alasingarachariyar, Melakottai C.	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Vakil, Bangalore.
	Albuquerque, B. S. - ...	1885	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	English Acct., Collr.'s Office, S. Canara.
30	Alexandar Ross, S. V. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
	Alwar Chettiyar, Vemuru ...	1886	Tel	P. Sc. ...	3	Ag. Dist. Forest Officer, Kistna.
	Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J. ..	1868	Tam.	L. & Ps...	3	Asst., Salem College.
	Ambrose, Andrew Thompson ...	1876	Ur.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Anandalwar, Mandayam A. ...	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Temporary Surveyor, Hassan Division.
	Ananda Rau, Raghunatha ...	1889	Mal	V. ...	2	
	Ananda Rau, Sirsi ...	1889	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
	Ananda Rau, Tanjore ...	1871	Tam.	L. & Ps....	2	Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
	Ananta Aiyar, T. S. ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Anantachariyar, Panakanjeri C...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
40	Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakam	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps....	2	Supdt. of Post Offices attached to the Post-[master-Genl.'s Office.
	Anantakrishna Aiyar, A.	1886	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst, Calicut College.
	Anantakrishna Aiyar, Subha ...	1885	Mal.	do ...	2	
	Anantakrishna Aiyar, V. Kesava.	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Anantan, Dhannavada ...	1881	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Noble College, Masulipatam.
	Anantanarayana Aiyar, A. M. ...	1889	Mal.	II.A. ...	3	
	Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. ...	1882	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Jayankondacholapuram.

	Anantanarayana Aiyar, Krishna..	1887	Mal.	II.A. ...	2	Attaché, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. N. ...	1883	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list
	Anantanarayanan, Kori S. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
50	Anantanarayanan, Srinivasa ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Anantanarayanan, S. A. ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	do.
	Anantanarayana Sastriyar, N. ...	1886	San.	do. ...	3	
	Anantanarayana Sastriyar, V. ...	1885	San.	do. ...	3	
	Anantan Nayar, Tekkenmar Vittil.	1880	Mal.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Anantan Pillai, Tallattuvittil ...	1879	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Anantapadmanabhan, Dindigul K.	1887	San.	I. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Anantarama Aiyangar, K. Y. R...	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	Clerk, Office of the Inspr.-Genl. of Forests, [Mysore.
	Anantarama Aiyar, G. ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Anantarama Aiyar, Ayilam N. ...	1881	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
60	Anantarama Aiyar, Ayilam R. ...	1883	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	do.
	Anantarama Aiyar, M. V. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Law Student, Presidency College.
	Anantarama Aiyar, Rasipuram ..	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Anantarama Aiyar, Tarur A. ...	1888	Mal.	IV. ...	2	
	Anantarama Aiyar, Vèlliyur A....	1882	Tam.	L. & E ...	2	Acct., Abkari Dept., Revenue Board.
	Ananta Rau, R. N. ...	1874	Mal.	do. ...	2	Second Class Munsiff, Neyattinkara.
	Anantasadasivan, Venkatasubha..	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Anantaswami Rau, L. ...	1871	Tam.	do. ...	2	Registrar, Chief Court, Mysore.
	Andaperumal Pillai, P. D. A. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Uttamapalayam.
	Anderson, John Robert ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Headmaster, High School, Chintadripet.
70	Anna Aiyar, Nangapalli ...	1889	Tam.	II.B. ...	2	
	Annachariyar, P. S. ...	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Ch. of Scotland Miss. College, Madras.
	Annaji Rau, Anantanarayana ...	1888	San.	V ...	2	
	Annamalai Chettiyar, B. ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Shiyali.
	Annaswami Aiyangar, M. ...	1880	Tam.	do ...	3	Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Chingleput.
	Annaswami Aiyangar, V. S. ...	1886	Tam.	do. ...	2	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Annaswami Aiyar, A. ...	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Annaswami Aiyar, P. ...	1877	Tam.	do. ...	2	do.
	Annaswami Aiyar, R. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ...	2	do.
	Annaswami Aiyar, Srinivasa ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Temporary Establishment, H. Court
80	Annaswami Sastriyar, S. ...	1884	San.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Salem.
	Anthony, Samuel ...	1887	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar.	1879	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Appadurai Aiyar, M. ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	do.
	Appa Rau, Nilamraj ...	1878	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Kandakkur, Nellore
	Appaswami, A. C. M. ...	1879	Lat.	do. ...	2	Headmaster, St. Anthony's H.S., Negapatam.
	Appaswami, G. ...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Appaswami Aiyar, Mimini K. .	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Sub-Court, Tanjore.
	Appaswami Aiyar, R. ...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	2	Hd. Clerk, Asst. Com. Office, Negapatam Dn.
	Appaswami Aiyar, V. ...	1888	San.	IV. ...	2	Clerk, High Court.
90	Appu Aiyar, Tulisalamadattil N.	1887	Mal.	do. ...	2	
	Appu Chettiyar, Pulicat ...	1888	Tam.	do ...	2	
	Appu Nedungadi, Talakkoti M ...	1883	Mal.	P Sc. . .	2	Asst., Madras Christian College.
	Appu Sastriyar, S. ..	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Proprietor, Native High Sch., Kumbakonam.
	Aravamudu Aiyangar, K. ...	1881	San.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Aravamudu Aiyangar, R. .	1884	San.	M. & N. P	2	Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
	Arbuthnot, James ...	1872	Lat.	L. & Ps....	3	Headmaster, High School, Hassan.
	Ariyanayakam Pillai, Gabriel S	1863	Tam.	do. .	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Arogyaswami, T. V. ...	1883	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Arogyaswami Pillai, M. G. ...	1880	Tam.	do. ...	2	

100	Arumanayakam, Gnanakan ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps ...	3	Asst., Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
	Arumukham Mudaliyar, C. V. ...	1889	Tam.	II. A. ...	2	
	Arumukham Pillai, P. ...	1884	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Maharaja's Palace, Trivandrum.
	Arunachala Aiyar, A. R. ...	1889	Tam.	V. ..	2	
	Arunachala Aiyar, P. N. ...	1879	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Peravagai Dept., Trivandrum.
	Arunachalam Pillai, Picha Pillai	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Ag. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
	Arunachala Mudaliyar, V. D. ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	First Grade Pleader, N. Arcot.
	Arunagiri Nayudu, Vanarasi ...	1885	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Asirvadam, Visvasam ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Sarandai.
	Aswathanarayanayya, Alladi ...	1888	Tel.	IV. ...	2	
110	Bacon, J D. ...	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Second Asst. to the Controller of Mily. Accts.
	Balaji Rau, D. R. ...	1889	Tel.	IV. ...	1	
	Balaji Rau, P. ...	1865	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S. ...	1881	Tam.	do. ...	2	do.
	Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S. ...	1886	San.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Balakrishna Pillai, V. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, N. Arcot.
	Balakrishna Rau, A. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Clerk, Office of Examiner, P. W. Accts.
	Balamukunda Aiyar, K. ...	1885	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Balamukund Chaturbhuja Das ...	1885	Pers.	do. ...	2	Translator, the Nizam's High Court.
	Balarama Aiyar, Kumbakonam...	1889	San.	I. ...	1	
120	Balarama Rau, Canchi ...	1883	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Acct., Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.
	Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, N ..	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Balasubrahmanya Pillai, S. ...	1877	Tam.	do. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Ponmeni.
	Balasundara Chetti, Vembakkam.	1889	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Balasundara Mudaliyar, Ekkadu...	1881	Tam.	do. ...	3	Secy. to the Trustees of Pach. Charities.
	Balasundara Mudaliyar, S. ...	1381	Tam.	do. ...	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Government Office.
	Bangarayya, Wuppala ...	1888	Tel.	II.A. ...	3	
	Bartley, Edwin ...	1879	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Second Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Basavaradhya, Bichanalli ...	1885	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Basi Reddi, Dinnepati Pedda ...	1886	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
130	Bavaji Gopala Gondekar, T. ..	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Mysore
	Bensley, Oliver Henry ...	1875	Lat.	L. & E.	2	Supdt. of Police, Travancore
	Bernard, Edwin Townshend ...	1883	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	2	Clerk, Controller of Military Accts. Office.
	Bhagavanulu, Ch. ...	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Bhagavatisvara Aiyar, Kishna	1889	Mal.	II.B. .	2	
	Bhagyanathan, C. Gnanakkan	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Headmaster, S.P G. Normal Sch., Tuticorin.
	Bhashyachariyar, Vankipuram ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Bhashyam Aiyangar, A. ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Clerk, Revenue Board.
	Bhashyam Aiyangar, Comandur.	1875	Tam.	do. ...	2	Headmaster, H. S., Chittoor.
	Bhashyam Aiyangar, V. ...	1864	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L list.
140	Bhavaniswami Rau, T. T. ...	1884	Tam.	do ...	2	Asst., St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
	Bhujanga Rau, C. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., Coimbatore College.
	Bhujanga Rau, R. ...	1888	San.	IV. ...	3	
	Billard, Francis . .	1886	Lat.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Boon, Alfred Archibald .	1889	Lat.	II.B. ...	2	
	Bower, Robert Stephen ..	1879	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	Forest Department.
	Bower, William Lane ...	1870	Lat.	L. & Ps.	3	
	Burns, Robert Ronald Hamilton	1889	Lat.	II.B. ...	3	
	Burton, William ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, High Court, Madras, Original Side.
	Carvalho, Frederic Louis ...	1877	Mal.	do. ...	3	First Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
150	Castets, John ...	1887	Lat.	V. .	2	Asst., St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly
	Chakko, P. Matthu ...	1880	Mal.	P. Sc	2	Asst., C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
	Chakrapani Aiyangar, R. ...	1888	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	Asst., Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota

	Chakrapani Chetti, Pattikara M...	1887	Mal.	do. ...	3	
	Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga ...	1871	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Merchant, Madras.
	Chakrapani Rau, R. ...	1878	San.	do. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Madhiarjunam.
	Chakravarti, R. ...	1875	Tam.	do. ..	2	Asst., Presidency College.
	Chandrasekharam, C. ...	1877	San.	P. Sc. ..	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
	Chandrasekharam, K. S. ..	1889	San.	I. ...	1	
	Chandrasekharam, P. S. ...	1888	San.	II.B. ...	2	
160	Chandrasekharam Pillai, M. ...	1889	Tam.	I. ...	3	
	Chandrasekharayya, Krishnappa.	1886	Kan.	P. Sc. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Chappan Menon, Vappalakalathil.	1877	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Dy. Collector, Calicut.
	Chellappa Pillai, T. .	1860	Tam	do. ..	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Chellaya, C. ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	do.
	Chellayya Pillai, Chinnatambi ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. .	3	Headmaster, R. C. Sch., Rayapuram.
	Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli ...	1881	Kan.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L list.
	Chengal Rau, Nilakar ..	1886	Tam.	do. ..	2	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Government Office.
	Chengalvapati Nayudu, V. ..	1883	Tel.	P. Sc. ..	3	Hd Clerk, Registrar's Office, Saidapet.
	Chengalvaraya Aiyar, T. S. ...	1889	Tam	II.A.	3	Revenue Inspr., Attur Tq., Salem.
170	Chengalva Varada Aiyar, V. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ..	2	*Vide* B. L list.
	Chengayya Chettiyar, M. ...	1877	Tel.	do. ...	3	Amildar, Mysore Taluq.
	Chennakessavalu Nayudu, C. R...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	3	Huzur Sheristadar, Trichinopoly.
	Cheriyan, Punnoos ...	1888	Mal	II.A. ...	2	
	Chester, Benjamin Henry ...	1879	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Chidambara Aiyar, N. ...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Fischer's High School, Madura.
	Chidambara Aiyar, N. V. ...	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	3	
	Chidambara Rau, Tumucherla ...	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Pleader, District Court, Karnul.
	Chidambara Vadyar, K ...	1882	San.	do. ...	3	Sheristadar, Division Cutcherry, Cottayam.
	Chinnappa Reddi, Cambam ...	1885	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	3	
180	Chinnaswami, A. ...	1877	Lat.	L. & E. ..	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Chinnaswami Aiyar, V. ...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Chinnayya, S. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Chinnikrishnayya, Devalla ...	1886	Tel.	L. & E ...	3	
	Chockalingam Pillai, M. ...	1872	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. First Judge, Zilla Court, Paravur.
	Chokkalinga Mudaliyar, T. ...	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Chokkanna, Tumkur ...	1885	San.	P. Sc. ...	2	Revenue Probationer, Mysore.
	Christian, Visvasam Samuel ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	Asst., Church of Scot. Mis. H. S., Vellore.
	Clarke, William Devapriyam ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Clay, Herbert Mitchell ...	1889	Lat.	II.B. ...	3	
190	Coelho, Sylvester Cactan S. ...	1874	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	Clerk, Govt. Secretariat, Fort St. George.
	Coleman, Edward ...	1872	Lat.	L. & Ps....	2	
	Conquest, James ...	1872	Lat.	do. ...	2	Acct., Examiner of P. W. Accts. Office.
	Coombes, Robert James ...	1879	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Manager, Private Secretary's Office.
	Coombes, Josiah Waters ...	1888	Lat.	II.B. ...	2	*Vide* L. T. list.
	Cooney, Henry ...	1874	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Headmr., St. George's Gr. Sch., Haidarabad.
	Cornelius, Thomas ...	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	Asst., F. C. M. High Sch., Chingleput
	Dakshinamurti, Vishnubhotla ...	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Hd.Clerk,Genl. Dy. Collr.'s Office,Vinukonda.
	Damodara Menon, K. ...	1881	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Sub-Court, Calicut.
	Daniel Eleazar, S. V. ...	1883	Tam.	do. ...	3	
200	Daniel, Isaac ...	1871	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Lecturer, St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
	Daniel, Joseph ...	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* L. T. list.
	Daniel Pillai, A. S. ..	1874	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
	Dasappa, Belavadi ...	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	Student, C. E. Coll., Poona.
	David, Isaac ...	1877	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Mysore.
	David, John Asirvadam ...	1882	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., Calicut College.

	Davis, Samuel ...	1888	Lat.	II.A. ...	3	
	D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus A. ...	1882	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Indexer, Government Office.
	deRozario, Alfred Victor ...	1887	Mal.	II.B. ...	3	Clerk, Inspr.-Genl. of Regstn.'s Office.
	Desikachariyar, Akkur ...	1882	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	3	Hd.mr., F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram.
210	Desikachariyar, Cattankulattur .	1869	Tel.	L. & Ps..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Desikachariyar, K. ...	1880	San.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
	Desikachariyar, Nadadur V. ...	1886	San.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Desikachariyar, Tirumalai ...	1888	San.	II.B. ...	2	
	Desikachariyar, Vanbakkam C. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Devadas, Muttayya David ...	1888	Tam.	II.B. ..	2	
	Devadasan, Satyanesan N. ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Devappa Punja, Attavar ...	1880	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Devaraja Aiyar, Rama ...	1889	Mal.	I. ...	3	
	Deva Rau, Mudabidri ...	1879	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	Acct., Abkari Dept, Revenue Board.
220	Devasahayam, Gnanaprakasam...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst., Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
	Devasahayam, John Santappan...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	2	First Asst., C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah.
	Dharmaraja Aiyar, K. ...	1888	Tam.	I. ...	3	Clerk, Dist. Registrar's Office, Madura.
	Dias, Mathew Augustine ...	1884	Lat.	L. & E. ..	2	Headmaster, Native High School, Coimbatore.
	Dias, Sebastian ...	1879	Mal.	do. ..	3	Supdt. of Chowkeys, Manakudi Range.
	Dinadayalu Nayudu, P ...	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps ...	2	Tahsildar of Mannargudi, Tanjore.
	D'Rozario, Peter Paul ...	1880	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Calicut College.
	D'Souza, Francis Xavier ...	1888	Lat.	II.A. ...	1	Government Scholar in England.
	D'Souza, John Francis ...	1879	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	Manager of the Estate of Konde Puttama.
	D'Sylva, Samuel Peter ...	1882	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., Doveton College, Madras.
230	Duggappayya, Shimoga N. ...	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	
	Dunhill, Chalmer Raitt ...	1885	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Dunhill, Edwin Stanley ...	1874	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Watchmaker and Jeweller, Madras.
	Duraiswami, A. ...	1880	Lat.	do. ...	3	Ag. Ver. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichy.
	Duraiswami, Aringundram ...	1889	Tel.	II.A ...	2	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class	Occupation.
	Duraiswami, Nellicheri S. ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Duraiswami, S. ...	1885	San.	do. ...	3	Ranger, Forest Dept., Karnul.
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, K M. ...	1888	Tel.	I. ..	2	
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, S. ...	1870	Tel.	L. & Ps. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Nemmali	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Arconam.
240	Duraiswami Aiyar, R. ..	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Govt. College, Calicut.
	Duraiswami Chettiyar, C. P. ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E. .	2	Sub-Registrar, Mannargudi, S. Arcot
	Duraiswami Mudaliyar, Chittur M.	1889	Tel.	II.A. ..	2	
	Duraiswami Mudaliyar, P. ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. .	3	
	Duraiswami Pillai, Nagore M. ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Duraiyappa Aiyar, Panchanada .	1888	Tam.	I. .	3	
	Eapen, Joseph ...	1880	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Eapen, Kora ...	1882	Mal.	do. ...	1	L. F. Head Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Calicut.
	Eippa, Ninan ...	1882	Mal.	L. & E ...	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Ekambara Aiyar, Sattanjeri ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Sankaranainarkoil.
250	Ekambarayya, Giddu ...	1881	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Salem
	Ekambara Mudaliyar, Pammal ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Clerk, Revenue Board, Settlement, &c
	Elayalvarayya, Ramanujakutam...	1881	Tel.	do ..	3	Fourth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Elliot, Edward Hugh ...	1869	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst. Professor, Presy. Coll., and Secy. to the Commissioner, U. C. S. examinations.
	Etirajulu Mudaliyar, Totapalayam	1882	Tel.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ettirajulu Nayudu, R. ...	1877	Tel.	L. & E. ..	3	do.
	Fernandes, Victor Manuel ...	1879	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	do.
	Fernandez, Joseph Custodius ...	1884	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	do.

	Flanagan, Charles Craig ...	1867	Tam.	L. & Ps....	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Gahan, Charles ...	1883	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst. Inspr., Salt and Abkari Dept.
260	Gainsford, Frederick ...	1884	Tel.	P. Sc. .	3	Reporter, *Madras Mail* Offi., & Dy. Sheriff, H.C.
	Ganapati Aiyar, Chandrasekhara.	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Native Coll., Madura.
	Ganapati Aiyar, K. ..	1883	Tam.	do. ..	2	Asst., American Miss. Coll., Madura
	Ganapati Aiyar, Kattuputtur S..	1886	San.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ganapati Aiyar, Lalgudi A. ...	1884	Tam	L. & E. .	2	Professor, S.P.G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
	Ganapati Aiyar, P. S. ...	1874	Tam.	do. ..	2	Asst, Bd. of Rev. Settlement, &c.
	Ganapati Rau, Damodara ...	1884	Mal.	P. Sc. .	2	Headmaster, Native High School, Calicut.
	Gangadhara Aiyar, K. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. .	3	Sub-Registrar, Kavali
	Garudacharlyar, Bindiganavale...	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	George, Pilo ..	1882	Mal	L. & E. ..	3	
270	Giri Rau, Rayachoti ...	1888	Tel.	IV. ..	3	
	Giri Rau, Vellore ...	1889	Tam.	II B. ..	3	
	Gnanakkan, John Arthur ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ..	1	
	Gnanakkan, Simeon ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	2	Clerk, Government Office, Fort St. George
	Gnanakkan Nadar, Abraham ...	1886	Tam.	do. ..	2	*Vide* L. T. list.
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel ...	1874	Gr.	L. & E. ..	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Gnanamuttu Nadar, Jesudian ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ..	3	Asst., S.P.G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
	Gnanamuttu Nadar, S. ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	3	
	Gnanamuttu Nadar, V ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	
	Gnanaolivu, Jacob ...	1876	Tam.	do. ..	3	Professor, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
280	Gnanaprakasam, John ...	1879	Tam.	do. ..	3	Headmaster, Ch. of Scot Miss Sch., Arconam
	Gnanaprakasam Pillai, N. ...	1879	Tam.	do. ..	3	Asst. St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
	Gnanasikhamani Nadar, Abraham	1888	Tam,	II.A. ..	3	
	Gnanasiromani Raj, Isaac ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Lane Scholar, Madras Medical College.
	Gnanayudam, Samuel ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen S. ...	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Gopala Aiyangar, A. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ..	3	Clerk, Quartermaster-Genl.'s Office, Ooty.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Gopala Aiyangar, N. T. ...	1888	San.	II.B. ...	1	
	Gopala Aiyangar, R. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., St. Joseph's Coll., Cuddalore.
	Gopala Aiyangar, Sesha ...	1886	Tam.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
290	Gopala Aiyar, Brahmadesam S....	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Gopala Aiyar, N. .	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Tamil Translator, High Court.
	Gopala Aiyar, N. G. ...	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	District Court Pleader, Trichinopoly.
	Gopala Aiyar, R. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Avanashi.
	Gopala Aiyar, V. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Gopalachariyar, Mandayam A. .	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Law Student.
	Gopalachariyar, P. Bahukutumbi.	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Gopalachariyar, S. ...	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Gopalachariyar, Vangore ...	1874	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	District Court Vakil, Chittoor.
	Gopalachariyâr, Wullinellore ...	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps....	3	*Vide* B. L. List.
300	Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C. ...	1865	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Pachaiyappa's Coll.
	Gopala Menon, Manakkatta ...	1887	Mal.	I. ...	3	Additional Translator, High Court.
	Gopala Menon, Mullasseri ...	1889	Mal.	V. ...	2	
	Gopala Menon, Palliyil ...	1877	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Special Magistrate, Ernakulam.
	Gopalan Nayar, Taravath ...	1880	Mal.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Gopala Rau, Casikar ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	do.
	Gopala Rau, Codugunti ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Pachaiyappa's College.
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore ...	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps....	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Gopala Rau, Pakala ...	1877	Tel.	L. & E. ..	3	District Court Vakil, Berhampore.
	Gopalaswami, A. ...	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	
310	Gopalaswami, T. V. ...	1875	Tam.	do. ...	2	Tahsildar of Pattukota, Tanjore.

	Gopalaswami, T. V. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	Ag. English Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Gopalaswami Aiyangar, K. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Sesha ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Gopalaswami Chettiyar, Grandhi.	1880	Tam.	do. ..	3	Acct., Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.
	Govindacharulu, Todur M. ...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Erode.
	Govinda Menon, Karumittil ...	1882	Mal.	do. ..	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Govinda Menon, Kizhapat ...	1877	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Hd. Clerk, Special Asst. Collr.'s Office, [Malapuram.
	Govinda Menon, K. P. ...	1880	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Clerk, Government Office.
	Govindan Nambiyar, Bemplasseri	1888	Mal.	II.A. ..	3	Law Student.
320	Govinda Pillai, A. ...	1869	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Govinda Pillai, Kŕishna Pillai. ...	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	3	
	Govinda Pillai, P. ...	1873	Mal.	L. & Ps...	2	Printer and Publisher, Trivandrum.
	Govindaraghava Aiyar, Lalapet A.	1887	Tam.	IV. .	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Govindaraja Aiyangar, R. ...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Tahsildar, Tindivanam, South Arcot.
	Govindaraja Aiyangar, Sivaram ..	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	Ag. Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
	Govindarajulu Chetti, G. ...	1886	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Govindarajulu Nayudu, Alla ..	1889	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
	Govinda Rau, S. ...	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Dy. Tahsildar of Panruti.
	Govindaswami Ninar, V. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ..	3	Clerk, Taluk Board's Office, Kumbakonam.
330	Groshanny, Aug ...	1887	Lat.	II.A. ..	2	Asst Prof., St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
	Gundu Rau, J. ..	1871	Kan.	L. & Ps....	3	Sub-Magistrate, Owk.
	Gurraju, Pemmaraju ...	1889	Tel.	IV. ...	3	
	Gurumurti, P. ...	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Guruswami, Mylapore ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P	3	Sub-Registrar, Lalgudi.
	Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanada ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., Rajahmundry College.
	Guruswami Chettiyar, Salla ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Hadji Abdul Rahim Maikrey ...	1886	Ur.	do. ...	3	
	Hanumanta Rau, B. ...	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. 2nd Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Hanumanta Rau, Cadapanattam.	1888	Tam.	I. ...	1	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
340	Hanumanta Rau, Dhannavada ...	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Narasapur.
	Hanumanta Rau, Papanapalli ...	1881	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	do. Siruguppa.
	Hanumanta Rau, Sedimbi ...	1889	Tel.	II.A.	3	
	Hanumanta Rau, T. K. ...	1888	Tam.	II.B. ...	2	Asst., Salem College.
	Harding, Thomas	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., Church Miss. Sch., Palamcottah.
	Harihara Aiyar, Mullavasal S. ...	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Manager, School Book Society, Madras.
	Harihara Aiyar, Narasimha ...	1886	Tam.	L & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Harihara Aiyar, Subrahmanya ...	1879	San.	do. ...	2	Hd. Samprati and Magistrate, Shertalley.
	Harihara Sastriyar, C. G. ...	1877	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Public Secy., Dewan's Office, Pudukota.
	Hari Rau, S.	1864	Tam.	do.	2	Registrar of Assurances, Madras.
350	Hari Rau, Troop	1886	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Board of Rev. Settlement, &c
	Harvey, Alexander Edwin ...	1889	Lat.	II.B. ...	3	
	Hensman, Edward S. ...	1876	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Supdt., Paper Currency Office, Madras.
	Hensman, J. M.	1870	Tam.	M. & N P.	2	1st Lecturer, Rajahmundry College.
	Hessing, Charles Maurice ...	1888	Mal.	II.B. ...	3	
	Hirasingh, Burthapur	1889	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
	Hobday, Daniel Alfred	1881	Lat.	P. Sc.	2	Science Asst., Presidency College.
	Hobday, Josiah James	1882	Lat.	do. ...	2	Asst., Doveton Protestant College.
	Home, William Alexander ...	1875	Lat.	L. & E. ..	1	Asst., Nizam College, Haidarabad.
	Honore, D.	1887	Lat.	I. ...	3	
360	Hooper, Frederick William ...	1879	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Hoover, George Washington ...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst., Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore.
	Hyder Sheriff	1883	Ur.	do. ...	3	
	Ignatius, Eleazer	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Virdupatti, Tinnevelly.

	Ilayalwar Chetti, Tata	1889	Tel.	IV. ...	3	
	Ince, Thomas Sylvester	1875	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	First Asst., High School, Kadapa
	Isaac, John	1878	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Morapanad.
	Isvara Pillai, R.	1878	Mal.	do. ...	3	Headmaster, High School, Alleppey.
	Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph	1876	Mal.	do. ...	2	District Munsiff, Kutnad.
	Ittinikanda Panikkar, Ulnat ...	1881	Mal.	do. ...	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
370	Jackson, William Inkermann ..	1874	Lat.	do. ...	2	Acct., D. P. W., Presidency Division.
	Jagannatha Aiyar, Gopala ...	1887	Tam.	I. .	3	
	Jagannatham, Pulipaka Richard H	1883	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	Medical Student.
	Jagannath Mudaliyar, C. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ..	3	Acct, Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
	Jagannatha Rau, Adaki	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ..	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Anantapur.
	Jagannayakulu Nayudu, G. ...	1886	Tel.	P. Sc. .	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Gooty.
	Jagannayakulu Nayudu, Gurrala.	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ..	3	District Court Vakil, Nellore.
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M. ...	1866	Tam.	L. & Ps..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C. .	1877	Kan.	L. & E ..	2	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Janakirama Aiyar, Tiruvalam ...	1883	Tam.	do. ...	2	
380	Janakiramayya, Chivucula ..	1874	Tel.	do. ..	2	First Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha ..	1879	San.	do. ...	2	Hd. Acctt., Collr.'s Office, Nilgiris.
	Jayarama Aiyar, Tattaiyar E. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Jayaramachandra Aiyar, L. A. ...	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Jaya Rau, Lakkur	1888	Kan.	II.A. ..	3	
	Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapati ..	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Dindigul.
	Jesudasen Pillai, I.	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps...	3	Supdt. of Post Offices, Tinnevelly.
	Jivaji Gopala Gondekar, T. ...	1888	San.	V. ...	1	
	John, Elanjikkal Jacob	1886	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	John, Daniel	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
390	Joseph, David	1875	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst. Inspr. of Schools.
	Joseph, David	1885	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Joseph, K. C.	1872	Mal.	L. & Ps. .	3	Third Class Munsiff, Kottarakaray.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Joseph Nadar, Satya	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Kadirvelu Pillai, Viravahu Pillai..	1881	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Kailasa Aiyar, C. V.	1888	Mal.	III.C. ...	3	Clerk, Sub-Court, Palghaut.
	Kailasam, Pettai M.	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	District Court Pleader, Tinnevelly.
	Kallapiran Pillai, S. T.	1880	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	2	Asst., Rajahmundry Coll.
	Kallapiran Pillai, S. V.	1885	Tam.	do. ..	2	Acct, Board of Revenue.
	Kalyanakrishna Aiyar, T. A. ...	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
400	Kalyanarama Aiyar, S.	1879	Tam.	do. ..	2	do.
	Kalyanarama Aiyar, T. S. ...	1886	Tam.	do.	3	
	Kalyanaraman, S....	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	English Hd. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K. ...	1871	Tam.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list
	Kalyanasundaram, T. A.... ...	1888	San.	V. ...	3	
	Kalyanasundaram Pillai, V ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E. .	3	Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Kamaraju, Pemmaraju	1889	Tel.	I. ...	2	
	Kameswara Aiyar, B. V. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., Maharaja's College, Pudukota.
	Kamesvara Rau, Mantapudi ...	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Rajahmundry College.
	Kanakaraju, Adavikolanu ...	1887	Tel.	IV. ...	3	
410	Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M. ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps...	2	District Court Vakil, Salem
	Kanakasabhai, V.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B L. list.
	Kanakasabhai Pillai, A.	1878	Tam.	L. & E ...	3	Advocate, Ceylon.
	Kanakasabhesan, T.	1886	San.	P. Sc. .	3	Ver. Acct., Collector's Office, Tanjore.
	Kanakasundaram Pillai, T. T ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Kanaran, Tatta	1885	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Kanari, Kelankandi Urimi ..	1887	Mal	IV. ..	3	

	Kanchinatha Aiyar, S.	1888	San.	V. ...	3	Inspr. of Police, N. Arcot.
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, A. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Clerk, Office of D. P. I., Madras.
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, N. ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Udamalpet.
420	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, P. ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	3	
	Kannan, T. K.	1875	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Tanoor, Malabar.
	Kannan Nambiyar, Manikot ...	1889	Mal.	V. ...	3	
	Kannan Nambiyar, Muvara C. ...	1883	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Headmaster, Municipal H.S., Cannanore.
	Kannan Nayar, Valliyil	1889	Mal.	IV. ...	2	
	Kannayya, Codur Venkata ...	1886	Tel.	L & E. ...	2	
	Kantimatinatha Pillai, S. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Kantunni Menon, Patipurakal ...	1887	Mal.	II.B. ...	3	Attaché, Quilon Division Office.
	Karunakarakura Menon, C. ..	1889	Mal.	do. ...	3	
	Kasivisvalingam Pillai, P. ..	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
430	Kasturiranga Aiyangar, M. ...	1882	Kan.	L. & E ...	3	
	Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha ...	1879	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Kelappa Kurup, Paloli Kappalli ...	1881	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	do.
	Kelly, Septimus Montague ...	1883	Lat.	do. .	2	Asst, Doveton Protestant College
	Kenny, Michael ...	1871	Ur.	M. & N. P.	2	
	Kenrick, William Henry G. ...	1883	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Kesava Menon, Vattoni ...	1889	Mal.	IV. ...	3	
	Kesava Pillai, Cavittandalam ...	1885	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Acct., Revenue Board.
	Kesava Pillai, Vempakat I. ...	1879	Mal.	do.	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Kesavayya, Mysore ...	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	Inspr. of Police, Goribidnur, Mysore.
440	Kessavayya, Nuggihalli ...	1884	Kan.	P. Sc. .	3	Asst., High School, Hassan.
	Khaja Khan ...	1885	Pers.	L. & E ...	2	Dy. Inspr. of Muhammadan Schools, Madras
	Kidd, Daniel Wilson ...	1868	Lat.	L. & Ps....	2	Chaplain, Madras Estabt. [Presidency.
	Kidd, Philip Horace ...	1872	Lat.	do. ..	2	
	King, Albert George ...	1871	Lat.	do. ...	2	Headmaster, Shimoga College.
	Kochukrishna Marar, Kottilil ...	1888	Mal.	II.B. ...	2	Clerk, Revenue Board.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Kochunni Menon, Vadakke K. ...	1882	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Kodanda Rama Aiyar, K. S. ...	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	do.
	Kodanda Rama Aiyar, K. S ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Acct., D.P.W , Madura.
	Kodanda Rama Aiyar, T. P. ...	1880	Tam.	do. ...	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
450	Kodanda Rama Aiyar, T. S. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Dharmapuri.
	Kodanda Ramanjulu Nayudu, G. ..	1884	Tel.	do. ..	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Kodanda Ramayya, Giddu	1877	Tam.	do.	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Kolandavelu, John ..	1879	Tam.	M & N. P.	3	Asst., Wesleyan Miss Coll., Negapatam.
	Koshi, Koshi ...	1877	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., High School, Ernakulam.
	Kotilingam, Immaneni ..	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps. ..	3	Dy. Collr., Cumbum.
	Kotilingam, John ...	1882	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Kovil Pillai, Samuel ...	1885	Tam.	do. ..	3	Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly.
	Krishna Aiyangar, Alagiri .	1882	San.	L. & E. ..	2	Pleader, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Krishna Aiyangar, Anantanarayana Aiyangar .	1887	Mal.	II.B. ..	3	
460	Krishna Aiyangar, K, ..	1884	San.	P. Sc.	2	Apprentice Engineer, Chittaldrug Division
	Krishna Aiyangar, Mandayam A.	1879	Kan.	L. & E.	3	
	Krishna Aiyangar, Narayana ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ..	2	Attaché, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Krishna Aiyangar, Tumkur ..	1889	Kan.	II.A. .	2	
	Krishna Aiyar, A. Rama Aiyar ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. .	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishna Aiyar, C R. ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Civil Engineering College, Madras.
	Krishna Aiyar, Chittoor S. ...	1881	Mal.	do. ...	2	Abkari Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Calicut.
	Krishna Aiyar, Harihara Sastri...	1889	Mal.	II.B. ..	3	
	Krishna Aiyar, R. ...	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps. ..	3	Acting Principal, Coimbatore College.

	Krishna Aiyar, Tirunilai A. ...	1888	Mal.	IV. ...	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut.
470	Krishna Aiyar, T. S. ...	1878	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Nadapuram.
	Krishna Aiyar, Tarakad V. ...	1878	Mal.	do. ..	3	Sub-Registrar, Kuttuparamba.
	Krishna Aiyar, U. ...	1879	Kan.	L. & E. ..	2	Asst., Mangalore College.
	Krishna Aiyar, V. ...	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishna Aiyar, V. N. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Krishna Aiyar, V. Ramaswami ...	1886	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishna Bhat, Ullal Chavadi ...	1880	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	do.
	Krishna Kurup, Komat K. ...	1883	Mal.	L. & E. ..	3	do.
	Krishnamachariyar, Comandur R.	1881	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst., Madras Christian College.
	Krishnamachariyar, G. ...	1886	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
480	Krishnamachariyar, K. ...	1877	Tam.	do. ..	2	Headmaster, Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
	Krishnamachariyar, Kunnatur ...	1884	San.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam A.	1878	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Supdt., Rev. Dept., Municipal Office, Madras.
	Krishnamachariyar, Mannargudi.	1884	San.	L & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list
	Krishnamachariyar, Perattur ...	1886	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Krishnamachariyar, S. ...	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Govt. Pleader and Pub Prosr., Trichinopoly.
	Krishnamachariyar, S. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
	Krishnamachariyar, S. R. ...	1881	Tam.	do. .	2	Cash-keeper, Bank of Madras, Tuticorin.
	Krishnamachariyar, T. ..	1881	Tam.	do. ..	2	Asst., Native High School, Madura.
	Krishnamachariyar, Velamur ...	1883	Tel.	do. ...	2	Translator, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
490	Krishnamachariyar, W. Alagam.	1887	Tam.	IV. ..	2	
	Krishnamacharlu, A. ...	1882	Tel.	M. & N P.	3	Tq. Sheristadar, Repalli.
	Krishna Menon, Karimpatta ...	1882	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Krishna Menon, Korrikottu ...	1879	Mal.	do. ...	2	Pleader, District Court, Calicut.
	Krishna Menon, Oralattu ...	1883	Mal.	do. ...	3	Head Clerk, Sub-Court, Palghaut.
	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett.	1871	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishnamurti, Vepa ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	Pleader, District Court, Vizagapatam.
	Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T. ...	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps....	2	Asst. Comr., Rev. Settlement, I. Party.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Krishnamurti Rau, V. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishnan, Cheruvari ...	1887	Mal.	II.B. ..	1	Govt. Scholar in England.
500	Krishnan K. S. ..	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	District Court Vakil, Tanjore.
	Krishnan, Muliyil ...	1879	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Malayalam Munshi, Presidency College.
	Krishnan, Oyitti ...	1885	Mal.	do. ..	3	
	Krishnan, S. ...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	3	Clothing Board Office, Madras.
	Krishnan Nambiyar, Ninkileri ..	1888	Mal.	II.B. ...	2	
	Krishnan Nambiyar, Puduseri ...	1889	San.	V. ...	2	
	Krishnan Nayar, Kinattinkare ...	1882	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Krishnan Nayar, Kottiyat .	1885	Mal.	do. ...	3	Asst., Calicut High School.
	Krishnan Nayar, Mannat .	1889	Mal.	II.A. ...	1	
	Krishna Panikkar, M. K.	1879	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Tahsildar and Magistrate, Allangaud.
510	Krishna Pillai, T. V. ...	1876	Tam.	do. ...	3	Asst., Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	Krishna Pillai, V. T. M. ...	1877	Mal.	do. ...	3	Second Class Munsiff, Tiruvella.
	Krishna Prabhu, Gurpur ...	1881	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst., Agricultural College, Saidapet.
	Krishna Rau, B. ...	1864	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Krishna Rau, Bhavani ...	1884	Tam.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishna Rau, Channagiri ...	1881	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., Shimoga College.
	Krishna Rau, Gangolli ...	1887	Kan.	IV. ...	2	
	Krishna Rau, Gibicata ...	1875	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag.Supdt.,Maharani Caste Girls'Sch.,Mysore.
	Krishna Rau, Gollarkeri ...	1889	Kan.	IV. ...	3	
	Krishna Rau, Hattiyangadi ...	1883	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	Temporary Translator, High Court.
520	Krishna Rau, Jangamakote ...	1889	Kan.	V. ...	2	
	Krishna Rau, Kundapur ...	1875	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	District Munsiff, Puttur, S. Canara.

	Krishna Rau, Madhava Gopal ...	1883	Mal.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishna Rau, Mysore ...	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	Clerk, Dist. Court, Mysore.
	Krishna Rau, N. ...	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Huzur, Trivandrum.
	Krishna Rau, Nuldrug ...	1873	Kan.	L. & Ps. .	2	*Vide* M. A. and B. L. lists.
	Krishna Rau, Palle ...	1886	San.	P. Sc.	3	
	Krishna Rau, P. S. ...	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B L. list.
	Krishna Rau, Rachakonda ..	1886	Tel.	P. Sc. .	3	Ag Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Vizag.
	Krishna Rau, S. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
530	Krishna Rau, Salem ...	1880	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	Amildar of Arsikere Taluq.
	Krishna Rau, Satyamangalam C...	1887	Tam	IV. ...	3	Clerk, Dist. Court, Salem.
	Krishna Rau, T. ...	1877	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Tirumangalam.
	Krishna Rau, T. V. ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps ...	3	*Vide* B. L. List.
	Krishna Rau, Udamalpet S. ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Krishna Rau, Vuntakal ...	1882	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Bellary.
	Krishna Rau Pant, Adaki ...	1882	Tel.	do. ...	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Krishna Sastriyar, Bangalore C...	1886	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Krishnaswami, A. .	1862	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Try. Dy. Collector, N. Arcot.
	Krishnaswami, A. ...	1876	Tam.	do. ..	2	Ag. Try. Dy. Collector, Bellary.
540	Krishnaswami, Agastya ...	1885	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Krishnaswami, C. ...	1875	Tam.	do. ...	3	Headmaster, Free Ch. Miss. H. S., Nellore
	Krishnaswami, G. ...	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Taluq Gumasta, Sankaranayanarkoil.
	Krishnaswami, S. ...	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Acct., Revenue Board.
	Kishnaswami, T. Aiyaswami ...	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Krishnaswami, T. S. ...	1869	Tam.	do. ...	2	Deputy Inspr. of Schools, Tanjore.
	Krishnaswami, V. ...	1882	San.	L & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishnaswami, Vittala Aiyar ...	1882	San.	M. & N P.	3	do.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, A. ...	1879	San.	L & E. ...	3	Asst. Commissioner, Police Dept., Mysore.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. R....	1887	San.	IV. ...	3	Temporary Translator, High Court.
550	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. S. ...	1882	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, C. R. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Examiner, Copyist Dept., Dist. Court, Tanjore.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, C. S. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Gingee, South Arcot.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, P. R. ...	1888	San.	IV. ..	2	
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S. ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	2	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sesha...	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Pleader, District Court, Negapatam.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S. ...	1880	San.	do. ...	3	*Vide* M A. & M. L. lists.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T. ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ver. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V. ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
560	Krishnaswami Aiyar, A. ...	1879	San.	L. & E. ...	2	Manager, Offi. of Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Madras
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, Bahur ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, Cuddalore.	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Valangiman.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, D. ...	1867	Tam.	M. & N. P	2	District Munsiff, Mannargudi, Tanjore.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, E. S. ...	1887	San.	III.B. ..	3	*Vide* M. B. & C. M. list.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, K. Anaikollu.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	2	Asst. Master, Municipal H. S, Bangalore.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, M. S. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tinnevelly.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. ...	1881	San.	M. & N. P	2	Sub-Registrar, Tiruvallur, Chingleput.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. ..	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. P. ...	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Dy. Surveyor, Imperial Survey Dept., Madras.
570	Krishnaswami Aiyar, P ...	1886	Tam.	do. ...	2	Registrar, Calicut.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. ...	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa Aiyar) ..	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Town High Sch., Kumbakonam.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, Srinivasa ..	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	3	

	Krishnaswami Aiyar, T M ...	1881	Tam	M & N. P	2	Lecturer, St Peter's College, Tanjore.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V	1877	San.	do ..	2	
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P V .	1870	Tel.	do. ..	3	Second class Supdt, Acct.-General's Office.
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V.	1867	Tel	do ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishnaswami Jatavallabhar, V .	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, N. ...	1872	Tam	L & Ps .	3	Supdt, Rev Board, Settlement, &c.
580	Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nallur ..	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B L list.
	Krishnaswami Nayudu, T ..	1889	Tel.	IV. ..	2	
	Krishnaswami Pillai, Pulicat ..	1882	Tel.	P. Sc. ..	2	Asst, A. V. M. School, Bangalore
	Krishnaswami Pillai, T. R	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Krishnaswami Rau, Conjeeveram	1886	Tam.	P. Sc ..	2	*Vide* B L list.
	Krishnaswami Rau, K. V	1886	Kan.	do. ..	2	Acct., Mysore Comptroller's Office
	Krishnayya, B.	1869	Tam	M. & N P	2	District Court Vakil, Cuddalore
	Krishnayya. Desiraju ..	1882	Tel.	P. Sc. .	3	Acct, Rev Board, Settlement, &c
	Krishnayya, Honnavalli R	1885	Kan.	do .	3	Hd Munshi, Nelamangala Munsiff's Court.
	Krishnayya, Nandiyal	1877	Tel	M & N. P	2	
590	Kulandaivelu Mudaliyar, T. .	1883	Tam.	P. Sc. .	2	Clerk, Revenue Board
	Kumaresan, M Thomas	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Kumaraswami Aiyar, T Sesha	1887	Tel	do. ..	2	
	Kumaraswami Naik, Bagalur	1885	Kan.	P. Sc ...	3	Amildar, Pavagada Tq, Mysore.
	Kunhiraman Menon, C. ..	1884	Mal.	L. & E ..	3	Editor, *Kerala Patrika*, and Asst., Kerala [Vidyasala, Calicut
	Kunjiraman, Tayil ..	1888	Mal.	II B ..	3	
	Kunjukrishna Panikkar, V .	1886	Mal.	M. & N. P	2	
	Kunju Menon, Elyedath .	1884	Mal.	L. & E .	3	Ag. Translator, Appeal Court, Cochin.
	Kunjunni Menon, K. ..	1874	Mal.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L list
	Kunhunni Menon, Pannikkot	1885	Mal.	do. .	2	Clerk, Collr 's Office, Calicut
600	Kunjitapadam, Cadavasal R. ..	1887	Tam.	IV. ..	1	*Vide* B L. list
	Kuppuswamayya, Nagapundi ..	1887	Tel.	do. ..	2	

	Name.	Years	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Kuppuswami, S .	1886	Tam.	M & N. P	3	*Vide* B L. list.
	Kuppuswami Aiyangar, K. R. ..	1882	Tam.	do.	2	Circuit Clerk, Revenue Board, Abkari Dept.
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grimispetta.	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps. .	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, M. S ...	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Head Clerk, Inspr of Schools, Bellary
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, N.	1889	San.	II.A. ...	1	
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, R	1888	San.	II.B. .	1	
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, V	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* M. A. list
	Kuppuswami Chettiyar, G	1881	San.	L & E ..	3	Fourth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
610	Kuppuswami Chettiyar, M	1880	Tel	do.	2	Acct., Rev. Board, Settlement, &c.
	Kuppuswami Chettiyar, S.	1884	Tam	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Tanjore.
	Kuppuswami Sarma, Sama ..	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. .	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Kuppuswami Sastriyar, T V.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., St. Joseph's Coll, Cuddalore
	Kuruvila, Tevartandiyil K. .	1886	Mal.	P Sc .	2	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Kuriyan, Itti	1884	Mal.	M. & N. P	3	Asst., Noble College, Masulipatam.
	Kuriyan, John ..	1888	Mal.	II.A	2	
	Kuriyan, K Jacob .	1879	Mal.	P Sc. .	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	LaBouchardiére, M. F. ..	1878	Mal.	L. & E. ..	3	*Vide* M A. list.
	Lakshmana Aiyar, T. S.	1887	Tam.	I ..	3	
620	Lakshmana Chettiyar, M. K.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc	3	*Vide* B L. list.
	Lakshmanan, Tirukalavur R. .	1879	San.	do. ..	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, N. Arcot.
	Lakshmana Pillai, T ..	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	Audtr, Acct Dept., Huz. Cutch., Trivandrum.
	Lakshmana Rau, Mecheri Sai .	1889	Tam.	II.A ..	2	
	Lakshmana Sastriyar, Munikote..	1888	San.	do. .	3	Inspr. of Police, Magadi Tq., Mysore.
	Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, N ..	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Tutor, Madras Christian College.

	Lakshman Churamani, T. ...	1884	San.	do. ...	2	Inspr. of Schools, Southern Dn., Haidarabad.
	Lakshminaranappa, Karkul ...	1888	Kan.	II.B. ..	2	
	Lakshminarasa Aiyar, S. A. ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ..	2	
	Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmuri ...	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
630	Lakshminarasimhayya, Mysore...	1887	San.	II.A. ...	3	
	Lakshminarasimhulu, Kaku ...	1888	San.	I. ...	3	
	Lakshminarasu Nayudu, Pokala...	1882	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	Professor, S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
	Lakshminarayana Rau, K. ...	1888	Kan.	IV. ...	3	
	Lakshminarayanayya, K. ...	1886	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Lawrence, John Charles Skillern.	1872	Kan.	L & Ps....	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Lazarus, Daniel ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Headmaster, London Miss.Sch., Vizagapatam.
	Lazarus, John ...	1874	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Missionary, Danish Mission, Madras.
	Leonard, Charles Michael ...	1869	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Principal Asst., Central College, Bangalore.
	Lewis, Henry Maskell ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Examiner, Military Accounts Office.
640	Lobo, Alphonso Joseph ...	1889	Lat.	IV. ...	3	
	Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V. ...	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Lokanathan, Pandeswaram ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Luther, Martin ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Lyons, Robert William ...	1878	Lat.	do. ...	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
	Madanagopala Mudaliyar, C. ...	1882	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	Headmaster, Mahabub Coll., Secunderabad.
	Maddox, G. ...	1873	Lat.	L. & Ps....	3	Asst., Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
	Madhava Aiyar, H. ...	1873	Mal.	do. ...	3	Munsiff, Cochin Service.
	Madhavan Krishnan, Kalli C. ...	1875	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Madhavan Pillai, C. ...	1888	Mal.	IV. ...	2	Asst., Central School, Trivandrum.
650	Madhavan Pillai, Cherikkal M. ...	1879	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst. to Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
	Madhava Rau, Kasaragod P. ...	1888	Kan.	III.C. ...	2	
	Madhava Rau, Malur ...	1871	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Head Clerk, District Court, Karnul.
	Madhava Rau, T. ...	1872	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Madhavarayudu, Vanga ...	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* M. A. list.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Madhava Visvanatha Patankar ...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
	Madhu Aiyar, Ramnad M ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Mahadeva Aiyar, Alladi ...	1884	San.	do.	2	
	Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore ...	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	do
	Mahadeva Aiyar, C. S. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
660	Mahadeva Aiyar, K. ...	1874	Tam	L. & E. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Shermadevi.
	Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramaswami ...	1881	Mal.	do. ...	2	Second Class Magistrate, Trivandrum.
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A. ...	1874	Tam.	M & N P.	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, Elapulli N...	1884	San	L. & E.	2	Sub-Registrar, Payengati.
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, S. ..	1885	Tam.	do.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Mahalinga Aiyar, A. ...	1888	Tam.	III.C. ...	3	Clerk, Revenue Board
	Mahalingam Aiyar, P. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Municipal H. S., Anantapur.
	Malhari Rau, S. ...	1878	San	do. ...	2	Asst., Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	Malhari Rau, Subha ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ..	3	
	Manavedan Raja, Kayaka C. ...	1878	Mal.	L. & E. ..	2	Ag Sub-Collector, Coimbatore.
670	Mangapati Nayudu, Gurrala ...	1879	Tel.	do. ...	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Govt. Office.
	Mangapati Nayudu, P ...	1869	Tel	L. & Ps....	3	Asst, Madras Christian College.
	Mangesha Rau, Savur ...	1876	Kan.	L. & E. .	2	Asst. Prof, Presy. Coll., & Kan. Tran to Govt.
	Mangesha Rau, Tellicherri ...	1878	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Brahmawar.
	Manikkam Aiyar, A. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
	Manikka Mudaliyar, W. A. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Manikkavelu Mudaliyar, P. ...	1889	Tam.	do. ..	2	
	Manjayya, Sakalespur ...	1885	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Manomani, John G. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Inspr., Salt and Abkari Dept.

	Margam, T. K. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
680	Maria Arulanandam Pillai, S. ...	1881	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Mariyappa Mudaliyar, Cuvam ...	1875	Tam.	do. ..	2	Manager, Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Registration.
	Marsden, E. ...	1870	Lat.	L. & Ps...	2	Inspr. of Schools, Western circle.
	Martandan Tambi, T. ...	1889	Mal.	V. ...	2	
	Martyn, Joseph Samuel ...	1881	Tam.	P Sc. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Marudachala Mudaliyar, Bhavani.	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Marutanayakam Pillai, K. ...	1888	Mal.	do. ...	2	
	Mascarenhas, Manuel Salvador...	1885	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	Referencer, Revenue Board.
	Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan...	1882	Kan.	L. & E. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Masilamani, Agur Christian ...	1881	Tam.	do. ...	3	Clerk, Resident's Office, Trivandrum.
690	Masilamani, David ..	1881	Mal.	do. ...	3	Asst., High School, Tellicherry.
	Masilamani Nadar, Robert A. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Masilamani Pillai, G.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Madras.
	Masilamani Pillai, Velu Pillai ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Matchado, Lazar ...	1888	Tam.	V. ..	2	
	Mathew, Mathew ...	1874	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Matthan, G. M ...	1876	Mal.	do. ...	2	Sircar Vakil, Zilla Court, Trivandrum
	Matthew, Philipose ...	1881	Mal.	do. ...	2	Clerk, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Mills, Samuel ...	1889	Gr.	IV. ...	3	
	Minakshisundara Aiyar, T. V. ...	1889	Tam.	I. ...	3	
700	Minakshisundaram, P. R. ...	1889	Tam.	V. ...	2	
	Minakshisundaram Pillai, P ..	1888	Tam.	I. ...	2	First Asst , Native College, Berhampore.
	Minakshisundaram Pillai, T. ...	1881	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Hd. Clerk, Forest Branch, South Coimbatore.
	Minakshisundarasiva, A. ...	1882	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Teachers' College, Madras.
	Mir Ghouse ...	1885	Ur.	P. Sc. ...	3	Acct., Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.
	Mir Naline Ali Khan ..	1888	Ur.	IV. ...	3	Law Student, Presidency College.
	Moses, Samuel ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Dy. Tahsildar, Sankaridrug.
	Moss, James ...	1867	Lat.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Govt. Coll., Mangalore.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Mrityunjaya Aiyar, Angarai ...	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Municipal H. S., Bangalore.
	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz ...	1888	Pers.	IV. ...	2	
710	Muhammad Arzam ...	1880	Ur.	M. & N. P.	3	Headmaster, Govt. Madrasa-i-Auzum.
	Muhammad Hussain, Madras ...	1889	Ur.	II.A. ...	3	
	Muhammad Inayet Hussain Mehkri	1887	Pers.	IV. ...	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
	Muhammad Munir ...	1889	Per.	do. ...	3	
	Muhammad Yakub ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	English Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Muktichidambara Mudaliyar, A....	1884	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Tirushuli.
	Mukunda Rau, Manjeshwar ...	1880	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Hosdrug.
	Mundappa, Mangalore ...	1877	Kan.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Muniswamayya, T. M. ...	1886	Tel.	do. ...	3	Ver. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Kadapa.
	Murugesa Mudaliyar, Chittur ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, District Court, N. Arcot.
720	Murugesan, C. ...	1863	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Treasury Deputy Collector, Tinnevelly.
	Murugesa Pillai, V. ...	1875	Tam.	do. ...	3	Record-keeper, Collector's Office, S. Arcot.
	Muttu, Desikan	1883	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Ag. English Hd. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Muttukrishna Nayudu, C. ...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Muttukumara Muppanar, T. M....	1874	Tam.	L. & E. ...	1	Lecturer, St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
	Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar, C.	1883	Tam.	do. ...	3	Landed Proprietor.
	Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar, V.	1886	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T. ..	1878	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
	Muttukumaraswami Pillai, U. A...	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Muttunayakam Pillai, Michael A.	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
730	Muttuswami, N. Mani ...	1878	Tam.	do. ...	3	Headmaster, Native High School, Madura.
	Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P. ...	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Salt Department.

	Muttuswami Aiyar, P. N. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Muttuswami Aiyar, S. ...	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Muttuswami Aiyar, T. S. ...	1883	Tam.	do. ...	3	Asst., American Mission College, Pasumalai.
	Muttuswami Aiyar, V. ...	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	Sub-Registrar, Tiruvadanai.
	Muttuswami Aiyar, Venkatarama.	1885	Tam.	do ...	3	Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
	Muttuswami Nayudu, N. ...	1888	Tam.	V. ...	3	
	Nadhamuni Chettiyar, Sundur ...	1881	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Nagamayya, V. ...	1870	Mal.	L. & Ps....	3	Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
740	Naganatham, P. N. ...	1887	San.	II.B. ..	3	Asst., Native College, Madura.
	Naganatha Sastri, P. V. ..	1887	San.	II.A. ...	2	
	Nagappan Nayar, Kothenath ...	1888	Mal.	do. ...	3	Law Student.
	Nagaraja Rau, A. ...	1889	San.	IV. ...	3	
	Nagasundaram Aiyar, R. ...	1889	Tam.	III.C. ...	3	
	Nagaswami, S. ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Deputy Tahsildar, Muttukalatur.
	Nagesa Rau, Pandit ...	1883	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Nagesvara Aiyar, M. R. ...	1882	Tam	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Nagesvara Aiyar, Ramaswami ...	1879	Tam	L. & E. ...	3	Ramnad Estate Clerk, Collr.'s Offi., Madura.
	Nagesvara Rau, Subba Rau ...	1884	Mal.	do. ...	3	
750	Nagoji Rau, Cunathamakur ...	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Inspr. of Schools, Northern Circle.
	Nallamuttu Nadar, Samuel ...	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Nallaswami Pillai, Trichy. J. M...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Namberumal Chettiyar, T. ...	1879	San.	do. ...	3	Contractor, Madras.
	Namberumal Chettiyar, Vemuru..	1883	Tel.	do. ...	3	Third Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Nambi Aiyangar, T. S. ...	1883	Tam.	do. ...	3	Temporary Translator, High Court.
	Nammayya Chettiyar, C. N. ...	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Nanjappa, Kambiranda ...	1885	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	do.
	Nanjundappa, Anumpalle ...	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
	Nanjunda Rau, Mysore Chavan..	1886	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	
760	Nanjundayya, Belavadi ..	1887	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Nanjundayya, H. V. ...	1880	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. and B. L. lists.
	Narana Aiyangar, M. T. ...	1888	Kan.	I. ...	1	Asst., Central College, Bangalore.
	Narasa Aiyar, Sankaridrug ...	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	
	Narasappayya, Mysore ...	1888	Kan.	IV. ...	3	
	Narasimha Aiyangar, A. ...	1887	San.	do. ...	2	
	Narasimha Aiyangar, G. ...	1889	Lat.	do. ...	2	
	Narasimha Aiyangar, M. L. ..	1879	Kan.	L. & E. ..	3	
	Narasimha Aiyangar, M. R. ...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	2	Acct., Board of Revenue.
	Narasimha Aiyangar, Nuggihalli..	1887	San.	II.A. ...	3	
770	Narasimha Aiyangar, N. T. ...	1886	Kan.	P Sc. ...	3	
	Narasimha Aiyangar, Nuggihalli V	1889	Kan.	II.A. ..	1	
	Narasimha Aiyangar, V. V. ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Ag. Tq. Sheristadar, Bhavani.
	Narasimha Aiyar, B. P. ..	1883	Kan.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Hindupur.
	Narasimha Aiyar, Dindigul S.	1883	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Thattaiyangarpet, Salem Dist
	Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R...	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narasimha Aiyar, P. S. ...	1875	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	do.
	Narasimhachariyar, D. V. ...	1889	Tam.	V. ...	3	
	Narasimhachariyar, K. S. ...	1889	Tam.	I. ...	3	
	Narasimhachariyar, Melpakkam..	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Law Student.
780	Narasimhachariyar, M. A. ...	1888	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Narasimhachariyar, N. C. ...	1889	Tam.	V. ...	3	
	Narasimachariyar, Perungavur ...	1888	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Narasimhachariyar, P. T. ...	1888	Tel.	IV. ...	1	Law Student, Presidency College.
	Narasimhachariyar, R. A. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. .	3	Asst., Maharani's Girls' Sch., Mysore.

	Narasimhachariyar, T A ...	1885	Tam	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list
	Narrasimhachariyar, Vankipuram	1887	Tam	IV. ...	2	
	Narasimhacharlu, Camasamudram	1888	Tel.	II A. .	2	
	Narasimham, Kadambari ...	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Taluk Sheristadar, Rajahmundry.
	Narasimhaswami, Bachu .	1880	Tel	do.	3	*Vide* B L. list.
790	Narasinga Aiyangar, S. S. ...	1887	San.	V.	3	
	Narasinga Rau, G ...	1874	Kan	M & N. P.	2	First Grade Pleader, Penukonda
	Narasinga Rau, Hindupur ...	1884	Tel	P. Sc. .	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Kadapa
	Narasinga Rau, Narayan ...	1883	Kan	L. & E. ...	3	
	Narasinga Rau, Nott	1880	Tam	do. ..	3	Head Clerk, Sub-Collr 's Office, Chingleput
	Narasinga Rau, Subgundai ...	1884	San.	do.	2	Law Student.
	Narasinga Rau, Ubbayada .	1888	Kan	IV. ...	3	Clerk, Dist. Court, S Canara
	Narasinga Rau, Ullal ..	1884	Kan	P. Sc ...	3	
	Narasinga Rau, Velliyur Nott .	1886	Tam	L. & E .	3	Ver Clerk, Collr.'s Office, N Arcot.
	Narayana Aiyangai, Kallukunte .	1885	Kan	P. Sc. ..	2	Asst Maharaja s College, Mysore
800	Narayana Aiyangai, Nathamuni..	1882	Tam	L. & E	3	Clerk, Revenue Board
	Narayana Aiyar, Giddu .	1879	Tam	do. ...	3	Clerk Sub-Collector's Office, Kadapa
	Narayana Aiyar, Kasi Aiyar ...	1881	Mal	do. . .	3	Clerk, Registrar's Office, Calicut.
	Narayana Aiyar, Kolangod R. ...	1881	Mal.	do. ..	2	Sub Registrar, Mannarghat
	Narayana Aiyar, Paramagudi .	1879	Tam	P. Sc. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narayana Aiyar, Pudur ...	1886	Tam	L. & E. .	3	
	Narayana Bhandarkar, M ...	1885	San	do.	3	
	Narayanachariyar, Pattangi ...	1879	San	M & N. P.	2	*Vide* M. A and B L lists
	Narayana Kurukal, K ...	1886	Mal	L & E. .	3	Asst , Master, Maharaja's H S., Trivandrum.
	Narayana Kurup, T. C	1884	Mal.	P Sc.	3	*Vide* B L. list
810	Narayana Marar, Kottilil ...	1879	Mal.	M & N. P.	2	do.
	Narayana Menon, Kantanadta ...	1886	Mal	L. & E. ...	3	do
	Narayana Menon, Karakkadtu ..	1876	Mal.	do. ...	3	Tahsildar, Trichur, Cochin State.
	Narayana Menon, Kundur ...	1884	Mal	do. ...	3	Hd. Clerk, Police Supdt.'s Office, Cochin.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Narayana Menon, Nallanat ...	1881	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Registrar, Appeal Court, Ernakulam.
	Narayana Menon, P. C.	1886	Mal.	do. ..	3	Translator, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Narayana Menon, P. S.	1887	San.	IV. .	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Narayanan, Muliyil	1888	Mal.	III.C. .	2	
	Narayanan, Vayalur Gopala ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narayanan Nambiyar, Ayilyat ...	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	2	do.
820	Narayana Pillai, Madhavan C. ..	1883	San.	L. & E. ...	2	Kariakar of H. H. Elaya Raja's Palace, Tri-
	Narayana Rau, A.	1888	Tam.	II.B. .	3	[vandrum.
	Narayana Rau, Coimbatore G. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
	Narayana Rau, C. V. L	1886	Tel.	do. ..	3	
	Narayana Rau, Hattangadi ...	1884	Kan.	P. Sc. .	2	Asst., Govt Coll., Mangalore.
	Narayana Rau, Kalle	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narayana Rau, Karnad	1887	Kan.	II.B. . .	3	
	Narayana Rau, T.	1869	Tam.	L. & Ps...	3	Head Acct., Revenue Board.
	Narayanarau Nayudu, P. ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	2	English Hd. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
	Narayana Sastriyar, K. ...	1885	San.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
830	Narayana Sastriyar, M.	1889	San.	I. ...	2	
	Narayanaswami, A. ...	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narayanaswami, Muttukrishna...	1888	San.	II.B. ...	2	
	Narayanaswami, R. ..	1887	Tam.	V. ...	3	Headmaster, L. F. H. S., Lalgudi.
	Narayanaswami, S. ...	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
	Narayanaswami, V. ..	1886	San.	L. & E. ..	2	
	Narayanaswami, V. A. ...	1881	San.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, A. K. ...	1889	Tam.	V. ...	2	

	Narayanaswami Aiyar, B. C. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Dist. Court, Salem.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, G ...	1886	Tam.	do. ...	3	Ag. Tahsildar, Coimbatore.
840	Narayanaswami Aiyar, K. ...	1887	San.	IV. ...	2	Examiner, Cent. Copyist Estblt., Cuddalore.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, L A. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Proby. Sub-Registrar, Tinnevelly.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. C. ..	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, Malur S ..	1877	Tam.	do. ...	2	do.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ...	1874	Tam.	L & E. ..	3	Asst. Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Pudukota College.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. A. ...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, V ...	1882	San.	M & N. P.	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
850	Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. S. ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Hd. Gumasta, Collegal Tq., Coimbatore Dt.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. V. ...	1889	Tam.	V.	3	
	Narayanaswami Chettiyar, M. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ..	2	
	Narayanaswami Chettiyar, S. ...	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps....	2	Dewan of Venkatagiri.
	Narayanaswami Pillai, M. V. ...	1882	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Ver. Hd. Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
	Narayanaswami Raju, T. V. ..	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Church of Scot. Miss. Coll., Madras.
	Narayanayya, Biradavolu ...	1889	Tel.	II.A. ...	2	
	Natarajan, Arunachala Aiyar ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
	Natarajan, Kamakshi ...	1889	San.	V. ...	2	
	Nataraja Pillai, K. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tiruturaipundi.
860	Natesa Aiyar, A. R ...	1886	Tam.	do. ..	3	Asst., Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
	Natesa Aiyar, K. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Headmaster, Native High School, Palghaut.
	Natesa Aiyar, P. R. ...	1862	Tam.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Natesa Aiyar, R. ...	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Incometax Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Natesa Dikshitar, Manakkal Anai.	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., S. P. G. Coll., Madras.
	Natesan, K. ...	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Ramnad Estate Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Navamani, David ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M.	1876	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Headmaster, Zemindari H. S, Sivaganga.
	Nelliyappa Pillai, M. V.	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Nelliyappa Pillai, T. N.	1881	Tam.	L & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Aravakurichi.
870	Newbigging, Robert Pope	1876	Lat	do. ...	3	Surgeon.
	Nilakanta Aiyar, R.	1876	Mal.	do. ...	3	Sircar Vakil, Zilla Court, Nagercoil.
	Nilakanta Aiyar, T. A.	1879	Mal.	do. ..	2	Asst to Dewan Peishkar, Cottayam.
	Nilakantan, Sadras ...	1885	Tel.	P Sc. ..	3	
	Nityananda Mudaliyar, V. ..	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. C E. list.
	Noircourt, Edgar de ..	1874	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	Professor, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	Pacheco, Thomas ...	1879	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	Ag Inspr., Salt and Abkari Dept. [tham.
	Padmanabha Aiyar, A. K	1872	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Hd. Clerk., Dist. Munsiff. s Court, Srivaikun-
	Padmanabha Aiyar, Krishna .	1889	Mal.	II.B. .	2	
	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N. ..	1875	Mal.	P Sc. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
880	Padmanabha Aiyar, V.	1877	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Tinnevelly.
	Padmanabha Aiyar, V. S. .	1886	San.	do. ...	3	
	Padmanabha Baliga, Bantval	1886	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Padmanabhachar, Coimbatore M	1884	Tam	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Padmanabachariyar, R.	1883	San.	L & E ...	2	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Padmanabha Kurukkal, C.	1884	Mal	do. ...	2	Clerk, Acct. Dept., Huzur Cutch., Trivandrum.
	Padmanabha Menon, Krishnat	1879	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	*Vide*. B. L list.
	Padmanabha Pillai, Krishnan .	1885	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Padmanabha Pillai, P. .	1885	Mal.	do ...	3	Headmaster, Female Norm. Sch., Trivand-
	Padmanabhan Tampi, K. ...	1886	San	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst. Master, High School, Alleppey [rum.
890	Padmanabhulu Nayudu, Koka ...	1884	Tel.	M & N. P.	2	Translator, Collector's Office, Karnul.

	Palaniswami Pillai, Tennur S...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Palpanabha Pillai, K. ...	1864	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Pensioned Zillah Judge, Trivandrum.
	Palpu Pillai, Mahdavan Pillai M..	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Palpu Pillai, Thann Pillai ...	1887	Mal.	IV. ..	2	Clerk, Salt Dept., Trivandrum.
	Palaniyandi Mudaliyar, S. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Panakala Rau, P. ...	1882	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Panchanada Aiyar, A. V. ...	1870	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst., High School, Madras.
	Panchapagesa Aiyar, S. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ...	2	L. F. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichy.
	Panchapagesa Aiyar, Tiravaiyar.	1877	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst., Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
900	Panchapagesa Aiyar, T. S. K. ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., S. P. G. College, Madras.
	Panchapagesan, A. V. ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N, P.	3	
	Panchapagesan, T. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Panchapagesan, T. S. ...	1886	Tam.	do. ...	3	Chatram Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
	Panchapagesa Sastriyar, B. ...	1887	San.	II.A. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Panduranga Mudaliyar, Singiri...	1884	San.	L. & E. ...	2	do.
	Panduranga Raju, J. ...	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Paramasivan, A. Mahadeva ...	1889	Tam.	V. ...	3	
	Paramasivan, N. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.
	Paramasivan, T. ...	1883	San	P. Sc. ...	1	
910	Paramesvara Aiyar, K. ...	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	
	Paramesvara Aiyar, P. R. ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Paramesvaran Pillai, G. ...	1889	Mal.	V. ...	2	
	Paranjotiya Pillai, S. ...	1883	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Paranjyoti, Samuel .	1887	Gr.	IV. ...	2	Asst., Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
	Parasurama Aiyar, N. A. ..	1884	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., St. Thomé Seminary.
	Parasuraman, A S. ...	1888	San.	I. ...	3	
	Parthasarathi, M. K. ...	1888	Tel.	IV. ...	3	
	Parthasarathi, S. ...	1859	Tel.	M. & N. P	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar M. A ...	1888	Tam.	II.B. ...	1	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
920	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O. ...	1877	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* M. A. and M. L. lists.
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, P. S. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, W. R....	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Madras Christian College.
	Parthasarathi Chettiyar, C. ...	1884	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., L. M. H. S., Madras.
	Parthasarathi Chettiyar, Vemuru.	1883	Tel.	do. ...	1	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Parthasarathi Mudaliar, Kokalur.	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Passanha, Vincent Adolphe ...	1885	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Pasupati Aiyar, S. S. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Asst., S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
	Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Pattabhiraman, Singanallur A...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Sankaridrug.
930	Pattabhirama Rau, Nemali ...	1882	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	Acct., Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.
	Paul, Alinmuttil George ...	1888	Mal.	III. C. ...	3	
	Paul, Pilo ...	1883	San.	L. & E. ...	2	Clerk, District Court, Tellicherry.
	Pedroza, F. H. ...	1870	Tel.	L. & Ps...	2	Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.
	Perayya Sastriyar, Jayanti ...	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Sivakodu.
	Pereira, Matthew ...	1889	Mal.	II.B. ...	2	
	Peris, Anthony Marcel ...	1889	Lat.	II.A. ...	2	Asst., St. Mary's College, Madras.
	Periyanayakam Pillai, David ...	1887	Tam.	V. ...	2	
	Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A. ...	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps...	2	Registrar, Tanjore.
	Perumal Pillai, Ananda P. ...	1872	Tam.	do. ...	3	Asst. to Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
940	Peter, John Samuel ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Phaniyappayya, Koni ...	1889	Kan.	IV. ..	3	
	Philipsz, J. W. S. ...	1887	Mal.	II.B. ...	2	
	Pichu Aiyar, Muttuswami ...	1889	Mal.	do. ...	3	

	Pinto, Camillo Damian Joseph....	1887	San.	V. ...	2	
	Pinto, Joaquim Mariano ...	1886	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Law Student, Presidency College.
	Ponnayya Nadar, Yesadiyan P....	1886	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Ponnuswami, A. S. ...	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Ponnuswami Pillai, Sivagurnatha.	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	
	Poonen, T. C. ...	1869	Mal.	L. & Ps....	3	Barrister-at-law, Zillah Judge, Ernakulam.
950	Pope, Arnold Trevelyan	1877	Lat.	M. & N. P.	3	Master, Oratory School, Birmingham.
	Pranatartihara Aiyar, C.... ...	1878	Tam.	do. ...	2	Headmr., Municipal H. S., Bellary.
	Pranatartihara Aiyar, V. R. ...	1889	Tam.	I. ...	2	
	Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen ...	1878	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst. Surgeon, Travancore Service.
	Purnalingam Pillai, M. S. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Purnapragna Rau, Singitam ...	1886	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Purnayya, P. N.	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps....	3	Dy. Commissioner, Hassan Dist.
	Purushottama Nayudu, Nellore...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Clerk, Haidarabad Post Office.
	Purushottama Rau, Madhavapati.	1887	Tel.	IV. ...	2	
	Pushpanatha Pillai, Arogya ...	1882	Lat.	L. & E. ..	2	Tq. Sheristadar, Villupuram.
960	Puttanna, M. S.	1885	Kan.	do. ...	3	Translator, Chief Court, Mysore.
	Puttanna, Ramasamudram ...	1885	Kan.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Radhakrishna Aiyar, S.	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Radhakrishnan, S.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Pudukota College.
	Raghava Aiyangar, R.	1876	Tam.	do. ...	2	Proprietor, Native H. S., Kumbakonam.
	Raghava Aiyar, P. B.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Noble College, Masulipatam.
	Raghavachariyar, Comandur ...	1888	Tam.	II.B. ...	3	
	Raghavachariyar, Eakkadu ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Acct., Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.
	Raghavachariyar, Gomatam ...	1884	San.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Vayalpad, Kadapa.
	Raghavachariyar, K.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., Coimbatore College.
970	Raghavachariyar, T.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Raghavachariyar, Viravilli ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Raghavacharulu, Vanbakkam ...	1871	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Asst., L. F. Dept., Govt. Office.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Raghavan Nambiyar, B. K. ...	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	2	
	Raghava Rau, Gade	1883	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Raghavayya, B. C.	1884	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Raghavayya, Giddu	1873	Tel.	L. & Ps....	3	Registrar, Karnul.
	Raghavendra Rau, B.	1881	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
	Raghavendra Rau, Chennapatam C.	1889	San.	II.A. ...	3	
	Raghavendra Rau, Doddi ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
980	Raghavendra Rau, Hindupur ...	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
	Raghavendra Rau, Kanchi ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Ag. Tahsildar, Namakal.
	Raghavendra Rau, N.	1879	Kan.	do. ...	3	
	Raghavendra Rau, Purna ...	1887	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
	Raghavendra Rau, R.	1863	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Travancore Service.
	Raghavendra Rau, Ullal ...	1877	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools, S. Canara.
	Raghunandanan, S.	1884	San.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Raghunatha Aiyangar, C. R. ...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	3	Acct., Revenue Board.
	Raghunatha Aiyangar, R. ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Nanguneri.
	Raghunatha Aiyar, Sujir ...	1875	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
990	Raghunatha Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar.	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	2	
	Raghunathachariyar, K R. ...	1886	Ur.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst., Salem College.
	Raghunathachariyar, N. ...	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Madura.
	Raghunathan, Vajhula	1888	Tel.	IV. ...	1	
	Raghunatha Pillai, T. R. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Fourth Class Clerk, Acct.-General's Office.
	Raghunatha Rau, Bantval ...	1886	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Raghunatha Rau, P K. ...	1887	Tam.	II.B. ...	2	

	Raghunatha Rau, R.	1864	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
	Raghunatha Rau, Ramanathapur	1878	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Central College, Bangalore.
	Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Arcot ..	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Wandiwash.
1000	Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Arcot ..	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Saidapet.
	Rajagopala Aiyangar, T. ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Rajagopala Aiyar, T. N. ...	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Rajagopalachariyar, P.	1876	San.	do. ...	2	do.
	Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	1	*Vide* M. A. and B. L. lists.
	Rajagopalachariyar, S.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
	Rajagopalachariyar, Sevilimedu.	1884	Tam.	L & E. ...	2	Asst., Chengalvaraya Nayakar's M.S., Madras.
	Rajagopalachariyar, T.	1885	San.	M. & N P.	2	Asst., Municipal H. S., Mayaveram.
	Rajagopalachariyar, V. ...	1868	Tam.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Rajagopala Chetti, A. R. ...	1889	Tam.	II.A ...	2	
1010	Rajagopalan, A.	1886	Tam.	L & E. ...	3	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Rajagopalan, K.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P	2	Tutor to the 2nd Prince of Travancore.
	Rajagopalan, R.	1884	San.	do. ...	3	
	Rajagopala Pillai, C.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Rajagopala Rau, Chirasagara ...	1889	San.	II B. ...	1	
	Rajagopala Sarma, K. P. ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N P.	3	
	Rajakannu Mudaliyar, Sadras ...	1887	Tam.	II.A ...	3	5th Class Clerk, L.F. Dept., Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Rajangam Aiyar, L.	1876	Mal.	L. & E ...	2	Manager, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Rajanna, Bodapati	1882	Tel.	M. & N P	2	
	Rajaram, Aiyaswami Aiyar ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Ag. Hd. Master, Native Coll., Madura.
1020	Rajaram Rau, S.	1877	Tam.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Rajaram Rau, T....	1866	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Dewan Peishkar, Cottayam.
	Rajaram Rau, V. N.	1886	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Rajaratna Mudaliyar, M. ..	1887	Tel.	IV. ...	2	Acct., Revenue Board.
	Rajaratnam Mudaliyar, P. ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Tahsildar of Chingleput.
	Rajaratnam, Mailapur	1882	Tam.	do. ...	2	Ag Registrar, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Madras.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Rajaratna Nayakar, C.	1888	Tam.	IV. .	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Rajah Sahib, Belgaum	1886	Pers.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Siruguppa
	Raja Sastriyar, Amaravati ..	1884	San.	L. & E ...	3	Guardian of H H the Raja Bahadur of Pudukota
	Rajesvara Mudaliyar, S. ...	1874	Tam.	do ...	2	Collector's Sheristadar, S Arcot
1030	Raju Sastriyar, C.	1870	Tam.	M & N P	2	Second Asst., Board of Revenue
	Rama Aiyangar, T	1879	San.	L & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Palamcottah
	Rama Aiyar, A.	1886	San.	do ..	2	
	Rama Aiyar, B. K.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc ...	2	*Vide* B L list
	Rama Aiyar, P. V.	1887	Mal.	II A ...	3	Probationary Asst., Teachers' College
	Rama Aiyar, S.	1869	Tam.	M. & N P	2	Ag Dy Collr.
	Rama Aiyar, T.	1883	Tam.	P Sc ...	2	
	Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadi ...	1882	Tam.	L & E ...	3	*Vide* B L list
	Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti ...	1880	San.	P Sc ..	2	Clerk, Collector's Office, Anantapur
	Ramachandra Aiyar, C. S. ...	1885	Tam.	do ...	3	Translator, Sub-Court, Ootacamund.
1040	Ramachandra Aiyar, L. S. ...	1884	Tam.	L & E ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, Mahalinga.	1889	San.	II B. ..	2	
	Ramachandra Aiyar, P. ...	1881	San.	M & N P	2	Ag. Hd. Gumasta, Tirupatur Tq.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, R. ...	1879	Tam	do ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Koilpatti
	Ramachandra Aiyar, S ...	1876	Mal	L & E ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, Tharmaraja.	1884	San	M & N P.	3	Asst., H S, Madurantakam.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N. ...	1874	Tam	do ...	2	Registrar, Revenue Dept., Govt. Office.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, Trikur R.	1882	Mal	P Sc ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V. ...	1872	Tam	M & N P.	2	Asst., H S, Palghat.
	Ramachandra Mudaliyar, C. G.	1880	Tam	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Manapparai.

1050	Ramachandran, S	1885	Tam	do ...	2	
	Ramachandran, T. N.	1889	Mal	IV ...	2	
	Ramachandran, V.	1887	Tam	do ...	2	
	Ramachandra Rau, C. V. ...	1878	San	L & E ...	2	
	Ramachandra Rau, K.	1883	Tam.	do ...	3	Asst., Town H. S., Kumbakonam.
	Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K...	1877	Mal	do ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay ...	1877	Tam	do	2	Chief Interpreter, High Court, Original Side.
	Ramachandra Rau, P. R. ..	1888	San.	II A. ...	3	Asst, Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
	Ramachandra Rau, Raghunatha.	1889	Tam	I. ...	1	
	Ramachandra Rau, T.	1869	Tel	M. & N P	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
1060	Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly.	1879	Tam	L & E .	3	do.
	Ramachandra Rau, T. C. ..	1886	San	do	3	English Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
	Ramachandra Rau, Tanjore N...	1882	Tam	do ...	2	Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Ramachandra Rau, V.	1872	Tam.	M & N P	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramachandra Rau, V	1877	Tam.	do ...	3	Acct., P. W. Dept., Trichinopoly.
	Ramachandra Rau, Y.	1878	San.	do ..	3	
	Ramachandra Rayar, A. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramachandra Sastriyar, S. T ...	1884	Tam.	M & N P	2	Asst., Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
	Ramachandra Sastriyar, V P....	1884	San.	do ...	3	
	Ramachandrayya, M.	1883	Tam	do ..	2	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly
1070	Ramachandrayya, Prabala ...	1885	San.	P. Sc ...	2	Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Kistna.
	Ramadas, Bachu Venkata ...	1883	Tel.	L & E	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramadas Aiyar, Sankagiri ...	1872	Tam	M & N P	2	Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, A. H. ...	1888	Mal.	II A ...	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office. Calicut.
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, Chittur A..	1888	Mal	II B. ...	1	Asst., H. S., Trichur, Cochin.
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R. ...	1871	Tam	L & Ps ...	2	*Vide* B. L list.
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, P.... ...	1878	Mal	L & E ...	3	Tahsildar and Magistrate, Shenkotta.
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. ...	1884	Tam	do ...	3	Headmr., Sir C. J. Readymoney English Sch.,
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. R. ...	1874	Tam	do ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Pettai. [Gandevi.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, T. A. ...	1878	Mal.	M. & N. P	2	Hd. Clerk, Dist. Court, S. Malabar.
1080	Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu.	1876	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
	Ramakrishnayya, D.	1882	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Kollegal.
	Ramakrishnayya, Panambur ...	1883	San.	M. & N. P.	3	do. Mulki.
	Rama Kurup, N.	1876	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Malayalam Pandit, Trivandrum College.
	Ramalinga Aiyar, Agaram ...	1882	Tam	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Ramalinga Aiyar, C. P. ...	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	2	First Class Munsiff, Trivandrum.
	Ramalinga Aiyar, S.	1875	Tam	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramalingam Aiyar, A. V. ...	1887	Tam	I. ...	1	
	Ramalinga Chettiyar, M. M. ...	1874	Tam	L. & E. ...	2	Head Clerk, L. F. Dept., Govt. Office.
	Ramalingam, V.	1887	San.	IV. ...	2	
1090	Ramalinga Pillai, M.	1886	Tam.	M. & N P	3	
	Ramalinga Sastriyar, Vaidyanatha.	1881	San.	L. & E. ..	3	
	Ramalinga Sastriyar, V. ...	1886	San	M. & N. P.	3	
	Ramamurti, Anasapurapu ...	1885	San.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Ramamurti, Nabhi	1879	San.	do. ...	3	Pleader, Dist. Court, Ganjam.
	Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa ...	1876	Tel.	do. ...	2	Pleader, District Court, Vizagapatam.
	Raman, Narayanan	1884	Mal.	M. &. N. P.	3	
	Raman, Panangatan	1878	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Raman Menon, Kizhakkepat P...	1886	Mal	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Raman Menon, Manavazhi ...	1889	Mal.	III.C. ...	2	
1100	Raman Menon, P. P.	1885	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Raman Menon, Vallikat ...	1885	Mal	do ...	3	Law Student, Presidency College.
	Raman Menon, V. K.	1880	Mal.	do. ...	2	Ag. Tahsildar, Talapilli, Cochin.

	Ramanna, Bangalore	1886	Kan.	P. Sc ...	3	
	Raman Nayar, Arimpra ...	1889	Mal	V ...	3	
	Raman Nayar, Vatāvat	1888	Mal	II B ...	2	
	Raman Pillai, C. V.	1881	Mal	L & E ...	2	Indexer & Pub., High Court, Trivandrum.
	Raman Pillai, Nanu Pillai ...	1885	Mal	do .	2	Hd. Inspr. of Ver. Sch., Mavalikarai Range.
	Ramanatha Aiyar, K.	1874	Tam	M & N. P	3	Dist. Munsiff, Temilprom.
	Ramanatha Aiyar, Trinomalai...	1886	Tam	do. ...	2	
1110	Ramanathan, K. B.	1884	Tam	L & E ...	2	Asst., A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
	Ramanathan, M. R.	1885	Tam	P Sc. ...	2	
	Ramanathan, Trivarur R. ..	1875	Tam	M & N P	3	*Vide* L. T. list.
	Ramanna, Bindiganavale ...	1889	San	IV ...	2	
	Ramanna, Hosaagrahar... ...	1884	Kan	P Sc ..	2	
	Raman Tambi, K.	1885	Mal.	L & E ..	3	Headmr., Central Ver. Sch ,Tiruvellah.
	Ramanuja Aiyangar, S. ...	1882	Tam	M & N P	2	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Ramanuja Aiyangar, S ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E ...	3	
	Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi ...	1879	San	P Sc ...	2	*Vide* M A. and B. L. lists.
	Ramanujachariyar, K	1879	Tam	M & N P	2	Asst, Pachaiyappa's College
120	Ramanujachariyar, Palayanur ...	1888	Tam	I. ...	1	
	Ramanujachariyar, S G ...	1882	Tam	L & E ...	3	Asst. Inspr., Salt & Abkari Dept
	Ramanujachariyar, Tirukoilur...	1884	Tam	do ..	3	Examiner, Copyist Est., Dist. Court, Cudda- [lore.
	Ramanujam, N.	1886	Tam	P Sc ...	2	
	Ramanujam, V	1886	Tam.	do ...	3	
	Ramanujam Chetti, Samardhi ...	1889	Tel	V ...	2	
	Ramanujam Pillai, Vayalur ...	1889	Tam	do. ...	2	
	Ramanujan, K	1872	Tam	M & N. P	2	2nd Acct, Bd of Rev., Settlement, &c
	Ramanujaswami, Nyayapati ...	1886	San.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L list
	Raman Unni Nayar, E M ...	1888	Mal.	III C ...	3	
1130	Rama Rau, Hundi	1878	Tel.	M & N. P	3	Sub-Registrar, Kottapetta.
	Rama Rau, Kilpadi	1880	San.	P Sc ..	2	Head Clerk, Abkari Dept., Revenue Board

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Rama Rau, Kasargode Patnasetti	1884	Kan	do. ...	3	
	Rama Rau, Kaliya S.	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps....	2	Asst Professor, Presidency College
	Rama Rau, M	1870	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst. Inspr., Salt and Abkari Dept.
	Rama Rau, Mysore G	1889	Kan	II.A ...	2	
	Rama Rau, P	1870	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	District Court Vakil, Bellary
	Rama Rau, Panamalai S ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Vedaraneam.
	Rama Rau, Tombut	1876	Kan	M. & N. P	2	Second Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl 's Office
	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli ...	1861	Tel.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B L list.
1140	Rama Rau, Tumparti	1871	Kan.	do ...	3	Genl. Charge Dy Collector, Sidhout
	Ramar Nambiyar, Kandayil ...	1887	Mal.	IV ...	2	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Calicut
	Ramasesha Aiyar, Ettapur S. ...	1887	Tam	do. ...	3	
	Ramaseshayya, C	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps. ...	2	Tahsildar, Salem
	Ramasubha Aiyar, H.	1876	Mal	L. & E. ...	3	Second Class Munsiff, Padmanabhapuram.
	Ramasubha Aiyar, Madura S. ...	1873	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list
	Ramasubha Aiyar, V. V ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Hd Clerk, Dist Board's Office, Coimbatore.
	Ramaswamayya, Bellur ...	1888	Kan	II A. ...	2	Treasury. Acct., Mysore
	Ramaswamayya, Yanamandram	1886	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst., Pachaiyappa's College.
	Ramaswami, B	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps. ...	3	Amildar, Chintamani Taluq, Mysore.
1150	Ramaswami, Kombur	1879	Kan	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* M A list.
	Ramaswami, Nishtala	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	do
	Ramaswami, P.	1870	Tel.	do. ...	3	
	Ramaswami, Rayaproli	1886	Tam	L. & E. ...	3	
	Ramaswami, Sundara Sastriyar..	1881	San	do. ...	3	Acct., Forest Office, Chepauk.
	Ramaswami Aiyangar, M. ...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	3	Probationary Asst., Teachers' College.

	Ramaswami Aiyangar, R ...	1889	San	II A ...	2	
	Ramaswami Aiyangar, S ..	1880	Tam	M & N P	3	*Vide* B L list
	Ramaswami Aiyar, A	1881	Tam	do	2	First Class Clerk, High Court
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Basavapatna	1883	Kan	P Sc	2	Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, Mysore
1160	Ramaswami Aiyar, B R ...	1888	San	III C ..	2	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Gandadai	1870	Tam	L & Ps ..	3	Ag Dy Collr, Nellore
	Ramaswami Aiyar, E S ...	1882	San	M & N P	3	*Vide* B L list
	Ramaswami Aiyar, G S .	1881	Tam	do .	2	Asst, Wesleyan Miss Coll., Negapatam
	Ramaswami Aiyar, K	1865	Tam	do	2	Sub-Registrar, Perambalur
	Ramaswami Aiyar, K	1884	San	L & E	2	*Vide* B L list
	Ramaswami Aiyar, L K	1887	Mal	IV	2	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, KallivayalM	1882	Tam	L & E	3	Clerk, District Court, Salem
	Ramaswami Aiyar, K V ..	1888	Mal	II A	3	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M	1872	Kan	L & Ps ...	2	*Vide* B L list
1170	Ramaswami Aiyar, N	1872	Tam	M & N P	3	Sub-Registrar, Mannargudi, Tanjore
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Nangapalli	1888	Tam	IV	3	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Narayana ...	1887	Tam	II A	3	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, N. K ...	1886	Tam	L & E .	3	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, P	1884	Mal	do	3	Genl. Asst., Trivandrum College.
	Ramaswami Aiyar, P C ...	1876	Mal	M & N P	2	Ag Tahsildar of Palghat.
	Ramaswami Aiyar, P S ...	1883	Mal	L & E	3	Vakil, Zilla Court, Alleppey
	Ramaswami Aiyar, P T ...	1888	Tam	IV	1	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, S	1875	Tam	M & N P	2	Registrar, Coimbatore
	Ramaswami Aiyar, S	1881	San	do .	2	Sub-Registrar, Nannilam
1180	Ramaswami Aiyar, Subha Aiyar	1887	Tam	II A	3	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar	1881	Tam	L & E	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramaswami Aiyar, T N ..	1882	Mal	M & N P	3	Sub-Inspr, Salt and Abkari Dept.
	Ramaswami Aiyar, V	1882	Tam	L & E	3	Sub-Registrar, Kalahasti.
	Ramaswami Chettiyar, Bathayi	1881	Kan	do	3	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem...	1871	Tam	L. & Ps ...	2	*Vide* M. A. and B. L. lists.
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, S. A. ...	1887	Tam	IV. ...	2	L. F. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Ramaswami Nayudu, B. ...	1859	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	District Munsiff, Vellore.
	Ramaswami Pillai, A. S. ...	1882	Tam	L. & E. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Vilatikulam.
	Ramaswami Raju, P. V ...	1871	Tam.	do. ...	2	Barrister-at-Law.
1190	Ramaswami Sastriyar, A. ...	1888	San.	IV. ...	3	
	Ramaswami Sastriyar, Dampuri.	1886	San	L. & E. ...	2	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Ramaswami Sastriyar, S. ...	1884	San	do. ...	2	Translator, Zilla Court, Trivandrum.
	Ramayya, Jayanti	1882	Tel.	do ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramayya, Nishtala	1887	Tel	II.A. ...	2	do.
	Ramayya, Swayampakula ...	1887	Tel.	IV. ...	2	
	Ramayya, Wuppulur	1879	Tel	M. & N. P.	3	Principal, Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
	Ramayya Punja, Attaver ...	1876	Kan	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramunni Menon, Chelnat ...	1876	Mal.	do. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Tirurangadi, Malabar.
	Ranga Aiyangar, T. S.	1884	Tam	L. & E. ...	3	Division Sheristadar, Quilon.
1200	Rangachariyar, Chakravarti ...	1879	Tel	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list
	Rangachariyar, Comandur ...	1880	San.	do. ...	3	do.
	Rangachariyar, D. S.	1879	Tam	do ...	2	do.
	Rangachariyar, K.	1886	Tam	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Tq. Board's Office, Negapatam.
	Rangachariyar, Kanjivakkam ...	1883	Tam	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
	Rangachariyar, Malur	1881	San	P. Sc. ...	2	Science Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Rangachariyar, M. A	1888	Tam	I. ...	2	
	Rangachariyar, S	1865	Tel	L. & Ps ..	3	Dy. Comr of Revenue Sett., III. Party.
	Rangachariyar, S.	1874	Tam	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Sholavandan

	Rangachariyar, Sripermatur ...	1877	Tam.	L. & E ...	3	Head Clerk, School of Arts, Madras.
1210	Rangachariyar, Tiruvenkata .	1886	San.	do. ...	2	
	Rangachariyar, T. M	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps. ...	2	District Munsiff, Mayavaram, Tanjore
	Rangachariyar, T. T.	1875	Tam.	M & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Rangachariyar, Vanamamalai ...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	3	Inspr. of Police, N. Arcot
	Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam ...	1877	Tam.	L. & E ...	2	*Vide* B L. list.
	Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam ...	1884	Kan.	P Sc. ...	3	do.
	Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam V..	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps ...	3	Headmr., Native H. S., Tirupati.
	Ranganatha Aiyar, Rama Aiyar.	1882	Mal	L. & E ...	3	Tahsildar, Muvatupulay
	Ranganatha Aiyar, S.	1888	Tam.	II.B. ...	3	
	Ranganatham, Salem	1887	Tam.	I. ...	2	
1220	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi...	1865	Tam	M & N P.	1	*Vide* M. A list.
	Ranganatham Nayudu, C. ...	1882	Tel	P Sc. ...	3	Clerk, Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.
	Ranganatha Rau, K	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Mirasidar, Kumbakonam.
	Ranganatha Rau, M.	1888	San.	II.A. ...	2	Dy.Munshi,MilitarySecretary'sOffice,Mysore
	Ranganatha Rau, P. V.	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L list.
	Rangappa, Hattikudur	1880	Kan.	P Sc ...	3	*Vide* M B. and C. M. list.
	Rangaramanujam, T.	1883	San.	L. & E ..	2	Clerk, Revenue Board, Settlement, &c
	Rangaramanujachariyar, V T....	1884	Tam.	do ...	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, S. Arcot.
	Ranga Rau, Mysore ...	1888	Kan.	III C. ...	2	
	Ranga Rau, N. ...	1872	Mal	L. & Ps...	3	Priv. Sec. to the First Prince of Travancore.
1230	Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau ...	1882	Mal	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ranga Rau, Subharayar ...	1878	Tam.	M. & N P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Varterayiruppu.
	Ranga Rau, Tummalapalli ...	1886	Tel.	L & E ...	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Nellore.
	Ranga Rau, Vuppalam ...	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Rangaswami, A. ...	1869	Tam	do. ...	2	do
	Rangaswami, P. ...	1888	Tam.	V. ...	2	Ag Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Rangaswami, T. ...	1885	Tam	P. Sc. ...	1	Asst Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Rangaswami, Trichy. Rama ...	1887	Tam.	V. ...	3	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, K .	1887	San	II A ...	3	
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, S ...	1879	Tam	L & E ...	2	Ver Second Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tanjore
1240	Rangaswami Aiyangar, Sosile ..	1889	Kan	II A ..	2	
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, S R. ..	1887	Tam	V ..	3	
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, S V. ..	1883	Tam.	L & E ..	3	Headmr., St Thomé Seminary
	Rangaswami Aiyar, A ..	1888	Tam	II A ...	2	Temporary Translator, High Court
	Rangaswami Aiyar, C V. ...	1885	Tam.	L & E ..	3	Clerk, Dy Collr.'s Office, Namakal
	Rangaswami Aiyar, Nemmali.	1879	Tam	do. ..	2	1st Class Rev Inspr, Conjeveram Tq.
	Rangaswami Aiyar, S ...	1882	Tam.	do ...	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem
	Rangaswami Aiyar, S T . ..	1880	Tam	do ...	2	*Vide* B L. list.
	Rangaswami Mudaliyar, Arcot...	1882	Tam	do	2	Clerk, Irrigation Dept, Government Office.
	Rangayya Chettiyar, S. ...	1869	Tel	M & N P	2	Asst Prof. & Ver Supt, Madras Christ Coll.
1250	Ratnam Aiyar, T. R ...	1887	San	I ...	3	Tutor, S P G College, Trichinopoly
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M. ...	1871	Tam	M & N P	2	Registrar, Tellicherry
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M. S ..	1889	Tam	I. ...	3	
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N ...	1872	Tam	M & N. P	3	*Vide* B C E list
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P. ...	1870	Tam	do ...	2	Vakil, District Court, Negapatam
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, T. ...	1885	Tam	L & E ...	2	Clerk, Examiner of Railway Accounts' Office.
	Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayavaram	1875	Tam	do ...	2	Dy Peishkar of Salt Revenue, Travancore.
	Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, A ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
	Ratnavelachariyar, Mount ...	1881	Tam	P Sc. ...	2	Asst Conservator of Forests, Haidarabad.
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, A . .	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
1260	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C. ...	1881	Tam	do. .	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Rayiru Nambiyar, Vayakkara ...	1883	Mal	do. ...	3	*Vide* B L list

	Rebello, Francis Anthony Cyril..	1882	Kan.	do. ...	2	Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office, Bombay.
	Rego, Esebius Francis ...	1883	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Rego, Joseph Boniface Salvador.	1879	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst Inspr., Salt & Abkari Dept.
	Rice, Thomas Cornelius ...	1880	Mal.	do. ...	2	First Asst., H S., Mercara.
	Richmond, Thomas ...	1880	Mal.	M. & N P.	2	District Court Vakil, Tellicherry.
	Rosario, John Leonard ...	1869	Lat	L. & Ps....	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Sachitananda Sastriyar, S. ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Sadasivan, T. ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P	2	do.
1270	Sadasiva Rau, T. ...	1884	San.	do. ...	2	do.
	Sama Aiyangar, Kollegal ...	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	Acct., Forest Supt.'s Office, Mysore.
	Samanna, Gollapalli ...	1886	Kan	P. Sc. ...	3	Inspr. of Police, Hole Narsipur.
	Sama Rau, Mysore ...	1880	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Sama Rau, Narasipuram ...	1883	Kan	do. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Hindupur.
	Sambamurti, Appe Dikshitar...	1885	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Sambanda Mudaliyar, M. A. ...	1889	Tam.	II.B. ...	2	
	Sambasiva Aiyar, A. V. ...	1888	Tam.	I. ...	3	
	Sambasiva Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar.	1881	Tam	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Cuddalore College
	Sambasiva Aiyar, N.* ..	1881	Tam.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L list
1280	Sambasivan, Aringundram ...	1889	Tel.	III.C. ...	2	
	Sambsivan, K. S. ...	1887	San.	II.A. ...	2	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Calicut.
	Sambasivan, V. S. ...	1881	Tam	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, Revenue Board.
	Sambasiva Sastriyar, C. ...	1882	San.	do. ...	3	Hd. Clerk, Forest Dept., Chingleput.
	Sambaswami Aiyar, Millatore...	1876	Tam	L & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Karur.
	Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R. ...	1876	Tam.	do. ...	2	District Court Vakil, Cuddalore.
	Samuel, Joseph Davapriyam ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Samuel Nadar, Moses Paul ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Samuel Pillai, A. N. ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Ver. Acct., Collector's Office, Tanjore
	Sankara Aiyar, A. ...	1861	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	Dewan Peishkar, & Dis.Magistrate,Trichoor.
1290	Sankara Aiyar, Krisha Sastri ...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Ulundurpet.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Sankara Aiyar, M. S. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	
	Sankara Aiyar, Puvalur ...	1882	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	3	Asst, Black Town High School.
	Sankara Aiyar, S. ...	1877	San.	do. ...	3	Headmr, Pittapur Raja's Coll., Cocanada.
	Sankarakumaru Pillai, S. ..	1882	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Temporary Translator, High Court.
	Sankaralingam Pillai ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Sankara Menon, Ambat ...	1889	Mal.	do. ...	2	
	Sankara Menon, Karipatte ...	1884	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Sankara Menon, K. P. ...	1878	Mal	L. & E. ...	3	do.
	Sanaara Menon, Manikatta ...	1886	Mal.	do. ...	2	Asst, High School, Ernakulam
1300	Sankara Menon, V. K. ...	1884	Mal.	do. ...	2	Ag. Judicial Head Clerk, Cochin.
	Sankaram, V. ...	1880	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, High Court
	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, R. A....	1881	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	2	Ag. Tahsildar, Cranganoor, Cochin.
	Sankaranarayanan, Palur ...	1879	Tel.	M & N. P.	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Sankaranarayana Rau, Bijur ...	1889	Kan.	II.B. ...	1	
	Sankaranarayana Sastri, V. ...	1887	San.	IV. ...	2	*Vide* B L. list.
	Sankara Nayar, Chetur ...	1877	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
	Sankaran Nayar, U. ...	1875	Mal.	L. & E ...	2	Headmr., B G. M. H. S., Calicut.
	Sankaran Pillai, Padmanabha...	1889	Mal.	II.B. ...	2	
	Sankara Pillai, Sankaran ...	1880	Mal.	L. & E. ..	2	Tahsildar, Alengaud.
1310	Sankara Rau, Tandalam ...	1879	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst. Lecturer, Kumbakonam College
	Sankarayya, Brahmasamudra...	1883	Kan.	L. & E. ..	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Mysore.
	Sankunni Menon, Panikkavittil.	1882	Mal.	do. ...	2	Tahsildar, Kanayanoor, Cochin.
	Sankunni Menon, K. P. ..	1888	Mal.	V. ...	3	
	Sankunni Menon, T. C. ...	1871	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Magistrate, Alatur, Malabar

	Sankunni Nayar, Pallipurath ...	1889	Mal.	V. ...	2	
	Sankunni Wariyar, N. ...	1873	Mal.	L. & Ps....	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
	Sanku Wariyar, K. ...	1886	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Supt., Sircar Press, Cochin.
	Santanam, R. ...	1888	San.	V. ..	3	
	Santanarama Aiyangar, A. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ..	3	
1320	Santiago, J. ...	1882	Lat	L. & E. ...	3	
	Sarabhalingam Nayudu, I. ..	1874	Tel.	M. & N. P.	1	Temporary Dy. Collector, Nellore.
	Sargunar, Samuel ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Conjeeveram.
	Sargunay Nadar, Devasahayam.	1879	Tam.	do. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Valangiman.
	Sarangapani, Vanbakkam ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Sarvottama Rau, N. ...	1867	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list. [Office.
	Sarvottama Rau, Canchi ...	1876	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst. Acct., Inspr.-Genl. of Registration's
	Satakopa Aiyangar, R. ...	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Satakopa Aiyangar, R. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Satakopachariyar, C. ...	1878	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* M. A. list. [Office.
1330	Satakopachariyar, C. R. ..	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Fifth Class Clerk, L. F. Dept., Acct.-Genl.'s
	Satakopachariyar, T. M. ...	1888	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Satakopachariyar, V. ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst. Inspr., Salt and Abkari Dept.
	Satakopacharulu, Bellary ...	1883	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* M A. list.
	Satakopan, K. ...	1887	San	IV ...	3	
	Satakopa Nayudu, P. N. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list. [drum.
	Satya Nesan, Porudiyudaiyan ...	1882	Tam.	do. ...	2	Second-class Magistrate, Eraniel, Trivan-
	Satyavakesvara Aiyar, V. ...	1869	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Tahsildar and Magistrate, Paravoor.
	Sundararaja Aiyangar, S. ...	1877	Tam	do. ...	2	Ag. Dy. Tahsildar of Kangundi.
	Scott, Thomas Ridsdale ...	1872	Lat.	L. & Ps....	2	Headmr., Govt. College, Calicut.
1340	Sekhara Menon, Vellapalli ...	1889	Mal.	IV. ..	2	
	Selvadurai Pillai, N. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Sesha Aiyangan, Padmanabha...	1888	Mal.	IV. ...	3	Clerk, Palace, Trivandrum.
	Sesha Aiyar, C. L. ...	1885	Mal.	do. ...	2	Clerk, District Munsiff's Court, Betutnad.

	Name	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Sesha Aiyar, K G	1886	Tam	P Sc	2	Asst, Maharaja's H. S, Trivandrum
	Sesha Aiyar, Pennathur ...	1888	Tam.	V.	2	
	Sesha Aiyar, P. S.	1884	Mal	L & E	2	*Vide* B L list.
	Sesha Aiyar, Sadhu	1869	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	Ag. 1st Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Sesha Aiyar, T.	1881	Tam.	L & E	2	Hd Clerk, Collr 's Office, Trichinopoly
	Sesha Aiyar, T Chellam Aiyar	1886	Tam	do.	3	
1350	Sesha Aiyar, Velandai	1872	Tam	L. & Ps	2	
	Seshachalapati, Kuppa	1882	Tel	P Sc	2	
	Seshachala Rau, Turlapati .	1882	Tel	do	2	Sub Registrar, Jaggyapet, Kistna
	Seshachariyar, V. C.	1883	Tam	L & E.	3	Law Student.
	Seshachariyar, V V. ...	1875	Tam	do	3	Sub-Registrar, Wallajapet
	Seshacharulu, Dharmavaram .	1885	Tel	P. Sc	2	*Vide* B C E list
	Seshadri, K	1884	Tam	M & N P.	3	
	Seshadri Aiyar, K .	1866	Mal	do	2	Dewan of Mysore
	Seshadriyachariyar, Cadambi ..	1884	Tam	L. & E	3	Clerk, Dy Collr 's Office, Salem
	Seshadriyachariyar, V T	1873	Tam	L & Ps .	2	Manager, Office of the D. P I, Madras.
1360	Seshagiri Aiyar, T. V	1881	Tam	M & N P	3	*Vide* B L list
	Seshagiri Rau, Durisetti	1884	San	L & E	2	do
	Seshagiri Rau, Nyapati	1882	Tel	P Sc	3	Asst Inspr, Salt and Abkari Dep
	Seshagiri Rau, Pandit	1878	Tel	L & E.	3	Acting Tahsildar, Hindupur
	Seshagiri Sastriyar, M	1871	San	L & Ps	2	*Vide* M A list
	Sesha Sastriyar, Satyamangalam	1889	San	II A	2	
	Seshayya, Kuricheti	1876	Tel	M & N P	2	Dy. Collr, Karnul
	Seshu Aiyar, Kodandarama	1889	Tam	II A	1	

	Setukavalar, Robert Newton ..	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps ...	2	Teacher, Ceylon.
	Seturaman, R. ...	1886	San.	L & E .	2	Fifth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl 's Office.
1370	Setuiama Rau, T. M	1876	Tam	do .	2	
	Setu Rau, Tiruvattur Bhujanga ..	1889	Tam.	II. A. .	1	
	Shanmukhasundaram Pillai, P	1883	Tam	P. Sc	3	Clerk, Revenue Board.
	Sheppard, Robert Stuart .	1874	Mal.	L. & E	1	Principal, Madras High School
	Shutie, Alfred Cyrus	1875	Tam	do	2	
	Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot	1874	Tam	L & E	1	Headmr, S. P. G. H S., Ramnad.
	Singarachariyar, P. K.	1889	Tam.	V	3	[pality
	Singara Mudaliyar, T.	1883	Tam	P Sc	3	Hd. Clerk, Mortuary Dept., Madras Munici-
	Singaravelu, Mânjakuppam	1875	Tam.	L. & E	3	Headmr., Mission School, Guntur.
	Singaravelu Mudaliyar, A	1884	Kan.	do	3	
1380	Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Ekkadu.	1883	Tam	P Sc	3	Temporary Translator, High Court.
	Singaravelu Mudaliyar, P. ...	1884	Tam	do	2	Tutor, Madras Christian College
	Singaravelu Pillai, A P. .	1882	Tam	L & E	3	Hd. Clerk, Gl.Dy. Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly.
	Sitapatayya, Pidatala .	1887	Tel	IV	2	
	Sitaram, A .	1869	Tam	M & N P	3	Puisne Judge, High Court, Travancore.
	Sitarama Aiyar, S.	1885	Mal	L & E	2	Translator, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Sitarama Aiyar, S. V .	1882	Tam	M & N P	3	Ag. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr 's Office, Coimba-
	Sitaraman, Coimbatore S .	1887	San	IV	1	[tore
	Sitaraman, P. .	1881	Tam	M & N P	2	Asst., Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
	Sitaramarau, Emmaneni ..	1882	Tel	do	2	Local Audit Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Nellore.
1390	Sitarama Sastriyar, S .	1888	San.	IV	2	
	Sitaramayya, Yadaturai ...	1885	Kan	P Sc	3	Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests, Kadur.
	Sitayya Nayudu, Coka	1884	Tel.	do .	3	Clerk, Revenue Board
	Sivagnanam, Manikka .	1882	Tam	do .	2	*Vide* B. L list
	Sivagnana Mudaliyar, N. .	1885	Tam	do .	2	Proby. Sub-Registrar, Madura.
	Sivagnana Mudaliyar, Ratna ..	1882	Tam.	do	3	Sub-Registrar, Oraiyur.
	Sivagnana Pillai, Tinnevelly N	1882	Tam	L & E	3	Hd. Clerk, Sub Collector's Office, Tanjore.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Sivagurunatha Chettiyar, G. S...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, A. ...	1881	Lat.	L. & E ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Tirukoilur.
	Sivakumara Sastriyar, T. V. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ...	3	
1400	Sivandalingam Pillai, S. ...	1887	Tam.	IV ..	3	Clerk, Revenue Board.
	Sivarama Aiyar, K. A. ...	1885	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Sivarama Aiyar, P. ...	1871	Tam.	M & N. P	2	Tahsildar of Tinnevelly.
	Sivarama Aiyar, P. R. ..	1886	Kan.	L. & E ...	3	
	Sivaramakrishnamma, O. ...	1872	Tel.	M. & N. P	2	District Munsiff, Ellore.
	Sivaramakrishna Sarma, C. S. ..	1884	San.	L & E ...	2	Clerk, Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.
	Sivaramakrishna Sastriyar, T. A.	1880	San.	M & N P	3	First Grade Pleader, Kumbakonam.
	Siva Rau, A.	1877	San.	do ..	2	Sub-Registrar, Sivaganga.
	Siva Rau, Arur ...	1888	Kan.	IV ...	2	
	Siva Rau, Sujir ...	1888	San.	do ...	3	
1410	Sivasankara Pandiah, R. ...	1875	Tel.	M & N. P.	1	Principal Theological H. S. Madras.
	Sivasubrahmanyan, S. ...	1889	Tam.	IV ...	3	
	Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, M. ...	1876	Mal.	L & E. ...	2	Vakil, Zilla Court, Trivandrum.
	Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S. ...	1882	San.	do. ...	1	*Vide* B. L list.
	Somasundaram, C. ...	1870	Tel.	M & N P	3	Deputy Collector, Pyapalli.
	Somasundaram Pillai, N. A. V...	1885	Tam.	L & E ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Somayajulu, Nishtala ...	1880	Tel.	M & N P	3	Sheristadar, District Court, Vizagapatam.
	Sridhara Rau, Trichinopoly ...	1878	San.	L & E ..	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Srikanta Aiyar, Dharmapuri V...	1889	Tam	II.A ...	2	
	Srikantesa Gauda, M. L. ...	1887	Kan.	do. ...	3	
1420	Srikantesvara Aiyar, Calapatti...	1885	Kan.	M & N P	3	*Vide* B. L. list.

	Srinivasa Aiyangar, A. ...	1888	San.	I. ...	2	
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, B. C. ...	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Haravu R...	1883	San.	L & E. ..	3	Tq. Sheristadar, Uttankarai.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. ...	1888	San.	II.A. ...	2	
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. R. ...	1887	San.	V. ...	1	
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. A. ...	1879	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., Wesleyan Miss. H. S., Mysore.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. B. ..	1877	San.	do. ...	2	Headmaster, H. S., Chittaldrug.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. V. ...	1884	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., H. S., Tumkur.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
1430	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. ...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	District Court Vakil, Negapatam.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	2	
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. A. ...	1883	San.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Salem ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, S. S. ...	1887	San.	IV. ..	2	
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. ...	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst.. Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. ...	1883	Tam.	P. Sc. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C. ..	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Acct, D P. W., Tripati Division.
	Srinivasa Aiyar, A. ...	1880	San.	L. & E. ..	3	Inspr. of Police, Vizagapatam.
1440	Srinivasa Aiyar, A. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Srinivasa Aiyar, C. ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	District Court Vakil, Tanjore.
	Srinivasa Aiyar, Chellam ..	1889	San.	II.A. ..	3	
	Srinivasa Aiyar, G. ..	1881	Tam.	M & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Satur.
	Srinivasa Aiyar, M. ...	1888	San.	I. ..	2	Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tinnevelly.
	Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	Sub-Registrar, Tenkasi.
	Srinivasa Aiyar, P. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
	Srinivasa Aiyar, R. ..	1889	San.	II.A. ..	1	
	Srinivasa Aiyar, R. V. ...	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	First Asst., Revenue Board.
	Srinivasa Aiyar, S. ...	1882	Mal.	do. ...	3	Asst. H. S, Kottar.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
1450	Srinivasa Aiyar, Swami ...	1889	Tam.	V. ...	3	
	Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T. ..	1876	Tam.	M. & N P.	2	
	Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V. ...	1875	Tam.	do. ..	2	Acct., Revenue Board.
	Srinivasa Aiyar, Yedappadi V...	1889	Tam.	V. ..	3	
	Srinivasachariyar, A. K. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
	Srinivasachariyar, Cadambi ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
	Srinivasachariyar, C. V. ...	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps...	2	District Court Vakil, Chittoor.
	Srinivasachariyar, Gomatam ...	1887	San.	IV. ...	2	
	Srinivasachariyar, M. ..	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Deputy Tahsildar, Ramnad.
	Srinivasachariyar, M. C. ...	1885	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	Proby. Asst., Teachers' College.
1460	Srinivasachariyar, Potteri ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ..	2	
	Srinivasachariyar, R. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Srinivasachariyar, S. C. ...	1887	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	Acct., Collector's Office, Kadapa.
	Srinivasachariyar, T. M. ...	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Hd. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Ranipet.
	Srinivasachariyar, T. P. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Tq. Gumasta, Tiruvallur.
	Srinivasachariyar, Vaduvur ...	1880	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar. Turayur.
	Srinivasachariyar, Valavaram ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Acct., Collector's Office, Saidapet
	Srinivasachariyar, Vanbakkam...	1865	Tam.	M & N. P.	2	Sub-Judge, Cocanada.
	Srinivasachariyar, Vanbakkam...	1876	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Srinivasagopalachariyar, V. S...	1889	San.	V. ...	2	
1470	Srinivasakam, John Thomas ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Srinivasakam Pillai, J. J. ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Srinivasan, C. K. ...	1888	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	

	Srinivasan, I. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Pittapur Raja's Coll., Cocanada.
	Srinivasan, Kalapatapu ...	1880	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Kistna.
	Srinivasan, Negapatam K. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Srinivasan, N. S. ...	1888	San.	IV. ..	2	
	Srinivasan, R. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Perundurai, Coimbatore Dist.
	Srinivasan, R. C. ..	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
1480	Srinivasan, T. R. ...	1876	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Srinivasan, Valangiman S. ...	1888	San.	II.A. ..	2	
	Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, P. D.	1887	San.	I. ...	2	Asst., F. C. M. H. Sch., Chingleput.
	Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, S	1867	Tam.	M. & N. P	2	First Asst., Revenue Secretariat.
	Srinivasaraghavachariyar, B. ..	1872	Tam.	do. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Panruti.
	Srinivasaraghavachariyar, C. E...	1883	Tam.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L list.
	Srinivasaraghavan, P. ...	1879	Tam.	do. .	3	Asst., Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.
	Srinivasa Rau, A. ...	1871	Tam.	do. ...	2	Judge, Indore
	Srinivasa Rau, C. K. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Srinivasa Rau, Erode S ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Sulur.
1490	Srinivasa Rau, G. ...	1881	Tam.	do. ...	3	Pleader, District Court, Salem.
	Srinivasa Rau, Maddâgiri ...	1881	Kan.	P. Sc. ..	2	Asst., Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
	Srinivasa Rau, Malur ...	1884	Tel.	do. .	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur ...	1878	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi ...	1879	Tel.	do. ...	3	Asst., Rajahmundry College.
	Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram...	1876	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Central College, Bangalore.
	Srinivasa Rau, Udipi Diggavi ...	1887	Kan.	IV. ...	3	
	Srinivasa Rau, V. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Estate Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
	Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai ...	1876	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	Executive Engineer, Kolar.
	Srinivasulu Chettiyar, Gadela ...	1880	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	English Recordkeeper, Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
1500	Sriraghava Rau, Lingam ...	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Pleader, District Court, Ganjam.
	Srirama Aiyangar, P. A. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E ...	3	Sub-Inspr., Salt and Abkari Department.
	Sriramulu, Adavi ...	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Government Office, Madras.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Sriramulu, R. ...	1885	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Srirangachariyar, M. E. ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Stephen, Savarimuttu ...	1886	Mal.	do. ...	3	
	Stephen, Yesadiyan ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
	Subba Aiyar, M. V. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Vernacular Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Subha Aiyar, Negapatam R. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Subha Aiyar, P. ...	1869	Tam.	do. ...	3	District Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.
1510	Subha Aiyar, Periyakulam S. ...	1882	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Subha Aiyar, V. ...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Temporary Deputy Collector, Saidapet.
	Subha Aiyar, V. ...	1887	Tam.	II.B. ...	3	Asst, Town H. S., Trivandrum.
	Subhaji Venkata Rau, A. ...	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	District Registrar, S. Canara.
	Subhanarasu, Vudyagiri ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	L. F. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Subhanna, Balepur	1889	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
	Subharama Aiyar, C P. ...	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	2	
	Subharama Aiyar, K.	1884	Tam	L. & E. ...	3	Hd. Gumasta, Bhavani Tq.
	Subharama Aiyar, L. A. ...	1889	Mal.	IV. ...	2	
	Subharama Aiyar, N. V. ...	1889	Mal.	do. ...	1	
1520	Subharama Aiyar, V.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Tq. Sheristadar, Dharmapuri, Salem.
	Subharamayya, Vedagiri ...	1889	Tel.	IV. ...	3	
	Subha Rau, Agrahar	1885	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst., Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	Subha Rau, Annambal	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps....	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subha Rau, Arvapalli	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst, Presidency College.
	Subha Rau, Arni	1886	Tam.	do. ...	2	Hd. Quarter Inspr. of Police, Madura.
	Subha Rau, Belavadi	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	

	Subha Rau, Chikkaballapur ..	1884	Kan.	P. Sc. ..	2	Asst., Maharani's Girls' Sch., Mysore.
	Subha Rau, Chittaldrug ..	1884	Kan.	do. ..	2	Medical Student.
	Subha Rau, Keyur ..	1888	Kan.	II.B. ...	2	
1530	Subha Rau, N.	1872	Mal.	L. & Ps ...	3	Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Tinnevelly.
	Subha Rau, Nagar	1884	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	Revenue Probationer, Mysore.
	Subha Rau, Nyapathi	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subha Rau, Pangal	1888	Kan.	II.B. ..	3	Temporary Translator, High Court.
	Subha Rau, T.	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subha Rau, Tirumakudlu ...	1882	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Subha Rau, Tiruvalam	1875	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Tahsildar of Madanapalle.
	Subha Rau, Valiśvara Aiyar ...	1879	Kan.	L & E. ..	2	Sub-Registrar, Dharapuram.
	Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V .	1878	Tel.	M. & N. P	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subharaya, Sulibeli	1883	Kan.	L & E. ...	3	Asst., Munpl. Town Sch., Bangalore
1540	Subharaya Aiyar, Erode R. ...	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Subharaya Aiyar, P.	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	
	Subharayalayya, Thara ...	1885	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	Fourth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Subharayan, C.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Palni.
	Subharayan, N.	1874	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst., Town High School, Kumbakonam.
	Subharayan, P. A.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ..	2	Dy. Tahsildar, Sankaridroog, Salem.
	Subharayan, S R.	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	District Munsiff, Bangalore.
	Subharayar, Mailapur	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Subharayudu, Tangirala ...	1877	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Registrar, Ganjam.
	Subharayulu, Pundi	1875	Tel.	do. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Kandukur.
1550	Subharayulu Nayudu, T. B. ...	1877	Tam.	do. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Melur.
	Subharayulu Reddiyar, A. ...	1875	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subha Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore..	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Rajahmundry College.
	Subhayya, D.	1873	Kan.	L. & Ps..	3	Asst., Shimoga College.
	Subhuswami Aiyar, G.	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* L. T. list.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, A P. ...	1881	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Headmaster, Dist. Sch., Trichur, Cochin.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. R. ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. V. ...	1887	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. A. ...	1887	Tam.	V. ...	2	
1560	Subrahmanya Aiyar, B. R. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Clerk, Revenue Board.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, B. R. ...	1887	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. K. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. N. ...	1885	San.	do. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Chittoor S.	1888	Mal.	IV. ...	2	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. V. ...	1886	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Dist. Sch., Chittoor.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, G. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, G. ...	1877	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Editor, "Hindu" and "Sudesamitran."
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, G. S.	1883	Tam	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, I.... ...	1872	Tam.	do. ...	3	Tq Sheristadar, Polur, N Arcot.
1570	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. ...	1875	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Supt., Kottar Bankshall.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. ...	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Pachaiyappa's College.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Kulitalai...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	Ag. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. S. ...	1884	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Lalgudi R.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. ..	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., High School, Ernakulam.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Mosur ...	1878	Tam.	do. ...	3	Asst., Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N. ...	1864	Tam.	L. & Ps...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	First Grade Pleader, Manamadurai.

1580	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Narayana.	1882	Mal.	do. ...	3	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst. Inspr., Salt and Abkari Dept.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Palpanabha	1881	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. K. ...	1883	Mal.	do. ...	3	do.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pollachi K.	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. Rama...	1884	San.	do. ...	3	Asst., High School, Kolar.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. R. ...	1887	Tam.	II.B. ...	2	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tinnevelly.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, R. ...	1869	Tel.	L. & Ps...	3	Registrar, Tinnevelly.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, R. S. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. ...	1876	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Asst., Teachers' College.
1590	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sambasiva.	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Seshappa.	1879	Tam.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. K. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Ver. Recordkeeper, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. K. ...	1889	San.	II.A. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. A. ...	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tittakudi...	1880	Tam.	L. & E ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Turaiyappa	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. K. ...	1889	Tam.	I. ..	2	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. S. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	Asst., L. M. H. Sch., Salem.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, V. ...	1868	Tel.	L. & Ps....	3	District Munsiff.
1600	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Vilapakkam	1888	Tam.	I. ...	3	
	Subrahmanyam, Varanasi ...	1881	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subrahmanyam, A. K. ...	1887	Tam.	V. ...	3	
	Subrahmanyan, C. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Subrahmanyan, Candadai ...	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Subrahmanyan, C. N. ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Asst.,Inspr. ofSchools,Narsapur Range.
	Subrahmanyan, C. S. ...	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L list.
	Subrahmanyan, K. P. ...	1884	San.	do. ...	3	Asst., Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
	Subrahmanyan, P. N. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ...	3	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class	Occupation.
	Subrahmanyan, R. ...	1887	San.	IV. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
1610	Subrahmanyan, V R.	1887	Tam.	V. ...	3	
	Subrahmanyan Pillai, M. ...	1879	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Second Class Munsiff, Cottayam.
	Subrahmanya Sastriyar, K. R...	1889	San.	IV. ...	3	
	Subrahmanya Sastriyar, P. R. ...	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Madras Christian College.
	Subrahmanya Sastriyar, S. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	Professor, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
	Subrahmanya Sastriyar, T. A....	1884	San.	do. ...	3	Clerk, Asst Collector's Office, S. Arcot.
	Subrahmanya Sastriyar, T. S. ...	1882	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst., S P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
	Subrahmanyayya, Y.	1883	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	Fourth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Sudarsanachariyar, K. M. ...	1879	Tam.	do. ..	2	Sub-Registrar, Puttur. N. Arcot.
	Sufder Hussain	1888	Ur.	IV. ...	3	Hd. Clerk, Madras General Post Office.
1620	Sundara Aiyar, M. S. .	1886	San.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Sundara Aiyar, P. R.	1884	Mal.	L. & E. ..	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Sundaram, A.	1885	San.	M. & N P.	3	do.
	Sundaram, C. V.	1869	Lat.	do. ...	2	do.
	Sundaram, S.	1877	San.	do. ...	2	do.
	Sundaram, Swami Aiyar ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Headmr., American Miss. H. S., Madura.
	Sundaram, T.	1867	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Chief Judge, Chief Court, Pudukota.
	Sundaram, V.	1885	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Sundaram Aiyar, G.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Sundaram Aiyar, N.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	Mirasidar, Madura.
1630	Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur ...	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Sundaram Aiyar, R.	1888	Tam.	II.B. ...	3	
	Sundaram Aiyar, S. Madura ...	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.

	Sundaram Aiyar, S. P.	1878	San.	do.	3	
	Sundaram Aiyar, T.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Sundaram Aiyar, Tiruvarur S....	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Clerk, Dist. Court, Tanjore.
	Sundaram Aiyar, V.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Headmr., Tamil Normal School, Kottar.
	Sundaram Mudaliyar, P. ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., L. M. H. S., Salem.
	Sundaram Pillai, P.	1876	Tam.	do. ..	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Sundaram Sastriyar, C. S. ...	1887	San.	II.A. ...	2	Asst. Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
1640	Sundararaja Aiyar, Sattanjeri...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Fourth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl's Office.
	Sundararajan, Madura M. ...	1887	Tam.	V. ...	1	
	Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi...	1874	Tam.	M & N. P.	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Sundararama Aiyar, V. ...	1872	Mal.	L. & Ps....	3	Registrar, Vizagapatam.
	Sundara Rau, T.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Dy. Collector, S. Arcot.
	Sundara Rau, Trippasur V. ...	1877	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Sundara Sastriyar, B. C. ...	1876	Tel.	do.	2	Sub-Registrar, Namakal.
	Sundaravaradachariyar, P. S. ..	1884	Tam.	do. ..	3	Sub-Registrar, Kurinjipadi.
	Sundaravaradacharulu, G. N. ...	1870	Tel.	L. & Ps....	3	Huzur Sheristadar, Kistna.
	Sundarayya, Giddu	1887	Tam.	IV. ..	3	
1650	Sundaresa Aiyar, R.	1886	San.	L. & E. ..	2	
	Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R. ..	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Tahsildar, Attur Salem.
	Sundaresan, T. Ganapati Aiyar.	1876	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Mayavaram.
	Sundaresa Sastriyar, P. G. ...	1884	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Surayya, N.	1865	Tel.	do. ...	3	
	Suryanarayana, Balajapalli ...	1885	San.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Suryanarayana, Mantha ...	1887	Tel.	IV. ...	2	Clerk, Dist. Court, Vizagapatam.
	Suryanarayana Rau, Akella ...	1881	Tel	L. & E. ...	3	Pleader, District Court, Vizagapatam.
	Suryanarayana Rau, B. ...	1884	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Suryanarayanarau, M. V. ...	1885	Tel.	do. ...	3	
1660	Suryanarayana Rau, Valluri ...	1885	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. & L. T. lists.
	Suryaprakasarau, Tayi	1886	Tel.	do. ...	3	Ag. Translator, Collr.'s Office, Godavari.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation
	Susai, M. B.	1880	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Swami Aiyangar, C. S.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Swami Viyar, N....	1879	Tam.	L & E. ...	3	
	Swami Aiyar, S.	1874	Tel.	do. ...	3	Asst. Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Swami Aiyar, Tanjore	1877	San.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Lalgudi.
	Swamikkan, L. D.	1883	Lat.	M. & N. P.	1	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, G.	1868	Tam.	do. ...	2	Registrar, South Arcot.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, I.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
1670	Swaminatha Aiyar, K.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tirupatur, Madura.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, K. R. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Revenue Board.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, M. R. ...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Native H. S., Kumbakonam.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, R.	1879	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Swaminatha Aiyar, R.	1881	Tam.	do. ...	3	Clerk, Asst. Collector's Office, Tanjore.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1872	Tam.	do. ...	3	Tahsildar, Tenkasi Tq, Tinnevelly.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Dy. Collector, Cuddalore.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A. ...	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	*Vide* B. C E. list.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A. ...	1877	Tam.	do. ..	2	Asst, London Miss. H. S., Madras.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. K. ...	1883	Mal.	do. ...	2	Asst., Pudukota College.
1680	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M. ...	1872	Tam.	do. ...	3	Vakil, Ariyalur, Trichinopoly.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvarur M.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Hd. Asst. Collector, S. Arcot.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S. ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Dy. Tahsildar, Tiruvidamarudur.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvadi S...	1886	San.	L. & E. ...	2	Clerk, Kumbakonam College.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, V. ...	1879	San.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K. ...	1876	Tam.	do. ...	3	*Vide* M. B. and C. M. list.

	Swaminatha Bavaji Pant ...	1871	Tam.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Swaminatha Dikshitar, S. ...	1886	Tam.	do. ...	2	
	Swaminatha Jatavallabar, V. ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. .	2	Headmr., Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
	Swaminatha Mudaliyar, C. ..	1882	Tam.	M & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tinnevelly.
1690	Swaminathan, K. Srinivasa ...	1881	Tam.	do. ..	2	
	Swaminathan, S. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Law Student, Presidency College.
	Swaminathan, S. A. ..	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Swaminatha Pillai D. ...	1887	San.	H.A. ...	2	Proby. Sub-Registrar, Tinnevelly.
	Swaminatha Sastriyar, S. ...	1876	San.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Swaminathayya, Arcot ...	1889	Tel.	V. ...	2	
	Syed Nizamud-din ...	1886	Pers.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Taiyyunni Menon, A. P. ...	1884	Mal.	do. .	3	
	Tambu Pillai C. H. ...	1880	Tam.	P. Sc. .	3	Asst., Presidency College.
	Tamotharam Pillai, Chittur W...	1858	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
1700	Tangavelu Chettiyar, Maippadi...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ..	2	
	Tangavelu Mudaliyar, P. ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ..	3	
	Tate, George ...	1876	Lat.	do. ..	3	Headmr., Madrasa-i aizza, Haidarabad.
	Taylor, Ernest Luke * ...	1885	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	2	Clerk, Office of Examiner of P. W. Accts.
	Taylor, J. Theophilus ...	1873	Lat.	L. & Ps....	2	
	Thanu Aiyar, Vaidynatha Aiyar.	1886	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Headmr., Central Ver. Sch., Paravoor.
	Thanu Pillai, P. ...	1877	Mal.	L & Ps....	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan ...	1879	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Government Office.
	Thatham Aiyangar, R. S. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Ag. Clerk, Revenue Board.
	Thomas, Karukayil Chandapilla.	1882	Mal.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Cochin.
1710	Thomas, S. V ...	1880	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Thompson, Robert Alexander ...	1876	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Headmr., Civil Orphan Asylum, Madras.
	Tillainayakam, M. ...	1862	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Deputy Collector, Madura.
	Timmakrishna Rau, Hurli ...	1883	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Tiruchittambalam Pillai, T. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Tirumalachariyar, M. ...	1862	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Tirumalachariyar, M. K. ...	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., H. S., Hassan.
	Tirumalachariyar, S. ...	1876	San.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Tirumalai Aiyangar, N. ..	1887	Tam.	II.B. ..	3	Clerk, Office of the Inspr.-Genl. of Police.
	Tirumalai Aiyangar, S. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
1720	Tirumalai Pillai, M. ...	1880	Tam.	do. ...	2	Ag. Magistrate Clerk, Collector's Offi., Madura.
	Tirumalaiswami Chettiyar, S. ...	1888	Tam.	III.C. ...	3	
	Tirumala Rau, D. Bokkasan ...	1888	Kan.	IV. ...	2	Temporary Translator, High Court.
	Tirunaranachariyar, M. A. ...	1872	San.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, C. ...	1862	Tam.	do. ...	2	do.
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, C. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, C. R. ...	1886	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, M. S. ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, W. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ..	3	Asst.. Wes. Miss. Sch., St. Thomas' Mount.
	Tiruvenkatattu Aiyangar, S. ...	1888	Tam	IV. ..	3	
1730	Tyagaraja Aiyar, Swami Sastri...	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, High Court.
	Tyagaraja Rau, T. S. ...	1874	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Tyagarajan, R. ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Tyagarajan, T. S. ...	1888	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Tyagarayan, P. ...	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Merchant, and Municipal Commr., Madras.
	Udayam Aiyar, P. R. ...	1885	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Ganapati.
	Umamahesvara Rau, Davaluri ...	1886	Tel.	L. & E.	3	
	Unni Erati. M. ...	1872	Mal.	L. & Ps...	3	Sub-Registrar, Palghaut.
	Vadivelu Mudaliyar, S. ...	1872	Tam.	do. ...	3	Acct. Revenue Board

	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R. ...	1877	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* M. B. & C. M. & M. A. lists.
1740	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. S. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmr., Municipal H. S., Kadapa.
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, P. S. ...	1886	Tam.	do. ..	3	Gumastah, Tahsildar's Office, Perambalur.
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Sambasiva...	1888	Tam.	I. ...	3	[Dn.
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Taramaraja.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Hd. Clerk, Salt Asst Commr.'s Office, Arcot
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V. ...	1882	San.	do. ...	2	Asst., Town H. S., Kumbakonam.
	Vaidyanathan, Kalpatti A. ...	1883	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	Headmr., H. S., Kollangode.
	Vaidyanathan, Cuppuswami ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	do. Chatram School, Oratanad.
	Vaidyanathan, M. K. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
	Vaidyanathan, N. ...	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Vaidyanathan, P. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. .	3	Clerk, P. W. Secretariat.
1750	Vaidyanathan R. ...	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, M. R. ...	1881	San.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Vaidyanathaswami K. ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Headmr., St. Xavier's H. S., Tuticorin.
	Vaidyaraman, G. A. ...	1888	Tam.	V. ...	2	
	Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E. ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ..	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Valliyananda Mudaliyar, A. ...	1875	Tam.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Vamana Rau, Hundi ...	1889	Kan.	III.C. .	2	
	Vamana Rau, T. S. ...	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
	Vapuchi Maraikayar Wutmansa S. M. ...	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	
	Varada Aiyangar, V.	1889	Tam.	II.B. ..	2	
1760	Varadachariyar, A. R. ...	1885	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
	Varadachariyar, R. ...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Inspr. of Police, Karnul.
	Varadachariyar, R. ...	1887	Tam.	I. ...	3	
	Varadaraja Aiyangar, M. Bhiman.	1888	San.	II.A. .	2	
	Varadaraja Sarma, L. V. ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Temporary Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Varadarajulu Chetti, Sundur ...	1888	Tel.	II.A. ...	3	
	Varadarajulu Nayudu, T. ...	1882	Tel.	L. & E. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Varada Ramanujam, M. R. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. .	3	Revenue Inspr., Perumbandi Range.
	Varada Rau, Tummalapalli ...	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Varamuniswamayya, S. ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Karnul.
1770	Vargese, G. T. ...	1877	Mal.	do. ...	2	Head Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Calicut.
	Varugisa, C. M. ...	1881	Mal.	do. ...	3	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Vasudeva Rau, Ranga ...	1884	Mal.	P. Sc. .	2	1st Asst., Collegiate Sch., Haidarabad.
	Vasudeva Rau, S. • ...	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P	3	Ag. Dy. Tahsildar, Yadiki, Anantapur.
	Vasudeva Rau, Subanthore ...	1882	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Vasudeva Rau, Tirupattur ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	Ag. Acct. Collr'.s Office, Kadapa.
	Vasudeva Sastriyar, Vavilala ...	1878	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst, Rajahmundry College.
	Vedachala Aiyar, Kizhnagar ...	1888	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
	Vedachalam Aiyar, Anakavur ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Clerk, Sub-Collr's Office, Tinnevelly.
	Vedakkan, Sargunam	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
1780	Vedamurti Mudaliyar, S. ..	1889	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Vedamuttu Nadar, J. D. ...	1889	Tam.	V. .	3	
	Vedanayakam, John Emmanuel..	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., Ch. of Scot. Miss. Coll., Madras.
	Vedantachariyar, Carur ...	1881	Tam.	do. ...	2	Clerk, D. P. W. Secretariat.
	Vedantachariyar, P.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Vizag. [Madras.
	Velayudham, P.	1883	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Indexer, Office of Inspr.-Gen. of Registn.,
	Velu Mudaliyar, Sadras ...	1884	Tel.	do. ...	2	
	Vembu Sastriyar, S.	1885	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst., Luth. Central Sch , Tranquebar.
	Venka Aiyar, Valaiyathur ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Venkatachala Aiyar, M. G. ...	1880	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Church Miss. Coll., Tinnevelly.
1790	Venkatachala Aiyar, P. N. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ...	2	

	Venkatachala Aiyar, T. J. ...	1881	Mal.	do. ...	2	Asst., Victoria Coll., Palghat.
	Venkatachalam Aiyar, V. R. ...	1884	Tam.	do ...	3	
	Venkatachala Mudaliyar, B. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Venkatachala Mudaliyar, P. ...	1883	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., Madras Christian College.
	Venkatachalam, Avantsa ...	1889	Tel.	I. ...	3	
	Venkatachalam, Bollapragada...	1881	San.	P. Sc. .	3	Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr.'s Office, Hassan.
	Venkatachalam, Chitrapu ...	1885	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkatachalam, Vedam ...	1884	San.	L. & E. ...	2	
	Venkatachalayya, Devalla ...	1888	Tel.	IV. ..	3	
1800	Venkatachalayya, Y.	1884	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	Third Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
	Venkatachariyar, Bhavani ...	1881	Tam.	do. ...	3	Ag. Translator, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Venkatajaggarau, Chendika ...	1879	Tel.	do. ...	3	Hd. Asst. Collr., Nandiyal.
	Venkatakrishna Aiyar, V. ...	1884	Mal.	do. ...	2	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Venkrishna Rau, Nyapati ...	1889	Tel.	IV. ...	2	
	Venkrishnaran Nayudu, Coka....	1889	Tel.	do. ...	3	
	Venkatalingam, Koralla ...	1884	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkatanarasu, Dasaraju ...	1888	Tel.	IV. ...	2	
	Venkatanarayana Pillai, V. ...	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Vernacular Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Karnul.
	Venkatanaranappa, M.	1885	Kan.	do. ...	3	Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests, Shimoga.
1810	Venkatanarayanan, C.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Venkatappayya, Konda	1889	Tel.	do. ...	2	
	Venkatappayya, Puranam ...	1877	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Translator, Collr.'s Office, Godavari.
	Venkataraghava Aiyar, Lalapet.	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Venkatarama Aiyangar, S. R. ..	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, D. ...	1881	Kan.	do. ...	3	Advocate, Mysore Chief Court, Bangalore.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N. ...	1877	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst., F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, K. ...	1887	San.	IV ...	2	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, M. ...	1880	San.	L. & E. ..	2	Headmr., Native H. S., Erode.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, M. ...	1884	Tam	do. ...	2	

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
1820	Venkatarama Aiyar, M. ...	1889	Tam.	IV. ..	3	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, N. ...	1879	Tam	L. & E. ..	3	Asst., Municipal H. S., Bellary
	Venkatarama Aiyar, P. S. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. .	3	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, P. S. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. . .	3	Inspr. of Police, Tinnevelly.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, S.	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, S. R.	1886	Tam.	L & E.	3	
	Venkatarama Aiyar. Thodla ...	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, Tinnevelly	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	Sub-Registrar, Bapatla.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, T. A.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, T. V. ...	1882	Tam.	do. ..	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
1830	Venkatarama Aiyar, V. ..	1883	San.	do. . .	3	First Asst. Rd -keeper, Dist. Court, Madura.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, V R. ...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	2	Asst., Teachers' College.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, V. S.	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ..	3	
	Venkatarama Chettiyar, G ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Krishnagiri.
	Venkataramadas, Siram ...	1882	Tel.	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	VenkataramalingesvaraSarma, P.	1889	Tel.	IV. . .	3	
	Venkataraman, C. S.	1889	San.	V. ...	2	
	Venkataraman, M.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Head Gumasta, Tirupatoor Taluk, Salem.
	Venkataraman, R.	1873	Tam.	do. ...	3	English Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
	Venkataraman, S. M	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
1840	Venkataraman, R. V.	1888	San.	I. ...	2	
	Venkataraman, T. S.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Venkataraman, V R.	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Try. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
	Venkataramana Aiyar. Annar ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	

	Venkataramana Aiyar, C. C. ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Revenue Board Settlement, &c.
	Venkataramana Aiyar, Esvara...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	1	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkataramana Aiyar, K. P. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Venkataramana Aiyar, S. S. ..	1886	Tam.	do. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkataramana, Aiyar, T. K ...	1885	Tam.	do. ..	3	Ag. Try. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Venkataramana Rau, Nemali ...	1888	Tel.	III C. ...	3	
1850	Venkataramana Sarma, B. S. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Secy., National H. S., Trichinopoly.
	Venkataramanayya, Sonti ...	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P	2	*Vide* B. C. E. list.
	Venkataramanujarau, C. ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E. .	2	Headmr., Venkatagiri Raja's H S., Nellore
	Venkataramanuja Rau, Indurti..	1885	Tel.	do. ...	3	Asst., do.
	Venkatarama Sarma, E. .	1885	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	Temporary Translator, High Court
	Venkatarama Sastriyar, M. R....	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Venkatarama Sastriyar, S. ...	1876	San.	do. ...	2	Proprietor, Amravati H. S., Karatteluvu.
	Venkataramayya, Giddu ...	1875	Tel.	do. ...	3	Ag. Second Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Off., Nellore.
	Venkataramayya, Pappu	1877	Tel.	I. ...	3	
	Venkataramayya, R.	1870	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmr,, H. S., Tumkur.
1860	Venkataramayya. W. L. ...	1880	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	Tutor, Madras Christian College.
	Venkataramayya Chettiyar, M .	1879	Tel.	L. & E. .	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkatarangachariyar, Malur ...	1889	Kan.	II.A. ..	2	
	Venkatarangam, Gummudur ..	1886	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	*Vide* M. A. list.
	Venkatarangam, Turlapati ...	1885	Tel	P Sc. ...	3	
	Venkataratnam, Mulladi ...	1879	Tel.	L & E. ...	2	Asst., Rajahmundry College.
	Venkataratnam, Mutnuri ...	1887	San.	II.A. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkataratnam, R.	1885	Ur	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Venkataratnam Nayudu, M. ...	1878	Tel.	M & N. P.	3	Pleader, District Court, Godavari.
	Venkata Rau, Pijur	1883	Kan.	P. Sc. ..	3	Asst., Municipal H. S., Karnul.
1870	Venkata Rau, Bulusu	1887	Tel.	IV. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkata Rau, Chokkanahalli ...	1889	Kan.	II.A. ..	2	
	Venkata Rau, G....	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Sub-Registrar, Srirangam.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Venkata Rau, Gollarcari ...	1876	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Kasaragod.
	Venkata Rau, Nijagal	1887	San.	II.A. ...	3	
	Venkata Rau, Ravinutula ...	1885	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
	Venkata Rau, S. S.	1880	Tam.	do. ...	2	Town Sub-Magistrate, Coimbatore.
	Venkata Rau, Uttankarai ...	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Venkata Rau, Vellore	1881	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Vijayanagaram College.
	Venkata Rau, Yarramalli ...	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Translator, Collr.'s Office, Cocanada.
1880	Venkatasiva Avadhani, V. ...	1881	Tel.	do. ...	2	Pleader, District Court, Rajahmundry.
	Venkatasubha Aiyar, C. ...	1879	Tam.	do. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Peralam, Tanjore.
	Venkatasubha Aiyar, Erode ...	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collector's Office, Namkal.
	Venkatasubha Aiyar, Madur ...	1873	Tel.	L. & Ps....	3	
	Venkatasubha Aiyar, S. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Acct., Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
	VenkatasubhaAiyar,S. Seshappa	1889	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Venkatasubha Aiyar, T. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkatasubharamayya, C. ...	1887	Tel.	IV. ...	2	Clerk, High Court.
	Venkatasubha Rau, Devarsu ...	1886	San.	L & E. ...	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Kistna.
	Venkatasubha Rau, Pulavarti ...	1888	Tel.	IV. ..	3	Inspr. of Police, Godavari.
1890	Venkatasubha Rau, Rentala ...	1880	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkatasubhayya, Appana ...	1889	Tel.	I. ...	3	
	Venkatasubhayya, Panyam ...	1888	Tel.	II.A. ...	3	English Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Karnul.
	Venkatasubhayya, V.	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Ambur.
	Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar, K..	1888	Tam.	II.B. ..	2	
	VenkatasubrahmanyaAiyar, P. S.	1888	San.	V. ...	3	
	VenkatasubrahmanyaAiyar,S.K.	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	

	Venkataswami Aiyar, K. K. ...	1882	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	Venkataswami Nayudu, T. R. ...	1878	Tam.	do. ...	1	Mathematical Asst., Central Coll., Bangalore.
	Venkataswami Pillai, B. ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Hd. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
1900	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. ...	1873	San.	L. & Ps....	3	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Venkatesa Aiyangar, N. ...	1887	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	Asst., Central College, Bangalore.
	Venkatesa Aiyar, S.	1879	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	Second Grade Pleader, Nellore.
	Venkatesan, G.	1885	Tam.	do ...	3	
	Venkatesan, R.	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkatesan, S.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
	Venkatesayya, Ambale	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, G. N. ...	1888	Mal.	III.C. ...	2	Clerk, Sub-Court, Calicut.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, K. ...	1888	Mal.	IV. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, R. ...	1882	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Third Class Magistrate, Kottar.
1910	Venkatesvara Aiyar, S.... ...	1881	Mal.	do. ...	2	Tempy. Sub-Inspr., Salt & Abkari Dept.
	Venkatesvar Aiyar, T. K. ...	1883	Mal.	M. & N. P	3	Sub-Registrar, Wandur.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, T. V. ...	1884	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	2	Central Nazir, Sub-Court, Palghat.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, V. ...	1881	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Hd. Clerk, Settlement Dept., Trivandrum.
	Venkatesvaran, D. K. ...	1888	San.	II.B. ...	2	Ag. Ver. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Venkobachar, Padmanabhi ...	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Bellary.
	Venkobachar, Ratni ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ..	2	Sub-Registrar, Hospet, Bellary.
	Venkobachar, S. ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P	2	Headmaster, L. M. School, Bellary.
	Venkoba Rau, Bhalear T. L. ...	1885	San.	do. ...	3	Salt Department.
	Venkoba Rau, Curukundi ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.
1920	Venkoba Rau, Doddi ...	1877	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkoba Rau, K. ..	1888	San.	II.A. ...	3	Gumasta, Palladam Tq.
	Venkoba Rau, Kolar ...	1884	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Salem College.
	Venkoba Rau, R. ...	1877	Tam.	do. ...	2	Bench Clerk, High Court.
	Venkoba Rau, R. ...	1883	San.	do. ...	2	Supt., Salt Preventive Force, Pudukota.

	Name.	Years.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
	Venkoba Rau, S. ..	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
	Venku Aiyar, N. I. ...	1883	Tam.	P. Sc ...	3	
	Venkuswami Mudaliar, P ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, D. P I., Office, Madras.
	Venugopala Aiyar, A. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ..	2	Clerk, Dy. Collr 's. Office, N. Arcot.
1930	Venugopala Chettiyar, Vengal...	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
	Verghese, Thomas ...	1888	Mal.	II.A. ...	3	
	Viera, Alfred John ...	1880	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst.to the Secy.,Dewan'sOffice,Trivandrum.
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, C. ...	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	District Court Vakil, Salem.
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, C M. ...	1888	Kan.	II.A. ...	1	Asst., Shimoga College.
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, K. ...	1879	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst., Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, P. B. ...	1888	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, S. ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Asst., Madras Christian College.
	Virabhadra Mudaliyar, T. ...	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Pachaiyappa's College.
	Virabhadrayya, K. N. ...	1885	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst. H. S., Chittaldrug.
1940	Viraraghava Aiyangar, R. ...	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
	Viraraghuvachariyar, M. ...	1877	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Manager, "Hindu" Office, Madras.
	Viraraghavachariyar, S. T. ...	1889	San.	II.B. ...	2	
	Viraraghavachariyar, V. ...	1874	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Pleader, District Court, Chittoor.
	Viraraghva Chettiyar, M. ...	1880	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Melattur.
	Viraswami Aiyangar, R. K. ...	1884	Tam.	do. ...	3	
	Viraswami Aiyangar, S. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
	Viraswami Aiyar, A. S. ...	1875	Tam.	do. ...	3	Clerk, District Court, Madura.
	Viraswami Aiyar, D. K. ...	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Viraswami Pillai, T. N. ...	1889	Tam.	I. ...	3	

1950	Visvanatha Aiyar, K. P. ...	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	*Vide* B. L list.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, L. R. ...	1887	Mal.	I. ...	3	Asst., H. S., Ernakulam.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, M. ...	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	District Munsiff, Aska.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, N. V. ...	1887	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	Asst., L. M. High Sch., Kadapa.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, P. S. ...	1884	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	Asst., Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, S. ...	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Srivilliputtur.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, T. V. ...	1877	San	do. ...	2	
	Visvanathan, K. V. ...	1887	Tam.	I. ...	2	Proby. Sub-Registrar, Tanjore.
	Visvanatha Sastriyar, T. ...	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst. Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Visvesvarayya, M. ...	1881	Kan.	do. ...	2	P. W. D., Bombay.
1960	Vittal Rau, Tellicherry ...	1885	Kan.	P. Sc. ...	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, S. Canara.
	Wilkinson, H. J. D. ...	1883	Lat	do. ...	2	Asst., Central College, Bangalore.
	Williams, Joshua ...	1883	Tel.	do. ...	3	Ag. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Ananta-[pur
	Williams, L. C. ...	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Inspr. of Schs., Tanjore.
	Wilson, K. Jacob ...	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	1	Asst., Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
	Wiltshire, David ...	1887	Tel.	II.A. ...	3	Asst, Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
	Winckler, Edwin ...	1873	Lat.	M. & N. P	2	Principal, Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
	Winfred, Daniel Joshua ...	1877	Tam.	do. ...	2	Ag. First Asst., Government Coll., Calicut.
	Xavier, John Anthony* ...	1885	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	2	
	Yagnarama Vajapeyar, R. K. ...	1885	San.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst., Luth. Miss. College, Guntur.
1970	Yajulu, Bhagavatula ...	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Rev. Board Settlement, &c.
	Zaccheus, Alfred Daniel ...	1881	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Headmaster, Harris H, S., Rayapet.
	Zaccheus, Joel ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Black Town High School.
	Zachariah, M. G. ...	1885	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	2	Headmaster, B.G.M. H. S., Calicut.
	Zynulabidin, Tanjore ...	1883	Ur.	do. ...	3	Asst., Harris H. S., Rayapet.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

	Name.	Year.	Branch.	Class.	Occupation.
	Arogyaswami Pillai, T. V. ...	1886	M. P. & Soc....	3	Asst., Pachaiyappa's College.
	Billard, Francis ...	1888	VI. ...	3	Asst. Professor, St. Joseph's Coll.. Trichinopoly.
	Chester, Benjamin Henry ...	1881	B. ...	3	Deputy Collector, Bellary.
	Chinnaswami Mudaliyar, A. ...	1879	L. ...	2	Acct., Chief Secretariat.
	Desikachariyar, Nadadur Vedanta	1888	VI. ...	2	Professor, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
	Flanagan, Charles Craig ...	1870	H. & M. Sc. ...	3	Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Coimbatore.
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel ...	1876	do. ...	2	Professor, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
	Kenrick, W. H. G. ...	1885	L. ...	2	
	Kesava Pillai, V. I. ...	1882	M. P. & Soc....	3	Tahsildar & Magistrate, Agastisvaram.
10	Kodanda Ramayya, Giddu ...	1879	do. ...	2	Ag. Treasury Dy. Collector, Kadapa.
	Kotilingam, John ...	1887	V. ...	3	Principal, Cuddalore College.
	Krishna Rau, Nuldrug ...	1877	M. P. & Soc....	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Krishnaswamy Aiyangar, V. S....	1887	VI. ...	3	*Vide* B. L. and M. L. lists.
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, V. ...	1874	H. & M. Sc. ...	3	District Munsiff, Ambasamudram.
	La Bouchardiere, M. F. ...	1887	VI. ...	3	Asst. Prof. of English, Trivandrum College.
	Madhavarayudu, Vanga ...	1883	M. & N. P. ...	3	Asst., Maharaja's College, Vizayanagaram.
	Martyn, Joseph ...	1885	B. ...	3	Headmr., Bapt. Miss. H. S., Ongole.
	Nanjundayya, H. V. ...	1885	M. P. & Soc ...	3	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Narayanachariyar, Pattangi ...	1881	L. ...	2	do.
20	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N. ...	1877	M. P. & Soc....	2	First Judge, Zilla Court, Alleppey.
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O. ...	1884	do. ...	3	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Passanha, Vincent Adolphe ...	1886	B. ...	3	Surgeon, H. H. The Nizam's Service.
	Phirozsha, Bamanji ...	1872	H. & M. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Rajagopala Aiyangar, T... ...	1886	M. P. & Soc. ..	3	Headmr., Municipal H. S., Mayavaram.

	Rajagopalachariyar, P.	1882	do. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramalinga Aiyar, Agaram ...	1885	P. Sc. ...	2	Science Lecturer, Rajahmundry College.
	Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi ...	1881	L. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
	Ramaswami, Kombur	1882	M. P. & Soc....	3	Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey, Mysore.
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem ...	1873	H. & M. Sc. ...	2	*Vide* B. L. list.
30	Ramaswami Sarma, Nishtala ...	1885	B. ...	3	Asst., Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi ...	1870	M. & N. P. ...	2	Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College.
	Sama Rau, Mysore	1885	M. P. & Soc....	3	Asst., Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	Sankaranarayana Chettiyar, P...	1882	M. & N. P. ...	1	Tutor to the Princes of Cochin.
	Satakopachariyar, C.	1884	M. P & Soc....	3	
	Satakopacharulu, Bellary ...	1886	B. ...	3	
	Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.	1875	L. ...	3	Asst. to the Prof. of Sanskrit, Presy. College.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T... ...	1888	VI. ...	3	Asst. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	Srinivasa Rau, Malur	1886	B. ...	3	Headmr., Municipal H. S., Kadapa.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.	1886	do. ...	2	Asst. Surgeon Travancore, Service.
40	Sundaram Pillai, P.	1880	M. P. & Soc....	2	Prof. of Philosophy, Trivandrum College.
	Sundararaman, K.	1881	do. ...	3	1st Asst. Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Susai Pillai, M. B.	1882	L. ..	3	Headmr., St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.
	Swamikannu, L. D.	1885	do. ...	1	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
	Thanu Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai.	1880	M. P. & Soc....	2	Huzur Deputy Peishkar, Trivandrum.
	Thomas Nadar, Samuel V. ...	1886	L. ...	3	Headmr., A. M. High Sch., Madura.
	Vaidyanathan, N.	1881	M. P. & Soc....	2	Lecturer Kumbakonam College.
	Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, A. R. ...	1886	B. ...	3	*Vide* M. B., & C. M. list.
	Venkatarangam, Gummudur ...	1888	IV. ...	3	Law Student, Presidency College.
	Venkayya, Valaiyattur	1889	V. ...	3	Asst. to the Epigraphist.

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

	Name.	Years.	Class.	Occupation.
	Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur, B.A. ...	1888	3	Headmr., W. M. College, Madras.
	Achyuta Menon, Kishappat C., B.A. ...	1887	3	
	Adinarayanayya, Pandipeddi, B.A. ...	1886	3	Pleader, District Court, Nellore.
	Ahmed Hussain, B.A.	1889	3	
	Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B.A. ...	1879	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Anantachariyar, Panappakkam	1869	3	do. do.
	Anantacharulu, P. C., B.A.	1874	3	Public Prosecutor and Govt. Pleader, Bellary.
	Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. N , B.A. ...	1889	3	
	Anantanarayana Aiyar, S. A., B.A. ...	1879	2	High Court Vakil, Negapatam.
10	Anantanarayanan, Srinivasa, B.A. ...	1889	3	Headmr. A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
	Anantan Nayar, Tekkanmar Vittil, B.A.	1882	2	District Munsiff, Calicut.
	Anantarama Aiyar, A. N., B.A. ...	1884	2	Pleader, District Court, Calicut.
	Anantarama Aiyar, A. R. B.A.	1888	3	
	Anantarama Aiyar, Rasipuram, B.A ...	1888	3	
	Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar, S.	1867	3	High Court Vakil.
	Annaswami Aiyar, A., B.A.	1880	3	District Munsiff, Ernad.
	Annaswami Aiyar, Pattukottai, B.A. ...	1883	3	Judge, Chief Court, Padukota.
	Annaswami Aiyar, R., B.A.	1888	3	
	Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna, B.A. ...	1889	3	
20	Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A.	1876	3	High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly.
	Appaswami Aiyar, Ganapati Subha, B.A.	1889	3	Clerk, Revenue Board.
	Ariyanayakam Pillai Gabriel S., B.A. ...	1868	2	Puisne Judge, High Court, Travancore.
	Babu Rau, U.	1869	2	Ag. District Munsiff, Udipi, S. Canara.
	Balaji Rau, P., B.A.	1868	3	Yogi.

	Balaji Rau, R.	1869	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S., B.A.	1886	2	do. Coimbatore.
	Basavaradhya. Bichanahalli, B.A. ...	1889	3	
	Bhashyachariyar, V., B.A.	1885	2	do Madura.
	Bhashyam Aiyangar, Vanbakkam, B.A...	1869	1	do. Madras, & Jr. Prof. of Law, Pres. Coll.
30	Chandrasekharayya, Krishnappa, B.A....	1889	3	
	Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A...	1863	3	Retired from Travancore Service, Jaffna.
	Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A.	1879	2	High Court Vakil, Kadapa.
	Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli, B.A. ...	1883	3	do. Rajahmundry.
	Chengalva Varadayya, V., B.A... ...	1887	3	
	Chinnaswami Aiyar, V, B.A.	1885	3	Pleader, District Court, Tinnevelly.
	Desikachariyar, Cattankulattur, B.A. ...	1876	3	High Court Vakil, Madura.
	Desikachariyar, K., B.A...	1884	2	do. Madras.
	Desikachariyar, V. C., B.A.	1886	3	do. do.
	Devappa Punja, Attavar	1886	3	Sub-Registrar, Mudabidre.
40	Duraiswami Aiyangar, S., B.A.	1875	3	District Munsiff, Valangiman.
	Eapen, Joseph, B.A.	1883	3	Second Class Munsiff, Alleppey.
	Etirajulu Mudaliyar, T., B.A.	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Vellore.
	Etirajulu Nayudu, Rautu, B.A.	1885	3	Pleader, District Court, Nellore.
	Evers, Josiah	1870	3	Vakil, Mysore.
	Fernandes, Victor Manual, B.A... ...	1881	3	Estate's Clerk, Collector's Office, S. Canara.
	Fernandez, Joseph Custodius, B.A. ..	1886	3	Manager of the Estate of Puttanna.
	Fisher, R.	1862	2	Barrister-at-Law, Madura.
	Ganapati Aiyar, Kattuputtur S., B.A. ...	1888	3	
	Garudachariyar, Bindiganavale, B.A. ...	1886	3	Advocate, High Court, Bangalore.
50	Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasan Solomon, B.A.	1888	3	
	Gopala Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar, B.A...	1888	3	
	Gopalachariyar, S., B.A.	1876	3	Sub-Judge, Madura
	Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A. ...	1877	3	District Munsiff, Tiruvadi.

	Name.	Years.	Class.	Occupation.
	Gopalan Nayar, Taravattu, B.A... ...	1882	3	Personal Asst. Dy. Collr., Salem.
	Gopala Rau, Casikar, B.A.	1888	3	
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A.	1876	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar, B.A.	1889	3	
	Govinda Menon, K., Pokkavil, B.A.	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Govinda Pillai, A., B.A.	1873	3	First Judge, Zilla Court, Trivandrum.
60	Govindaraghava Aiyar, Lalapet A., B.A. ...	1889	3	Tutor, Madras Christian College.
	Grant, W	1868	2	Barrister-at Law, Madras.
	Gurumurti, P., B.A.	1874	3	District Munsiff, Tirumangalam, Madura.
	Guruswami Chettiyar, Salla, B.A. ...	1888	3	High Court Vakil.
	Jagarau, Maridas Pillai, B.A.	1870	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Carunguli, B.A...	1880	3	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Jayarama Aiyar, Tattaiyar Easvara, B.A.	1889	3	
	Joseph Satyanadar, B.A.	1889	3	Asst S. P. G. College, Madras.
	Kachapesvara Aiyar, A.	1870	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Kalyanakrishna Aiyar, T. A., B.A. ...	1886	2	
70	Kalyanarama Aiyar, Sabhapati, B.A. ...	1883	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A... ...	1875	2	do. Tanjore.
	Kamesan, J.	1869	3	do. Berhampore.
	Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A.	1877	3	Supt. of Post Offices, Vizagapatam.
	Kasturiranga Aiyangar, S., B.A... ...	1884	2	High Court Vakil, Coimbatore.
	Kelappa Kurup, Paloli Kappalli, B.A...	1884	2	do. Tellicherry.
	Kochunni Menon, V. K., B.A.	1884	3	do. Ernakulam.
	Kodandarama Aiyar, K .S., B.A... ...	1887	3	Principal, Native College, Berhampore.
	Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P., B.A... ...	1887	3	
	Kodandaramanjulu Nayudu, G., B.A. ...	1888	3	Telugu Translator, High Court.

80	Krishna Aiyar, A. R., B.A.	1885	3	
	Krishna Aiyar, V. B.A.	1877	2	High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam.
	Krishna Aiyar, V. Ramaswami, B A. ...	1888	3	
	Krishna Bhat, Ullal Chavadi, B.A. ...	1884	3	do. Mangalore.
	Krishna Kurup, Komat K., B.A. ...	1888	3	
	Krishnamachariyar, G., B.A.	1889	3	
	Krishnamachariyar, Kunnattur, B.A. ...	1886	3	do. Madras.
	Krishnamachariyar, Mannargudi, B.A..	1887	3	do. do.
	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett, B.A...	1876	3	Third Judge Appeal Court, Cochin.
	Krishnamurti, P. N.	1870	3	Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
90	Krishnamurti Rau, Vriddhachalam, B A.	1887	3	First Grade Pleader, Cuddalore.
	Krishnan, E. K.	1869	3	Sub-Judge, Calicut.
	Krishna Rau, Bhavani, B.A.	1888	3	
	Krishna Rau, Madhava Gopal, B.A. ..	1886	2	Bench Clerk, High Court.
	Krishna Rau, Naldrug, M.A.	1888	3	Asst. Commissioner, Tumkur District.
	Krishna Rau, P. S., B.A.	1883	3	
	Krishna Rau, Tanjore Venkoba, B.A. ..	1882	3	Interpreter, Cant Mgst.'s Court, Bangalore.
	Krishnaswami, Vittalayya, B.A. ..	1887	3	Asst. Inspr., Salt and Abkari Department.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar B. S., B.A. ...	1885	3	District Munsiff, Suagar.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N., B.A. ...	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam.
100	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R.	1868	2	District Court, Vakil, Tanjore.
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V. S., B.A. ..	1882	3	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. B.A.	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V., B.A. ...	1872	3	do. do.
	Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nullur, B.A. ...	1886	3	do. do.
	Krishnaswami Pillai, Pulicat, B.A. ...	1885	3	do. do.
	Krishnaswami Rau, Conjeeveram, B.A.	1888	2	do. do.
	Kunjitapadam, Cadavasal R., B.A. ...	1889	3	
	Kunjunni Menon, K., B.A.	1884	3	Third Class Munsiff, Shertallay.

	Name.	Years.	Class.	Occupation.
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Cathivadi G., B.A.	1878	3	Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
110	Kuppuswami Aiyar, S., B.A.	1888	3	
	Kuppuswami Sarma, Sama, B A ...	1889	3	
	Kuryan, K. Jacob, B.A.	1885	3	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Lakshmana Chettiyar, M. K., B.A ...	1888	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. ...	1874	3	District Munsiff, Gooty.
	Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A ..	1874	3	High Court Vakil, Mysore.
	Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V., B.A.	1879	3	Deputy Tahsildar, Paramathi, Salem.
	Madhava Rau, T., B.A.	1875	3	Baroda Service.
	Madhu Aiyar, Minakshi Sundaram, B.A.	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Madura.
	Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore, B.A. ...	1881	3	do. Madras.
120	Mahadeva Sastriyar, S., B.A.	1888	3	
	Manjayya, Sakalespur, B.A.	1889	3	Advocate, Chief Court, Mysore.
	Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan, B.A. ...	1889	3	
	Masilamani Pillai, Velu Pillai, B.A. ...	1889	3	
	Mundappa, Mangalore, B.A.	1879	2	Ag. District Munsiff, Mangalore.
	Murugesam Pillai, M.	1860	2	Deputy Collector, Anantapur.
	Muttanayakam Pillai, A Michael, B.A...	1885	2	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Muttuswami Aiyar, P. N., B.A.	1889	3	
	Muttuswami Aiyar, Tiruvarur	1869	1	Judge, High Court, Madras.
	Nadhamuni Chettiyar, Sundur, B.A. ..	1888	3	Fourth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
130	Nagesa Rau, Pandit, B.A.	1886	3	Ag. Head Clerk, Dy. Collecter's Office, Anantapur.
	Nallaswami Pillai, J. M., B.A.	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Nammayya Chettiyar, C. N., B.A. ...	1879	2	do. do.
	Nanjappa, Kambiranda, B A.	1889	3	
	Nanjundappa, Anumpalle, B.A. ...	1884	3	Pleader, District Court, Kadapa.

	Nanjundayya, Hebbalalu Velpanuru, M.A.	1883	3	Asst. Commissioner, Shimoga.
	Narahari Rau, T.	1869	3	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R., B.A....	1878	2	District Munsiff, Tiruvalur.
	Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A.	1879	2	High Court Vakil, Vizagapatam.
	Narasimhachariyar, T. M. A, B.A. ...	1887	3	
140	Narasimhaswami, Bachu, B.A.	1886	3	Pleader, District Court, Ganjam.
	Narayana Aiyar, P. N., B.A.	1882	3	High Court Vakil, Madura.
	Narayana Aiyar, V. G., B.A.	1886	3	
	Naryanachariyar, Pattangi, M.A. ...	1888	3	Sub-Registrar, Tindivanam.
	Narayana Kurup, Tirumangalat C., B.A.	1886	3	
	Narayana Marar, Kottilil, B.A.	1885	3	Pleader, District Court, Calicut.
	Narayana Menon, Kantanatta, B.A. ..	1888	3	
	Narayanan Nambiyar, Ayilyat	1889	3	
	Narayana Rau, Kalle, B.A. ...	1884	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Narayana Sastriyar, K., B.A.	1888	3	do. do.
150	Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B A. ...	1876	3	do. do.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S., B A. .	1884	3	High Court Vakil.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, Melur M. S., B.A.	1879	2	do.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S., B.A.	1889	3	
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, V., B A. ...	1884	3	do. Salem.
	Natesa Aiyar, P. R, B.A.	1884	2	do.
	Padmanabhachar, Coimbatore M., B.A...	1886	3	
	Padmanabha Menon, K. P, B.A. ...	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Ernakulam.
	Panchapagesan, T., B.A. .	1885	3	Pleader, District Court, Salem.
	Panchapagesa Sastriyar, B.	1889	3	
160	Panduranga Mudaliyar, Singari, B.A. ..	1888	3	
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O., M.A ...	1879	3	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, S., B.A. ...	1862	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R, B.A....	1877	2	do. do.

	Name.	Years.	Class.	Occupation.
	Phirozsha, Bamanji, M.A.	1873	2	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Puttanna, Ramasamudram, B.A. ...	1887	3	
	Raghava Rau, Gade, B.A.	1886	3	District Court Pleader, Berhampore.
	Raghavendra Rau, Doddi, B.A.... ...	1882	3	High Court Vakil, Bellary.
	Raghavendra Rau, Hindupur, B.A. ...	1889	3	
	Raghunandanan, S., B.A. .. .	1889	3	
170	Raghunathayya, Sujir, B.A.	1877	3	District Munsiff, Karkal, S. Canara.
	Rajagopala Aiyar, T. N., B.A.	1889	3	
	Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakkam, B.A.	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur, M.A...	1884	2	Asst. Collector, Tinnevelly.
	Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A.	1873	3	Registrar, Madura.
	Rajagopala Pillai, C., B.A.	1887	3	
	Rajaram Rau, S., B.A.	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Rama Aiyar, B.K., B.A.	1889	3	
	Ramachandra Aiyar, A.	1869	3	Judge, Chief Court of Mysore.
	Ramachandra Aiyar Candadai, B.A. ...	1889	3	Hd. Clerk, Madras University.
180	Ramachandra Aiyar, L. S., B.A. ...	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, S., B.A.	1887	3	Translator, District Court, Tellicherry.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, T. R., B.A. ...	1884	3	High Court Vakil Madras.
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V.	1868	2	do. Tanjore.
	Ramachandra Rau, C. V., B.A. ..	1884	3	do. Madras.
	Ramachandra Rau, M. K., B.A. ...	1882	3	First Class Munsiff, Trivandrum.
	Ramachandra Rau, P.	1867	3	Ag. Sub-Collector, Madras.
	Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.	1870	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A....	1874	3	District Munsiff, Nellore.
	Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly, B.A....	1882	3	District Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.

190	Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A. ...	1879	2	High Court Vakil, Tanjore.
	Ramachandra Rayar, A., B.A.	1889	3	
	Ramadas, Bachu Venkata, B.A.... ...	1886	3	Pleader, District Court, Ganjam.
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A. ...	1874	3	High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly.
	Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B.A.	1879	3	Second Judge, Zilla Court, Trivandrum
	Raman, Panangatan, B.A.	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Tellicherry.
	Raman Menon, Perumpulavil P., B.A. ...	1888	3	
	Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi, M.A. ...	1884	2	Principal, Maharaja's College, Vijayananagaram.
	Ramanujachariyar, T. S....	1868	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Ramanujaswami, Nyayapati, B.A. ...	1888	3	Dist. Court Pleader, Berhampore.
200	Rama Rau, K. P., B.A.	1886	3	
	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A.	1866	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Ramasubha Aiyar, S., B.A.	1875	3	do. Madura
	Ramaswami Aiyangar, S., B.A.... ...	1883	3	District Munsiff, Tirukoilur.
	Ramaswami Aiyar, E. S., B.A.	1884	3	High Court Vakil.
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar, B.A..	1889	3	
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B A.	1874	3	Asst. Commissioner, Mysore.
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar, B.A...	1884	2	Third Class Dist. Munsiff, Shenkotta.
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A. ...	1875	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Ramayya, Jayanti, B.A.	1886	3	Ag. English Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Godavari..
210	Ramayya, Nishtala, B.A....	1889	3	Pleader, Dist. Court, Vizagapatam.
	Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B.A.	1878	3	High Court Vakil, Mangalore.
	Rangachariyar, Chakravarti, B.A. ...	1884	3	Dy. Tahildar, Nuzvid.
	Rangachariyar, Comandur, B.A. ...	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Rangachariyar, D. S., B.A.	1882	3	do. Madura.
	Rangachariyar, Trivellore Tattai, B.A...	1879	2	District Munsiff, Paramagudi.
	Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam, B.A. ...	1885	3	Pleader, District Court, Tinnevelly.
	Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam, B.A. ...	1888	3	High Court Vakil, Madras
	Ranganatha Rau, Pudukota V., B.A. ...	1889	3	

	Name.	Years.	Class.	Occupation.
	Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau, B A.	1889	3	
220	Ranga Rau, Vuppalam, B.A. ..	1879	2	Dist. Munsiff, Naraindevarkery.
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A ..	1874	3	Comptroller to the Mysore Government.
	Rangaswami Aiyar, S. T, B.A .. .	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.
	Ratnam Nayudu, M V., B A.	1886	2	Pleader, District Court, Rajahmundry.
	Rayiru Nambiyar Vayakkara, B.A. ...	1888	3	
	Rozario, J. L, B.A	1870	3	High Court Vakil, Tellicherry.
	Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B A	1881	3	*Vide* M. L. list.
	Sadasiva Rau, Tandalam, B A. ..	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Sambamurti, Appe Dikshitar, B.A. ...	1887	3	
	Sambasiva Aiyar, N, B A. ...	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly.
230	Sankara Menon, Karimpatte, B.A. ...	1886	3	
	Sankara Menon, K. P, B A	1881	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Sankaranarayana Sastriyar, V, B A.	1889	3	
	Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B.A	1879	2	do. do.
	Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A	1874	3	District Munsiff, Palghaut.
	Satakopa Aiyangar, R, B.A.	1878	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Satakopa Nayudu, P. N., B.A.	1888	3	
	Sesha Aiyar, P. S., B.A.	1888	3	
	Seshagiri Aiyar, T. V, B A. ..	1885	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Seshagiri Rau, Duriseti, B A ..	1886	3	
240	Sivagnana Mudaliyar, P Manikka, B.A	1886	3	Tutor to Minor Zemindars of Ramnad.
	Sivarama Aiyar, Kumarapuram A., B A.	1889	3	
	Sivaswami Aiyar, P S., B.A.	1884	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Somasundaram Pillai, N A. V, B.A....	1889	3	
	Sridhara Rau, Trichinopoly, B.A. ...	1882	3	District Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.

	Srikantesvara Aiyar, Calapatti, B.A. ...	1888	3	Offg. Hd. Qr. Inspr. of Police, Kolar.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T, B.A.	1886	3	
	Srinivasa Aiyar, Annadurai Aiyar, B.A.	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly.
	Srinivasakam Pillai, John Thomas, B A.	1888	3	do. Madras.
	Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A.	1879	2	*Vide* M. L. list.
250	Srinivasa Ragavachariyar, C. E., B.A ..	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur, B A . .	1880	3	Dy. Collector
	Srirangachariyar, M. E., B.A.	1882	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Subha Rau, Annambal, B.A.	1876	2	do. Mangalore
	Subha Rau, Nyapati, B A.	1879	2	do. Rajahmundry.
	Subha Rau, Tallapragada, B.A	1879	2	do. Madras.
	Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V., B.A. ...	1881	3	do. Rajahmundry.
	Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, B.A ..	1878	3	do. Cuddalore.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Candadai, B.A. ..	1885	3	do. do.
	Subrahmanyam Aiyar, G. S., B.A ...	1888	3	
260	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N., B.A.	1869	2	Barrister-at-Law, Madras.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P., B.A.	1885	2	Third Class Munsiff, Muvattupulay.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. K., B.A	1883	3	
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S.	1868	2	High Court Vakil, and Ag. Govt. Pleader, Madras.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S., B.A.	1885	2	do. Madras.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tittakudi, B.A. ...	1885	2	District Court Pleader, Salem.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, V...	1869	3	High Court Vakil.
	Subrahmanya Pillai, V	1861	1	First Judge, Appeal Court, Cochin.
	Subrahmanya Sastriyar, V.	1872	2	District Munsiff, Vellore.
	Subrahmanyam, Varanasi, B.A. ...	1884	3	do. Penukonda.
270	Subrahmanyan, C. S., B.A.	1889	3	
	Subrahmanyan, R., B.A...	1889	3	
	Sundara Aiyar, P. R., B A.	1886	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Sundaram, A., B.A.	1889	3	

	Name.	Years.	Class.	Occupation.
	Sundaram, S., B.A.	1879	2	High Court Vakil, Tanjore.
	Sundaram Aiyar, Madura S., B.A. ...	1888	3	
	Sundaram Aiyar, T., B.A.	1888	3	
	Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V., B.A... ...	1872	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Sundara Rau, Tripasur Venkata, B.A...	1886	3	do. do.
	Suryanarayana, Balajapalli, B.A. ...	1887	3	Pleader, Dist. Court, Vizagapatam.
280	Suryanarayana Rau, Valluri, B.A., L.T...	1888	3	*Vide* L. T. list.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, V., B.A.	1881	3	Additional Dist. Munsiff, Trichinopoly.
	Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B.A... ...	1880	3	Karbar, Chinnaramanai Jaghire, Pudukota.
	Swaminathan, S., B.A	1886	3	Special Boundary Settlement Officer, Pudukota.
	Swaminatha Sastriyar, S., B.A. ...	1882	3	High Court Vakil, Tanjore.
	Swaminatha Sastriyar, S. A., B.A. ...	1886	3	Pleader, District Court, Tanjore.
	Syed Nizamuddin, B.A.	1889	3	Clerk, Chief Presidency Magistrates' Court.
	Tamotharam Pillai, Chittur W., B.A. ...	1871	3	Judge, Chief Court, Pudukota.
	Thompson, Reginald	1864	3	Barrister-at-Law, Tinnevelly.
	Timmakrishna Rau, Hurli, B.A... ...	1885	3	Advocate, High Court, Bangalore.
290	Tirumalachariyar, M., B.A.	1868	2	District Munsiff, Dindigul.
	Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A.	1878	3	High Court Vakil, Trivandrum.
	Tirumalacharulu, B.	1870	3	Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks.
	Tirunarayanachariyar, M.A., B.A. ...	1878	3	District Munsiff, Chittaldrug.
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A.	1867	2	Zillah and Sessions Judge, Trichoor, Cochin.
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, M. S., B.A. ...	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Vaidyanathan, M. K., B.A., ...	1887	2	
	Valliyananda Mudaliyar, A., B.A. ...	1885	3	Asst., Trivandrum College.
	Varadarajulu Nayudu, Tamarapakkam, B.A.	1889	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
	Varada Rau, Tummalapalli, B.A. ...	1883	1	Ag. Head-Asst. Collector, Tinnevelly.

300	Venkatachalam, Chitrapu, B.A... ...	1888	3	
	Venkatalingam, Koralla, B.A. ...	1889	3	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, Muttuswami ...	1887	3	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B A. ...	1876	3	District Munsiff,
	Venkatarama Aiyar, T. V, B.A	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Nellore.
	Venkataramana Aiyar, Easvara, B.A ...	1888	3	
	Venkataramana Aiyar, S. Subharayar, B.A.	1889	3	
	Venkataramadas, Siram, B A.	1886	3	Inam Deputy Collector, S. Arcot.
	Venkataramayya Chettiyar, M., B.A...	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras and Bangalore.
	Venkataratnam, Munuri, B.A.	1889	3	
310	Venkata Rau, Bulusu, B.A.	1889	3	
	Venkatasubha Aiyar, Tandalam, B.A.	1889	3	
	Venkatasubha Rau, Rentala, B.A. ..	1884	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.	1869	2	*Vide* M L. list.
	Venkatesan, R., B.A	1873	3	High Court Vakil, Tanjore.
	Venkoba Rau, Kolar, B.A.	1886	3	
	Venkoba Rau, Doddi, B.A. ...	1884	2	District Munsiff, Parvatipur.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, K. P., B.A.	1878	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.

MASTERS OF LAWS.

*Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C., B.A... ...	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Kadapa.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V. S., M.A. ...	1886	3	do. Madras.
Narahari Rau, T.	1871	3	District Judge, Nagar Division.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O, M.A. ...	1881	3	Advocate, High Court, Madras.
Phirozsha, Bamanji, M.A... ...	1874	3	
Sadasiva Aiyar, T, B.A	1886	3	District Munsiff, Ariyalur.
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A. ...	1881	3	Pleader, District Court, Tinnevelly.
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S., B.A. ...	1870	3	Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, Legislative Dept.

LICENTIATES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

	Name.	Years.	Class	Occupation.
	Amritaswami Pillai, Pondicherry D.S.	1885	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Mayaveram.
	Appayya, Koravanda Muthanna ...	1881	2	Medical Practitioner, Coorg.
	Bowers, Michael ...	1886	2	
	Carroll, Charles Robert ...	1885	1	
	Chalke, Edmund Lerede ...	1882	2	Asst. to the Dist. Surgeon, Bellary.
	Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar, Saidapet ...	1887	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Trikalore.
	Chinnayya Pillai, Arunasalam V. ..	1885	2	
	Contractor, Hormusji Nawroji ...	1880	2	Medical Practitioner, Bombay.
	Dadabhoy Pestonjee Banajee	1882	2	
10	Dossabhoy Nowrojee .	1886	2	
	De Sa, Vincent Philip ...	1885	2	
	DeSilva, Godfrey Francis ...	1887	2	
	D'Rosario, Lucien Innocent ...	1887	2	Apothecary, Ootacamund.
	Edalji Beramji Shroff ...	1879	2	Bundulkund Service.
	Ganapati, Codanda Ponnappa .	1883	2	Asst. to the Dist. Surgeon, Kadapa.
	Gonsalves, Benjamin Franklin .	1886	2	
	Hesterlow, Alfred John ..	1884	2	
	Hollingsworth, Robert Archibald ...	1888	2	
	Kannan, Chakeith Kunji ...	1886	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Manjeri.
20	Kelly, James Leonard ..	1886	2	
	Kelly, John Abraham ..	1883	2	Residency, Haidarabad.
	Kenny, W. Thomas ...	1886	2	
	Koman, Malikavil C. ..	1887	2	
	Krishna Rau, Hattiyangadi ..	1887	2	
	Lafrenais, Charles Arthur .	1880	1	Asst. to the Dist. Surgeon, Calicut.

	Lakshmanaswami, Gaddan L. ...	1886	2	Asst. Surgeon, Chittaldrug.
	Mahoney, Patrick George ...	1887	2	
	Margenout, J. G. ...	1880	2	Medical Practitioner, Ceylon.
	Masilamani Mudaliyar, Arcot Muttu ...	1887	2	Apothecary, Lying-in Hospital.
30	Mhatre, Vethalrao Pandurang ...	1880	2	Medical Practitioner, Bombay.
	Muhammad Usman, Nathed ...	1884	2	Asst to the Dist. Surgeon, Karnul.
	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Chittore ...	1886	2	do. Kistna.
	Nanavati, Jamnadas Premchand ...	1880	2	Medical Practitioner, Bombay.
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, T. V. ...	1885	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Paramagudi.
	Narayanaswami Nayudu, Tattivarti ...	1888	2	
	Noronha, Avid ...	1883	2	Asst. to the Dist Surgeon, South Canara.
	Noronha, George Gregory ..	1886	2	Asst Surgeon, Mysore.
	Parakh, Nashirwanji Merwanji ...	1887	2	Medical Practitioner, Poona.
	Patankar, Vitthala Visvanatha ...	1881	2	Asst. to the Dist. Surgeon, Tanjore.
40	Patrao, SeBastian Martin ...	1883	2	do. Tinnevelly.
	Raghavendra Rau, Bangalore D. ...	1887	2	
	Rajaram Rau, Conginagar Cavale ..	1887	2	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Shimoga.
	Raman, Dharmatakaran ...	1887	2	
	Raman Nambiyar, Kiyathil ...	1886	2	
	Ramanujulu Nayudu, Pasupuleti ...	1884	2	Asst. Surgeon, Mysore.
	Rama Rau, C. B. ...	1885	2	
	Rama Rau, Gulvadi ...	1887	1	
	Subha Rau, Tanjore ...	1887	2	Apothecary, Tripunitura.
	Talpade, Sundar Atmaram ...	1880	2	Asst. Surgeon, Bombay.
50	Thummon Sing Hazari, Moharaj ...	1878	2	*Vide* M. D. List.
	Van Ingen, Alice Mauricia ...	1885	2	Medical Practitioner, Bhaugulpore, Bengal.
	Venkatarama Nayudu, Subhayya ..	1887	2	Apothecary, Travancore Service.
	Venkataswami Nayudu, Gangandram ...	1886	2	
	Verghese, Verghese ...	1886	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Badagara.
	Viranna Nayudu, Pundi ...	1886	2	

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

	Name.	Years.	Occupation.
	Ailsworth, M. ...	1885	Asst. to the Dist. Surgeon, Nellore.
	Arumukham, T. V. ...	1887	Resident Surgeon, St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore.
	Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. ..	1868	*Vide* M. D. List.
	Gomez, F. D. ...	1885	Apothecary, Trichur.
	Gregory, W. ...	1868	
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, E. S ...	1887	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Chickamagalur.
	Nailer, H. A. F. ...	1873	Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.
	Nanjappa, Tirumalige, S. ...	1888	
	Rangappa Hattikudur, B.A. ...	1885	Medical Practitioner, Madras.
10	Staunton, Henry Foster ...	1881	Asst. to the Dist. Surgeon, Vizagapatam.
	Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K., B.A. ...	1883	Asst. Surgeon, Kolar.
	Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, A. R , M.A. ...	1884	do. Tumkur.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

	Dhanakoti Raju, W. E., M B. & C.M. ...	1871	Medical Practitioner, Madras.
	Rockwood, G. ...	1872	Medical Service, Ceylon.
	Thummon Sing Hazari, M., L.M.S. ...	1884	Asst. to the Dist. Surgeon. Salem.

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Name.	Years.	Class.	Occupation.

	Adikesavalu Nayudu, Coka, B.A. ...	1878	3	Ag. Tahsildar, Anantapur.
	Aiyaswami Aiyar, V., B.A. ...	1886	3	Temporary Overseer, Ashtagram Channel Division.
	Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R. ...	1876	3	Supervisor, D. P. W., Chingleput District.
	D'Cruz, J. E. A. ...	1885	3	Sub-Asst.. Revenue Survey, Vizagapatam.
	Gopala Aiyar, Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A...	1887	2	Asst. Engr., D. P. W., Madura.
	Gopalachariyar, Kombur S. ...	1888	2	Asst., Coll. of Engineering, Madras.
	Gopalakrishna Aiyar, S. ..	1880	2	Asst. Engr , D. P.W., Karnul.
	Grant, Alfred ..	1865	3	Deputy Examiner, Railway Accounts.
	Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C ...	1865	3	Asst. Engr., Tanks & Irrign., Nanjenaud, S. Travancore.
10	Krishnamachariyar, S. ...	1877	3	Supervisor, D. P. W., Tanjore.
	Krishnan Nayar, Kisattinkare, B.A. ...	1884	1	
	Lacey, Joseph Melville ..	1888	2	
	Lafrenais, J. E. ...	1875	2	Sub-Engr., D. P. W., Godavari.
	Lakshminarayana Aiyar, S. ..	1887	3	
	Lynn, Edwin George ...	1871	2	Asst. Secy., P. W. Dept., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A.	1876	2	Asst. Engr., Hassan Division.
	Nagesvara Aiyar, M. R., B.A. .	1884	3	Overseer, D. P. W., Godavari.
	Narayana Aiyar, R. V.	1884	2	do. do.
	Nilakanta Sastriyar, A. ...	1880	3	Supervisor, D. P. W., Kistna.
20	Nityananda Mudaliyar, V., B.A. .	1880	2	do. Madura.
	Norris, Owen Vincent .	1865	2	Asst. Engr , Special Improvement Division.
	Nowroji, Hormusji ...	1882	2	do. Municipality, Madras.
	Pranatartihara Sarma, Narayana Aiyar.	1887	3	Temporary Overseer, Mysore Division.
	Ragavachariyar, T. T., B.A. ...	1876	1	Sub-Engr., D. P. W., Tinnevelly.
	Rajagopala Aiyangar, N. ...	1880	3	Supervisor, D. P. W., Tanjore.
	Rama Rau, Arcot ...	1865	2	do. L. F. Board, Malabar.
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, K. R. ..	1885	3	
	Rangaswami Aiyar, V. R. ...	1885	3	Asst. Inspr., Salt and Abkari Dept.
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A. ...	1874	2	Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Kistna.

	Name.	Years.	Class.	Occupation.
30	Saldanha, Sylvester Xavier ...	1881	2	Supervisor, D. P. W., Nilgiris.
	Simpson, James Thomas ..	1869	3	
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Kumbakonam R. ..	1888	3	Temporary Overseer, Bangalore Division.
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. A., B.A. ...	1886	2	Asst Engineer, D. P. W., Godavari.
	Subharaya Aiyar, Erode R., B.A. ...	1871	3	Executive Engineer, Hassan Division.
	Subharayachariyar, Senji ..	1864	3	do. D. P. W., Karnul.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, R. V. ..	1886	3	Permanent-way Inspector, South Indian Railway.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. A., B.A. ...	1885	1	Asst. Engineer, D. P. W., Nellore.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, T., B.A. ...	1880	2	Supervisor, D. P. W., Kistna
	Sundaram, R. V., B.A. ..	1887	2	Temporary Overseer, Mysore Division.
40	Vaidyanatha, Aiyar, R., B.A. ...	1877	2	Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., Godavari.
	Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E., B.A. ...	1884	2	L. F Engineer, Kistna.
	Venkatarama Aiyar, Gopala Ramaswami.	1889	2	
	Venkataramanayya, Sonti, B.A. .	1878	3	Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., Ganjam.

LICENTIATES IN TEACHING.

	Daniel, Joseph ...	1888	1	Asst., Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
	Coombes, Josiah Waters ...	1889	2	Asst., Agricultural College.
	Gnanakkan Nadar, Abraham ...	1888	2	First Asst., S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
	Ramanatha Aiyar, T. R. ...	1887	2	Asst. & Ver. Supt, Pachaiyappa's College.
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. ...	1887	2	Asst., Rajahmundry College.
	Suryanarayana Rau. V. ...	1887	2	
	Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R. ..	1889	2	Asst., Teachers' College.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar ...	1889	2	Asst., W. M. High School, St. Thomas' Mount.

Statement corrected up to 31st March 1889.

Degrees.	Passed examination for degree.	Graduated.	Graduates deceased.	Graduates at present on the rolls.
Bachelors of Arts	2,450*	2,092	118	1,974
Masters of Arts	58	55	6	49
Bachelors of Laws...	371	362	45	317
Masters of Laws	9	9	1	8
Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery ...	91	58	3	55
Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery	18†	14	2	12
Doctors of Medicine	5	5	2	3
Bachelors of Civil Engineering	54	44	1	43
Licentiates in Teaching	8	8	...	8

* One of these died without receiving the degree.
† Two do. do

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

I.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional languages.

Class.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Malayalam.	Uriya.	Total.
I ...	13	...	4	...	..	...	24	8	4	10	...	63
II ...	128	2	43	..	4	3	437	93	78	134	...	922
III ...	120	2	28	...	5	9	492	131	76	126	.	989
Total.	261	4	75	...	9	12	953	232	158	270	...	1,974

II.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional subjects.

Subjects.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	13	266	209	488
Physical Science	7	124	142	273
Logic and Psychology ...	...	42	56	98
Logic and Ethics	7	280	357	644
Branch I.	7	14	23	44
Do II.A.	8	49	53	110
Do. II.B	8	25	22	55
Do. III.B.	...	...	1	1
Do. III.C.	...	8	7	15
Do. IV.	10	86	99	195
Do. V.	3	27	21	51
Total .	63	921	990	1,974

III.—Statements showing the number of graduates at present on the rolls from different classes of the population.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

YEAR.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Total.
1858 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1859 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
1860 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1861 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1861-62 ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
1862-63 ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
1863-64 ...	4	1	...	...	1	...	6
1864-65 ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	7
1865-66 ..	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
1866-67 ...	4	1	2	...	...	...	7
1867-68 ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6
1868-69 ...	20	5	...	3	1	...	29
1869-70 ...	20	4	1	2	3	...	30
1870-71	18	5	1	1	2	...	27
1871-72 ...	35	9	2	4	3	...	53
1872-73 ...	14	6	...	5	2	...	27
1873-74	25	6	2	4	6	...	43
1874-75 ...	32	9	1	3	2	...	47
1875-76 ...	46	9	...	5	5	...	65
1876-77 ...	46	13	1	1	6	...	67
1877-78 ...	33	11	...	2	3	...	49
1878-79 ...	82	22	1	4	21	...	130
1879-80 ...	42	21	...	4	11	1	79
1880-81 ...	80	19	1	...	10	..	110
1881-82 ...	98	29	...	3	14	...	139
1882-83 ...	67	17	3	3	11	3	104
1883-84 ...	115	31	1	2	4	...	153
1884-85 ..	94	39	...	4	18	2	157
1885-86 ...	112	24	1	...	11	3	151
1886-87 ...	110	24	3	3	8	1	149
1887-88 ...	121	33	...	3	13	4	174
1888-89 ...	100	34	1	3	8	2	148
Total ...	1,331	379	22	59	167	16	1,974

MASTERS OF ARTS.

YEAR.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Total.
1869-70		1		1	.	.	.	2
1871-72 ...	...	..		...	...	..	1	1
1872-73 ...	...	1					...	1
1873-74 ...	1		.	.	.		.	1
1874-75 ...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	1
1875-76 ...	...	.			1	...	..	1
1876-77 ...	2	..	.		.	...	.	2
1878-79 ...	1	1	...	.	..	...	...	2
1879-80 ..	...	1	.	.	1	..	..	2
1880-81 ...	4	.	...	1	..	...	.	5
1881-82 ..	2	2	...	.	1	...	...	5
1882-83 ...	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	1
1883-84 ..	2	..	...	..	.	..	...	2
1884-85 ..	4	.	1	..	2	..	...	7
1885-86 ..	5	...	.	1	2	...	..	8
1886-87 ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
1887-88 ..	3	...	1	...	.	...	...	4
1888-89 ..	1	.	..	.	...	...	...	1
Total ...	27	7	2	4	8	...	1	49

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

1860 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1861 ...	..	1			..	...		1
1861-62 ..	1	...	1		...	...	.	2
1862-63 .	...	.	..	.	1	...	..	1
1863-64 ..		..	1			...	..	1
1864-65 ..	.		...	..	...	...	.	...
1865-66 ..	1		..			.		1
1866-67	3	1	...	.		...	...	4
1867-68 .	6	.	...	1	..	...	...	7
1868-69 ...	10	1		.	1	..	...	12
1869-70 .	3	1		2	1		...	7
1870-71 .		1	.		...	...		1
1871-72 ...	2	1			...	...	.	3
1872-73 .	2	1	..		..	...	1	4
1873-74 ..	8		.	1	.	...	..	9
1874-75 ...	4	1	.	..		..	..	5
1875-76 .	7	1	.	...	..	...	..	8
Carried over...	47	10	2	4	3	...	1	67

BACHELORS OF LAWS—*continued.*

Year.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Total.
Brought over ..	47	10	2	4	3	...	1	67
1876-77 ..	4	1	...		..	.	.	5
1877-78 .	6	2		...	...	..	.	8
1878-79	12	4	.	1	1	..		18
1879-80 .	3	1	...	.	.	...		4
1880-81 .	3	2			1		..	6
1881-82 .	10	2		.			.	12
1882-83 .	7	...	.	...	1	..		8
1883-84 ..	27	5	..		...		.	32
1884-85 .	16	5	.	.	2	..		23
1885-86 .	23	12	.	...	1	.		36
1886-87 ..	13	2	...		...	...		15
1887-88	26	10	.	..	2	...		38
1888-89	33	8	...	...	2	2	..	45
Total ..	230	64	2	5	13	2	1	317

MASTERS OF LAWS.

1869-70 .	1	.	.	..	..	..	..	1
1870-71 .	1		.	.	.	.		1
1873-74	.		.	..	.	.	1	1
1880-81 ...	1	..	...	...	1	..		2
1884-85		1	...	...	...	...	..	1
1885-86	2	..	...	..	...	...	..	2
Total .	5	1	...	..	1	...	1	8

LICENTIATES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1878-79 ...	..	1	.	...	.	.		1
1879-80	...				.	...	1	1
1880-81 ...	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	6
1881-82	...	1			.	.		1
1882-83 ..	1	.	.	1		...	1	3
1883-84 ...	.	1		1	2	...	..	4
1884-85		1	..	1		1	.	3
1885-86 ..	2	1	..	4	2	.	...	9
1886-87 ..	...	6	...	4	.	..	1	11
1887-88 .	5	5	..	3	..		1	14
1888-89 .	...	.	1		1	...	...	2
Total ..	8	19	2	15	5	1	5	55

Year.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsis.	Total.
Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery.							
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
1873-74 ...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1
1881-82 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1883-84 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1884-85 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1885-86 ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
1887-88 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
1888-89 ...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1
Total ...	4	2	1	3	2	...	12
Doctors of Medicine.							
1871-72 ..	...	...	...	...	1	.	1
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1884-85 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Bachelors of Civil Engineering.							
1863-64 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1864-65 ...	1	1	...	2	...	..	4
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1870-71 ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
1873-74 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1875-76 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1876-77 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1877-78 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
1879-80 ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1881-82 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1883-84 ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
1884-85 ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
1885-86 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1886-87 ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
1887-88 ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
1888-89 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	28	6	1	6	1	1	43
Licentiates in Teaching.							
1886-87 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1888-89 ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Total ...	5	...	...	1	2	...	8

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A M..	American Mission
A. V....	Anglo-Vernacular
B G M . . .	Basel German Mission
Bapt M . ..	Baptist Mission
Bp. Cor.....	Bishop Corrie's
Bp Cot... .	Bishop Cotton's
Bren.	Brennen
C. H. A... ..	Convent of the Holy Angels
Cent	Central
Christ	Christian
C M. S	Church Mission Society
Coll.....	College
C S M .	Church of Scotland Mission.
Dov. Pro... . ..	Doveton Protestant.
F. N	Female Normal
F. C. M ..	Free Church Mission.
Govt.	Government
Gr	Grammar
H.....	High.
K. V.	Kerala Vidyasala.
L F.	Local Fund
L. M	London Mission
Luth M	Lutheran Mission
Mem	Memorial
Ml	Municipal
N.	Native.
Nl.	National
N M....	Narayanaswami Mudaliyar
Ooty	Ootacamund

Pach.....Pachaiyappa's.
Pas.....Pasumalai.
P. R.....Pittapur Rajah's.
Pot .....Pottamarai.
Pres.....Presidency.
P. S..... Private Study.
R. D. E.....Remount Depôt English.
Sam.....Samastanam.
S. J. V..... .....Sri Japesvara Vidyasala.
S.....School.
S. M.....Sri Mahant's.
S. P. G.....Society for the Propagation of Gospel.
St. F. X.....St. Francis Xavier.
St. Geo.....St. George's.
St. Aloy.....St. Aloysius'.
St. Ant.....St. Antony's.
St. Jos.....St. Joseph's.
St. Philo..... ..St. Philomena's.
T ....Town.
Trichy .....Trichinopoly.
U..... ..Union.
V. .....Victoria.
V. P..... .....Viraraghava Pillai's.
Vizag .....Vizagapatam.
W. M.....Wesleyan Mission.
Z. .. ..Zemindari.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—1888.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Where educated.
Saldanha, Antony John ..	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Narayana Rau, Vamanjore ...	Govt. Coll. do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. ...	F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Seshachar, K. R. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Natesan, R ...	L. F. H. S., Tiruvalur.
Muhammad Ibraham ...	L M H. S., Madras
Krishnaswami Aiyar, G. ...	St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Rama Rau, Vriddhachalam ...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Rama Rau, Tarikere Rayasada.	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Rajagopalachari, Sumangali C.	St. Thomé Seminary, Madras.
Nilakanta Aiyar, A. ...	N. H. S., Calicut.
Krishna Pillai, Raman Pillai ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Anantapadmanabha Rau, M.C.S.	S. P G. Coll., Trichy.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Pundi...	Pach. Coll.
Viegas, Charles William ...	St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
D'Rosario, John Edwin ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Hart, Herbert Alfred ...	Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Ramunni Menon, Konkottu ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Kamesvara Rau, Vanka ...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Parsons, Lawrence Dudley ...	Dov. Coll., Madras.
Rama Rau, Musiri C. Subha Rau.	S P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Ramanujachari, N. A. ...	N. H. S., Mylapore.
Harihara Sankar, N. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Sharp, Charles Frederick ...	Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Nagaswami, S. P. ...	S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad
Sankaran Nayar, Parasseri ...	T. H. S., Palghat.
Rangaswami, Chetlur ...	St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Subrahmanyan, V. ..	Mahârajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Ramaswami, S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Deva Rau, Nandalike ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore
Aiyavenkatachari, Villivalam ..	Pach. Coll.
Upendra Poy, Mangalore ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Venkataramana Aiyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore Coll
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, V. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Mahadeva Aiyar, S. ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Punnayya, Malladi ...	Ml. H S., Guntur.
Gajaraju Mudali, Kavatur ...	L. M. H. S, Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A (Ananda)	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Venkatarayudu, Bhatrazu ...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Visvanathan, V. R ...	Hindu Coll, Tinnevelly.

Venkatanarasimhan, R. ...	Hindu H S., Dindigul.
Narayana Aiyar, Kumbakonam.	P. S.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S. ..	W. M. Coll , Negapatam
Krishnaswami Aiyar' V. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Srinivasa Rau, Karnul Alattur.	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Daily, Henry St. Charles ...	St. Mary's Coll., Madras
Ranganatha Pillai, S. ...	T. H S., Kumbakonam.
Ananda Rau, Baindur ...	L. F. H. S., Kundapur.
Tiruvenkatattan, M. K. ...	N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Govindan, Kutakkayi ...	Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Vijayaraghavulu, Mailapur ...	Madras Christ. Coll
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Ford, John Colin Campbell ...	Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Sesha Aiyar, Kilapandal R. ...	N. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Salem ...	Salem Coll.
Dixon, William John ...	Bp. Cot Coll., Bangalore.
Rangaswami, R. ...	St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Bhima Rau, G. ...	H. S., Kolar.
Narayana Menon, Pattattil ...	K. V., Calicut.
Ramaswami Aiyar, V. ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Krishnaswami, G. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Tiruvenkata Pillai, A. ...	W. H. M. S., Madurantakam.
Appayya, Garimalla ...	P. S.
Venkatarangam, Grace ...	Do.
Collett, Christopher Henry ...	Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. S. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasachari, Villiyambakkam	F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
White, George Edwin ...	Dov Coll., Madras.
Anantanarayanan, N. ...	N. H. S., Satyamangalam.
Sitaraja Rau, T. D. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Srinivasachari, Asuri ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkataseshayya, Vinnakota...	H. H. S., Masulipatam.
Schaul, Mathias ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Nanjundaradhya, Bichanahalli.	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Rajagopalachari, Palayanur ...	F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Krishnaswami, S. S. (Sadasiva Aiyar) ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, M. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Manikham, P. Venkataswami.	N. H. S., Salem.
Arulswami Pillai, V. A. ...	St. Jos. Coll. Trichy.
Kulandaiswami Pillai, T. ..	P. S.
Nataraja Mudali, P. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Shearin, Mary St. Irenee ...	St. Philo. H. S., Bellary.
Sambamurti Aiyar, K. ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Sequeira, John Joseph ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Rangacharlu, Komanduri ...	Bapt. M H. S., Ongole.
Venkatsubha Sastri, R. ...	P. S.
Garlah, Edwin Arthur ...	St. Andrew's H S., Bangalore.
Suryanarayana Rau, B. G. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.

Gopalachari, Budihal	L M H S, Bangalore
Gopala Aiyangar, A. ...	T. H S, Kumbakonam
Lakshminararsimhu Rau, V. .	Hindu H S, Masulipatam
Guruswami Pillai, S ...	W. M Coll, Negapatam
Kumaravelu, Muttuswami ...	Luth Cent S, Tranquebar
Krishnaswami, Ujjampur .	Shimoga Coll
Raghavachari, N. ...	St Thomé Seminary, Madras
Tanner, Albert Edward ...	Bp Cor Gr S, Madras
Narayana Rau, Kangayam N ..	N H S, Coimbatore
Sambasiva Mudali, Sholingur .	C S M H S, Vellore
Blake, Michael Montel	St Mary's Coll, Madras
Dickson, William Henry ..	Bp Cor Gr. S, Madras
Venkatarama Aiyar, Pichu P .	St Jos H S, Cochin
Alagiyanatha Pillai, D	St Jos Coll, Trichy
Nurse, Richard Arthur ..	Bp. Cor Gr. S., Madras
Virabhadrian, Meda	Ml H S, Bellary.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A	T H S, Kumbakonam
Venkatarama Aiyar, T V	Pennington H S, Shiyali
Jesudasan, Vedanayakam T	C M S H S, Megnanapuram
Kunju Menon, Vatavanore U	H S., Kollangode
Sarangapani Aiyangar, A ..	Maharajah's Coll, Pudukota
Viraswami Aiyar, K	L F H S, Tiruvalur
Chidambara Aiyar, K E	L M H S., Salem
Ramanujachari, Erumbi ..	Madras Christ Coll
French, Elsie ..	P S
Sellappa Mudali, T ..	L F H S, Udamalpet
Ramanujachari, S ..	H S, Chudderghaut
Kantayya, K Saravanamuttu ..	Chandikalli Seminary
Sundaram, R ...	Hindu Coll, Tinnevelly

SECOND CLASS

Abdul Azeez	L. M H S, Vizag
Abdul Basith ..	C S M Coll, Madras
Abdul Gafur .	Harris H S, Royapet
Abdul Hassa Maricar, Esuff ...	St. Jos Coll, Cuddalore
Abel, Samuel ...	C M S H S Megnanapuram
Abraham, Nicodemus ...	Mahratta H S, Rajahmundry
Abraham, V. Chakko .	C M S Coll, Kottayam
Abraham, William ...	St Peter's Coll, Tanjore
Abreo, John Baptist .	St Aloy Coll, Mangalore
Achayya, Biddandra .	H S Mercara
Achayya, Kelapandra I	Do
Achyuta Menon, Karimpatte ...	N H S., Calicut.
Achyutan Nayar, Kangot ...	H S Ernakulam.
Achyutan, Velandi .	B G M H. S, Tellicherry
Adikesava Mudali, Vellore ...	C. S M H S, Vellore
Adaikkalam, Moses D	S P G. H S, Ramnad
Adaikkalaswami Achari, Tanjore A.	P S
Adimulam Pillai, B S ...	St Jos Coll, Cuddalore
Adimurti Rau, Pulamati ...	Ml H S, Anantapur

Adinarayana Rau, Amancharla ...	F. C M H S., Nellore.
Adinarayanaswami Nayudu, B. ...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Aghoram Aiyar, S. ...	Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Ahmed Baig ...	Harris H S., Royapet
Ahmed Hussain ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore
Aiyappa, Coravanda ...	Do.
Aiyappan Pillai, Govinda Pillai ..	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, C. V. ...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Aiyaswami Sastri, G P. ...	St. Peter's H S., Trivadi
Alwar Aiyangar, V. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly
Amirtalingam, B. S. ...	St. F X H S., Tuticorin.
Ananta Aiyangar, K. ...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam
Anantachari, Mundargi ...	P. S.
Anantachari, S S ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Anantan Nayar, Manikot ...	Bren. H S., Tellicherry.
Ananta Nayak, Sujir ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Ananta Rau, Dandin ...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, L R. ...	T H. S., Palghat.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, S ...	Maharajah's Coll , Trivandrum.
Anantanarayana Sastri, L. T. ...	V Coll , Palghat.
Anantan Pillai, K. Gopala Pillai ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Anantarama Aiyar, Mohanur S. ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Anantasubrahmanyan, G. ...	N H. S., Kumbakonam.
Anantasubrahmanyan, K. ..	Coimbatore College.
Anderson, Forbes Duncan Donald.	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Andiya Pillai, K C. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly
Annaji Rau, Patri ...	Hindu H. S. Masulipatam.
Anjaneyulu, Kavanur ...	A. V H. S., Triplicane
Annamalai, Conjeeveram M ...	P. S.
Annappa Kamath Mulki ..	Govt Coll., Mangalore.
Annaswami Aiyangar, K. ...	Pot. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Appadurai Aiyar, Kavacheri Chamu	T. H. S. Palghat.
Appadurai Mudali, Ponneri ...	Harris' H S., Royapet.
Appadurai Mudali, Tandalam ..	Madras Christ. Coll
Appalachari, Mayuram ...	P S.
Appalanarasimharaju, Kalidindi ...	Taylor's H. S., Narsapur
Appalanarasayya, Makena ...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Appannachari, Krishnagiri Atyam.	C. S M. H S., Vellore.
Appa Rau, Panuganti ...	H S., Rajahmundry.
Appaswami Sastri, B K ...	N. H S., Madura.
Appavu Pillai, P. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichly.
Appu Chetti, S. S ..	Pach. H S., Chidambaram.
Appu Pillai, Bangalam ..	C. S M Coll., Madras.
Appu Rau, Tippasundara ...	Cent Coll , Bangalore.
Aravamudan, V. K. ...	P. S
Aravamudu Aiyangar, T. R. ...	T H. S., Kumbakonam.
Aravamudachari, K. S ..	Do.
Arogyam, P D ...	P. S.
Arogyaswami, T. ...	St. Jos Coll., Trichy
Arogyaswami Pillai, S. P. ...	Do.

Arpudaswami Udayar, Savarimuttu		St. Jos., Coll., Cuddalore.
Arulanandam, Manikkam	...	C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Arulanandam Pillai, A.	...	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah
Arulanandam Pillai, M.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Arulmarinathan, Pondicherry M.	...	P. S.
Arumainayakam Tangayya Nadar, K.		C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly
Arumainayakam, Samuel	...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Arumukha Mudali, Mailapur	...	N. M. H S., Bangalore.
Arumukha Mudali, P	...	P. S.
Arumukham Pillai, Trichinopoly	..	C S. M Coll., Madras.
Arumukham Pillai, A.	...	Hindu H S., Dindigul.
Arunachala Aiyar, Natteri	...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram
Arunachalam, M.	...	Pasumalai Coll.
Arunachalam, S.	...	St Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Arunachalam Pillai, Arumukha	.	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Arunachala Udayan, S. P	.	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Asirvadam, Abraham	...	C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah
Asirvadam, Abraham	...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Asirvadam, John Samuel	...	P S
Babbu Prabhu, Panduranga	...	B G. M H. S., Cannanore.
Babusadasiva Mudali, Chittatur M.		Madras Christ. Coll.
Balaguru, G.	..	P. S.
Balaguruswami Nayudu, Arcot	...	C. S M. Coll., Madras.
Balakrishna Nayudu, A V.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Balasimha Rau, Kanambelle	...	H. S. Kolar
Balasubrahmanyam, T K	...	S. P G. Coll, Trichiy.
Balasubrahmanyan, Tiruppalturai	..	A V. H. S., Triplicane
Balasubrahmanya Pillai, S.	...	S. P. G. H. S., Alwartirunagari
Balasundara Mudali, Arcot	...	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Balaswami Nayudu, Kalapilla B.	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Balayya Nayudu, Cheyyur	...	T. H S., Madanapalle.
Bapanna, Tulasi	...	P S.
Bapayya, Sivalanka	...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Barboza, Milbank Francis	...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Barboza, Paul Clifford	...	Do
Basava Raj Urs, Hebbur	...	W. M. H. S. Mysore.
Basava Raj Urs, Pallagar	...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Basilius Raju	...	St Jos Coll., Bangalore
Belliappa, Kongandra	...	H. S., Mercara.
Bent, Robert Henry Hart	.	Bp. Cor. Gr. S. Madras
Berlie, Henry Percy St. Clair	...	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Bhagavan Singh, Minepuri Chine	.	P. S.
Bhashyakachari, Tattai	...	L. M H. S., Bellary.
Bhashyakarulu Nayudu, Cola	...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Bhashyam Aiyangar, N.	...	N. H. S., Mylapore.
Bhashyam Mudali, Vellore	...	C. S. M H. S., Vellore.
Bhaskara Rau, Anantapur	...	L. M H. S., Bangalore
Bhavanarayanaswami, Adimadhyam		Mahratta H. S., Rajahmundry
Bhiksheswara Aiyar, Vilappakkam P		S. M. Hindu U. H. S., Vellore.
Bhima Rau, Kallanur	...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.

Bhima Rau, Naropantula	...	P S.
Bhima Rau, Rupanagudi	...	L. M. H S., Bellary.
Bhimasankaram, Vemparala	...	Mahratta H. S., Rajahmundry.
Bhimasankara Rau, Sarangu		Do.
Bhoga Rau, Kotapalli	...	P. S
Bhutalinga Aiyar, P Narayana	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum
Biran Kutti, Palikkandi		Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Boalth, Alice Leonora	...	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Boalth, George William Britain	...	L. M. H S., Salem
Boistnabo Behara	...	P. S.
Borgonha, Wilfred Churchill	..	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore
Bowie, Ida	...	Dov. Girls' S., Madras.
Burns, Norma Charlotte Hamilton.		P. S.
Calmiano, Joseph	...	Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Chacko, C T.	...	C. M S. Coll., Kottayam
Chalapati, Gandikota Venkata	..	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Chalapati, Movva	...	Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Chamappaji, Krishnappaji	...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore
Chamu Aiyar, Tondikulam S.	...	V. Coll., Palghat.
Chanda Meah, V	...	Maharajah's H. S., Kotar
Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Calavai		C S. M Coll, Madras.
Chandrasekhara Pillai, Padmanabha		Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Channaraja Urs, Belikerai	...	Do. Mysore
Chathu Marar, Kannot	..	P. S.
Chathu Namliyar, Moyarath	..	Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Chatterton, Maud Constance	...	P. S
Chellayya Aiyar, Kasturi	.	Hindu H S., Periyakulam.
Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli		H. S., Chikkamagalur.
Chidambaram, N	...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Chinnadurai Pillai, I A.	...	St. Jos Coll., Trichy.
Chinnappa, Mandepandra	...	H S., Mercara
Chinna Ramamurti, Kandala	...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Chinnaswami Chetti, Avur Rayalu.		Black T. H S, Madras.
Chinnaswami Nayudu, V	...	N. H. S., Erode
Chinnaswami Nayudu, V. Mutyalu.		Do. Salem.
Chinnaswami Reddi, Padur	...	S. P. G. Coll., Madras.
Chokkalingam Pillai, V A	...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly
Chokkalingam Pillai, S	...	S P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Choyi, Katuparambat	...	N. H S., Calicut.
Coelho, David Eugene	...	St. Aloy Coll., Mangalore.
Coelho, John	...	Do.
Coelho, Salvador Antony Francis	...	Do.
Cole, James Francis	...	Bp. Cor. Gr S, Madras.
Coombes, James Henry	...	Do.
Correra, Christian	...	St. F. X H. S, Tuticorin.
Correa, Piedade	...	St. Aloy Coll., Mangalore
Cruz, Machadu	.	St F. X. H. S, Tuticorin
Culas, Antony Lazar	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum
Daivasikhamani Pillai, M S.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore
Daivasikhamani Mudali, Velandai	...	P. S.

Dakshinamurti Nayakar, Ranipet...	P. S.
Damodara Menon, Parahat ...	N. H S., Palghat.
Dandapani Chetti, Rangaswami ...	St. Jos Coll., Cuddalore.
Dandapani, S. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Daniel, I. J. ...	C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Daniel, Samuel ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Daniel, Secunderabad Boanerges...	W. M. Coll., Royapet.
Dattadri Aiyar, Nemmali .	F C. M. H. S., Chingleput
David, Devadasan ...	W. M Coll., Royapet.
David, Joseph ..	C M. H S., Palamcottah·
David Nadar, Samuel ...	Do Megnanapuram.
David, Vedamutta Samson ...	St. Paul's H. S., Bangalore.
Davies, Herbert James ..	Bp. Cot Coll, Bangalore.
D'Cruz, Antony Joseph ...	St. Jos. H S, Cochin.
D'Cruz, Felix George ...	V. Coll., Palghat.
Desikachari, Kayar Chakravarti ...	Madras H. S.
Desikachari, Nochilur ...	S. M Hindu H. S., Tirupati.
Desikachari, P. S. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Desikam, B ...	P. S.
D'Souza, Joseph Greenhill ...	St Thome Seminary, Madras.
Devadasan, Theophilus ...	H. S., Ernakulam
Devanesammal, Sargunar ...	S. P. G. F. N S., Nazareth.
Devapriyam, P ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Devaraja Mudali, Calahasti ...	A. V. H S., Triplicane.
Devaraja Mudali, T. ...	P. S.
Deva Rau, Kela ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Devasahayam, Rasu Maistriyar ...	Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Devasahayam, Samuel ...	C M. S H S., Palamcottah.
Devayya, Mandepandra ...	H. S., Mercara.
Dhanapalan, M ...	Hindu H S., Dindigul.
Dharmaraja Aiyar, Nurni C. ...	T H. S, Palghat.
Dindayalu Nayudu, Tirupapuliyur.	Madras H School
Doddaya, Mysore Adavainappa ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Drake, William James ...	Dov. Coll., Madras
D'Santos, Francis Xavier ...	St. Mary's Coll, Madras.
D'Silva, Andrew Cæsar ...	St. Thomé Seminary, Madras.
D'Souza, Anthony John ...	St. Aloy Coll., Mangalore.
D'Souza, Joseph Michael ...	Do.
Duarte, Victor St Alban ...	St Mary's Coll., Madras.
Durai Raj, Vedamanikkam ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Duraiyappa Pillai, Vaidyalingam...	W M. Cent S., Jaffna
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Kadambur.	Madras Christ Coll
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Mangalam G	Do
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Pallavaram K	Madras H. S.
Duraiswami Aiyar, J. Vaidyalingam.	N H S., Coimbatore
Duraiswami Aiyar, Melur Subba...	Do. Madura
Duraiswami Aiyar, Perumkulam V.	K. V., Calicut.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Ramaswami ...	N. H. S., Calicut.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Vedagattampatti S.	L M H. S., Bangalore.
Duraiswami Chetti, R ..	St Jos. Coll., Trichy.

Duraiswami, M. ..	St Ant. H S., Negapatam
Duraiswami Mudali, Chenji R. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Duraiswami Mudali, Divyanatha ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Duraiswami Mudali, Tinnanur M...	N. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Duraiswami Mudali, T. Swaminatha	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Duraiswami Mudali, V. ..	P. S.
Duraiswami Nayudu, Allam ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Duraiswami, P. ...	Hindu H. S., Srivilliputur.
Duraiswami Pillai, Tenampet ...	Pach.'s Coll.
Duraiswami, Tanjore Natesa Sastri	Maharajah's Coll, Mysore
Duraiswami, V. ..	Do. Pudukota
Dyas, Francis Basilian ..	Breeks' Mem. S., Ooty.
Dyas, Francis Lawson ...	Do.
Edward, Samuel ...	C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Ekambaram Aiyar, Guddalur ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Ekambara Chetti, Vellore M ..	C. S M. H. S., Vellore
Ekambarayya, Devalla ...	Venkatagiri Rajah's H.S., Nellore.
Etirajulu Mudali, Arni ...	Ml H S., Anantapur.
Etirajulu Nayudu, Durgam ...	L. M. H. S.. Kadapa
Etirajulu, T. G. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore
Evans, Charles Ferguson ...	Dov. Coll., Madras
Fenn, G. David ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Fernandez, Gregory Antony ...	St Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Ganapati Aiyar, C. ...	Do. Tirupapuliyur.
Ganapati Aiyar, Komarapuram P...	T. H S., Palghat.
Ganapati Aiyar, L. Sundararajam	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Ganapati Aiyar, M. A. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ganapati Aiyar, M. P. ...	P. S
Ganapati Aiyar, R. ..	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ganapati Aiyar, S. ..	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Ganapati, Biddanda ..	H. S., Mercara.
Ganapati, Durbha ...	Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Ganapati Pantulu, Sadhu ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ganapati Sarma, V. ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Ganapayya, Gulvadi ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Gangachalam, Nallah ...	P. S
Gangadhara Sastri, Darbha. ...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Gangadharayya, Vutravadiyam ...	Pach. Coll.
Gangaramayya, Sonthi	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Gangaraz, K ...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Gavarayya Sastri, Bhallamudi .	P. S.
Ghulam Ali Mullah, M ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ghulam Dastgir, R ...	Harris H. S., Royapet.
Gillson, William ..	Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Gnanabharanam, Joseph ...	Luth. Cent. S., Tranquebar.
Gnanadesikan, P ..	S. P. G. H. S., Nazareth.
Gnanadravyam, Vedakkan ...	S. P. G. F. N. S., Nazareth.
Gnanamuttu Pillaj, Ratnam ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Gnanaprakasam Pillai, A. Maria ..	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Gnanaprakasam Pillai, A Sebastian	St. Jos. Coll. Trichy.

Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Christian ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Gnanasikhamani, R. A. .	Nagerkoil Seminary.
Gnanasiromani, Aaron ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Gnanasiromani, M S ..	Do.
Gomez, Mary Olympia ...	C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Gopala Aiyangar, S	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Gopala Aiyangar, Tandur ...	W. M. H. S., Mysore
Gopala Aiyar, C Ranga ...	T. H. S., Palghat.
Gopalachari, Cunnapakam ...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Gopalachari, Vanbakkam M. ...	Madras H. S.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Edaiyalam	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Gopalakrishna Mudali, Triplicane	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Gopalakrishna Rau, Annigiri ...	H. S., Kolar.
Gopalakrishna Rau, Chandragiri...	P S
Gopalakrishna Rau, K ...	H. S., Chadderghaut
Gopalam, Bendapudi ...	Do Rajahmundry
Gopalam, Karakavalasa ...	Z. H. S., Parlakimedi.
Gopalam, Karavadi ...	Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Gopala Menon, Achaziyat ...	K V., Calicut.
Gopalan, Chotot Vachali ...	B G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Gopalan Nayar, Kuttasseri Eriyat	K. V., Calicut.
Gopala Panikkar, Srikondat ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Gopala Pillai, K N	C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Gopala Pillai, K N .	Maharajah's H. S., Alleppy
Gopala Pillai, Poonamallee M. ...	P. S.
Gopala Rau Bahadur, Raja M. V...	Ml H. S., Guntur.
Gopala Rau, Bhogaraju ...	N. H. S., Mylapore.
Gopala Rau, C. ...	Pot. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Gopala Rau, S ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Gopala Sastri, Chityala ..	P. S.
Gopalaswami Dikshitar, C R	S. J. V., Tiruvadi.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, P. S ...	L. F. H. S., Udamalpet.
Gopalaswami Nayudu, N V	St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Gopalaswami Nayudu, Tatti .	Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Govinda Menon, Ambat ...	Pach. Coll.
Govinda Menon, Muttalpuretat ...	N. H. S., Calicut
Govindan, Paliarkal Kunumparat ..	B. G. M. H. S., Cannanore.
Govindan Tambi, Kesavan Tambi.,	P. S.
Govinda Pillai, Krishna Pillai ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Govindarajulu Chetti, Angadu ...	Teachers' Coll.
Govindarajulu Nayudu, Madras A	L M. H. S., Salem.
Govindarajulu Nayudu, V. S ...	P. S.
Govinda Rau, Condayampet Krishna	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Govinda Rau, T. R ..	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Govinda Rau, Vijayanagaram ...	Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Govindaswami Nayakar, Vellore M.	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Gundappa, Mysore Vedanta ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore
Gundu Rau, Anantapur Desayi ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Gundu Rau, Annigeri .	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Gundu Rau, Kalyani ...	Govt Coll., Mangalore

Gurumurti, Pendela	...	Sam. H. S., Bobbili
Gurunatha Aiyar, Mutukula	...	H. S., Chittoor.
Gurupadam, Gnanaprakasam	...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Guruswami Aiyar, R.	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Guruswami Pattar, C. A	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore
Guruswami Pillai, Tiruvenkadu	...	Madras Christ. Coll
Hanumanta Rau, Indurti Venkata.		F. C. M. H. S., Nellore
Hanumanta Rau, Kumbadur	...	L. M H. S., Bellary.
Hanumanta Rau, Mundrigi	...	Ml. H S., Bellary.
Hanumanta Rau, Mysore	...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore
Hanumanta Rau, Mysore	...	W. M. H. S., Mysore
Hanumanta Rau, Sulebeli	...	Shimoga Coll.
Harihara Aiyar, A. Bhutalingam	..	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Harihara Aiyar, Chittoor K	...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Harihara Aiyar, Madura C.	...	Pasumalai Coll.
Harihara Aiyar, P. S.	...	T. H S., Trivandrum.
Harihara Aiyar, Subha Aiyar(Maharajah's H. S., Trivandrum)	.	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum
Harihara Panda	.	Govt. Coll., Berhampore
Hariharaputran, M. Raja	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Hartnett, Julie		P. S.
Hawkins, Victoria L		Do.
Hira Lal, P.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Hiroji Rau, Scindai	.	P. S.
Hodson, George James Canterbury.		St. Aloy. H. S., Vizag.
Honner, Raymond	. .	St. Mark's Gr. S., Bangalore.
Ibrahim Ji	...	L. M. H. S., Madras.
Innayya Reddi, Soma		St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Irulappa Pillai, A	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Israel, R.	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
IswaraAiyar,PeruvembaSubhayyan		T. H. S., Palghat.
Iswarayya, Potladurti	...	Ml. H. S., Kadapa.
Iswaramurti, A.	...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly
Isvara Rau, Agastya	...	C. M S. H. S., Bezvada.
Ittyerah, Jacob	...	C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam
Jackson, Wilfred Barry	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Jacob, Cheruvattur Mathew	...	B G. M. H. S., Calicut
Jacob, S. P.	...	Nagerkoil Seminary.
Jagadisa Aiyar, S	...	P. S.
Jagadisan, Kamakshi	...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Jagannatham Pillai, Mysore	...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore
Jagannatham, Vaddadi	...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Jagannatha Nayakar, Mariasusai	...	St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Jagannatha Rau, A. B.	...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly
Jagannatha Rau, Pulapaka	...	Do. Vizag
Jagannathaswami, Nyayapati	...	P. S.
Jagannayakulu Nayudu, Canchi M.		Do.
Jagapati, Gajjala	...	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Jagga Ra, Gullapudi	...	P. S
Jaggarazu, Vadrevu	...	Do.

Jambulinga Mudali, Pudupakkum N.	C. S. M. H. S , Vellore
Jambulinga Mudali, S. B. ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy
James, Walter Percy ...	Bp. Cot. S. and Coll , Bangalore.
Janakiram Pantulu Kolippakka ..	Hindu H. S., Madurantakam
Janaki Rau, Nandagiri	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Janardana Kamath, Hundi ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore
Janardana Manki ...	Do.
Janardana Rau, Koka	Ml. H. S., Chicacole
Janardana Rau, Avatapalli ...	P. S.
Jayachandram Nayudu, Modarpu...	S. M. Hindu U. H. S., Vellore.
Jeremiah, Meruga ...	L. M. H. S., Vizag
Jeremiah Theophilus, S. V. ..	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Jesudasan, Daniel ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Jesudasan, Moses Abraham ...	W. M. H. S., St. Thomas' Mount
Jesudasa Pillai, Arulanandam ...	Hindu H S., Palamcottah.
Jesuadian, Manuel ...	C. M. S. H. S., Megnanapuram.
Jivanandam, M. ...	S. P. G. H. S., Nazareth.
Jivan Rau, Namakkal Subha Rau..	L. M H. S., Salem.
Jivaratnam Nayudu, Avula ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras
Joannah, Aaron ...	S. P. G. F. N. S., Nazareth.
Joga Ran, Rudrabhotla ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum
Jogayya, Yallapantula	Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
John, Y. V. ...	Hindu H. S., Trivandrum.
Jones, Robert Clarence ...	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Jones, Thomas Robert ..	Bp. Cor. Gr. S , Madras.
Jordan, Edward Thomas ..	Do.
Joseph, Hemadri ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Joseppa Reddi, Golamari ...	P. S.
Joseph, Waliaparambil Chikku ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Kadiripati Rau, Candacharam ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Kadirvelu, M. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Kailasam Pillai, S ...	Do.
Kalyanasundaram, M. R. ...	N. H S., Madura.
Kalyanasundrayya, Todla ...	C. S. M. Coll , Madras
Kamaraju, Achanta ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum
Kamayya, Gadepalli ...	P. S.
Kamayya, Paluri .	L. M. H S., Vizag.
Kamayya Sastri, Vuppuluri ..	P. S.
Kameswara Rau, Achanta ...	Maharajah's Coll , Vizianagrum
Kamesvara Rau, Potarâju ..	P. S.
Kamesvara Rau, Sattiraju ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Kanakayya, Vadlamani ..	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Kanaran, Talancheri ...	B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Kantaran Nayudu, Immaneni ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Kanna Kurup, Patinnarayil ...	B. G. M. H S., Tellicherry.
Kandaswami, M. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Kandaswami Mudali, Chingleput R.	Madras H. S.
Kandaswami Mudali, Gurunatha C.	P. S.
Kandaswami Mudali, Mailapur T...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Kandaswami Pillai, N. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.

Kandaswami Pillai, T. A. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Kannappa Mudali, Villupuram ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Kannuswami Pillai, Pakyam ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Kantimatinatha Pillai, V. P. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly
Karpakavinayakam Pillai, K. S. ...	Hindu Coll., do.
Kasturiraju, Sri Vatsavaiya ...	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Kelaru Tirupad, Koyikkal ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Kesava Aiyar, R. Rama Aiyar ...	Maharajah's Coll , Trivandrum.
Kasava Pillai, Parameswaran Pillai.	Do.
Kesava Pillai, P. ..	Maharaja's H. S., Alleppy.
Kesavayya, Sakraypatam C. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Kittunni, Tayyil Kundakaran ...	Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Kochu Govinda Menon, Vatakke K.	N. H. S., Calicut.
Kochunni Menon, Karimpattee ...	Do.
Kochunni Nayar, Ellavanmadattil.	K. V., Calicut.
Kodandapani Chetti, Javvaji ...	Pach. Coll.
Kodandaramau, N. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Kodandaramayya, Kondapalli ...	C. M. S. H. S., Bezvada.
Kodanda Rau, Digumarti ...	Govt. Coll., Berhampore.
Konda Reddi, Anam ...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Kondayya, Kyanam ...	Hindu H. S . Masulipatam
Koran, Kakkirkkan ...	P. S.
Kotayya, Inkollu ...	Do.
Kotilingam, Kompalli ...	Hindu H. S., Ongole.
Kotisvara Aiyar, N. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota
Krishna Aiyangar, Togere ...	Do. Mysore.
Krishna Aiyangar, T. P. ...	P S.
Krishna Aiyar, Aiyappankavu V ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Krishna Aiyar, A. Subrahmanya ..	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum
Krishna Aiyar, Canjapalli S. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Krishna Aiyar, Egnyasubha Sastri.	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum
Krishna Aiyar, Malarkode A. ...	K. V., Calicut.
Krishna Aiyar, Sankara Narayana.	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum
Krishna Aiyar, Sekaripuram Seshan	T. H. S., Palghat
Krishna Aiyar, Vadakantara R. ...	N. H. S., do.
Krishna Aiyar, V. S. ...	S. P. G. Coll , Trichy.
Krishna Bhagavatar, K. V. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Krishnabrahmam, Vempati ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Krishna Chetti, Tallakulu ...	N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishnamachari, Comandur E. ...	S. M. Hindu H S., Tirupati.
Krishnamachari, Mangadu ...	Madras H. S.
Krishnamachari, Perukaranai M....	Hindu H. S., Madurantakam.
Krishnamachari, S. ...	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Krishnamachari, T. R. ...	St Peter's Coll., Tanjore
Krishnamachari, Vinjimur ...	Pach. Coll.
Krishnamachari, Yekkirala ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Krishnamachari, Yesayanur ...	F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Krishnamachar, Srirangam ...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Krishna Menon, Vatakat ...	T. H. S., Palghat.
Krishnamurti Rau, Aragula ...	H. S., Mercara.

Krishnamurti Rau, Mysore ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Krishnamurti Rau, Nelavangalam...	W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishnamurti, Tummalapalli ...	C. M. S. H. S., Bezvada.
Krishnan, G. N. ...	St. Peter's H. S., Tiruvadi.
Krishnan Nayar, Kazhani Ayarpulli.	T. H. S., Palghat.
Krishnan Nayar, Marutiyottuvittil.	Bren. H S., Tellicherry.
Krishnan, S. P ...	N. H. S., Satyamangalam.
Krishnan, T. S ...	Do. Madura.
Krishna Pillai, Ananda Perumal ...	Maharajah's H. S., Kotar.
Krishna Pillai, Chittalur Kumara...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Krishna Pillai, Krishna Pillai ...	Do. do.
Krishnappa, Achanna ...	Do. Mysore.
Krishnappa, Chennakesavapuram N	H. S., Chittaldrug.
Krishnappa, Yadiki ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Krishna Rau, Bala ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Krishna Rau, Chennabhandara ...	Shimoga Coll.
Krishna Rau, Coimbatore R. ...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishna Rau, Coimbatore Seshagiri.	N H. S., Coimbatore.
Krishna Rau, Madhavapati ...	H. S., Rajahmundry
Krishna Rau, Mulbagal ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Krishna Rau, Namakal Appu Rau..	N. H. S., Coimbatore.
Krishnarau Nayudu, Nanisetti ...	Pach. Coll.
Krishna Rau, Palur ...	W M. H S., Bangalore.
Krishna Rau, P. B ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Krishna Rau, R ...	N. H. S., Madura.
Krishna Sastri, V ...	Pach H. S., Chidambaram.
Krishnaswamayya, Dodla ...	Madras Christ Coll.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T ...	W M. Coll., Negapatam.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A ...	P. S.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, C. ...	Ml. H S., Mayavaram.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, K. ...	N. H S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Kuppam ...	H. S., Chittur.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, R. ...	P. S.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. ..	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. ...	Do Cuddalore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. ...	T. H S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Tiruvayalpadi	L. M. H. S., Madras.
Krishnasawmi Aiyar, V. (Vanji) ...	Ml. H. S., Mayaveram.
Krishnasawmi Aiyar, V. (Venkatarama) ...	T H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami, C. S. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Krishnaswami, Kollegal V. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Krishnaswami Mudali, Medavakkam	L. M H. S., Madras.
Krishnaswami, M ...	Govt Coll., Madura
Krishnaswami, M. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Arcot ...	P. S.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, G. ...	W. M H. S., Mannargudi.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Mutya ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Subhayya .	Maharajah's H. S., Alleppy.
Krishnaswami, R ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.

Krishnaswami Rau, N.	...	Hindu H. S., Srivilliputur.
Krishnaswami Rau, Pollachi V.	...	P. S.
Krishnaswami Rau, Rama	..	Salem Coll.
Krishnaswami Rau, T. M.	...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Krishnaswami Rau, U. S	...	Coimbatore Coll.
Krishnaswami, R. S.	...	W. M. H. S., Mannargudi.
Krishnaswami, T A.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Krishnaswami, T S.	...	L. F. H. S., Tiruvalur.
Krishnaswami, T. V	...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Krishnayya, Tiruvayappadi	...	Madras H. S.
Kulandaiswami Mudali, Appakannu		St Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Kumaraswami, Ivaturi	...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Kumaraswami Pillai, Vallakota	.	Madras Christ Coll.
Kumaraswami, S.	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Kumaraswami, T. A.	...	V P. H S., Tanjore.
Kunhunni Menon, Pullanur K	.	B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Kunjambu, Tayampalli	...	Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Kunjan Pillai, Krishna Pillai	...	Maharajah's Coll, Trivandrum.
Kunjukrishna Menon, Oduvil	...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Kunjunni Panikkar A.	...	Maharajah's H. S., Alleppy.
Kunkan Nayar, Cheriyat	...	B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Kuppachari, Conjeeveram	...	F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Kuppu Rau, Moroa	...	W. M. H. S, Bangalore.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, T. S.	...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, V	...	L. F. H. S., Udamalpet.
Kuppuswami, K.	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Kuppuswami Nayudu, Chintala	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Kuppuswami, R.	...	P. S
Kuppuswami, S.	...	Pot. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Kurattalvar Mudali, Tindivanam	...	C. S M. Coll., Madras.
Kurattalvar Nayudu, Palaveri V.	...	L. M. H. S., Madras.
Kuriyan, Mannullil Kuriyan	...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Kutumba Rau, Pingala	...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Kyathayya	...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Lacey, Reginald Haughton	...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Lakshmana Aiyar, M N	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Lakshmana Bhagavatar, D	...	P. S.
Lakshmanan, S.	...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Lakshmanaperumal Pillai, A. S.	...	St F. X. H. S, Palamcottah.
Lakshmana Rau, Chittur Seshagiri		Coimbatore Coll.
Lakshmana Rau, Gudur	...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Lakshmana Rau, Kolar	...	P. S.
Lakshmana Rau, N	...	N. H. S., Salem.
Lakshmana Rau, Raghunatha Rau.		St. Thomé Seminary, Madras.
Lakshmana Rau, Tanjore Narasinga.		L. M. H. S., Salem.
Lakshmayya Nayudu, Tunga	..	Madras H. S.
Lakshminaranayya, P.	..	W M. H. S., Bangalore.
Lakshminarayana Aiyar, N. D.	...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Lakshminarayana Chetti, Krishna.		Do.
Lakshminarayana Sastri, Pisapati		Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.

Lakshminarasimham, Attota ...	Cuddalore Coll
Lakshminarasimham, Ippagunta ...	VenkatagiriRajah'sH.S.,Nellore
Lakshminarasimham, Kurella ...	P. S.
Lakshminarasimham, Tadepalli	Hindu H S., Masulipatam.
Lakshminarasimham, Valluri ...	Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, Tanjore ...	Shimoga Coll.
Lakshminarasimhamu, Ati ...	P. S.
Lakshmipati, Cudavalli ...	Shimoga Coll.
Lasrado, Gregory Stanislaus ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore
Lemerle, John Dominic ...	Breeks' Mem. S , Ooty.
Lingappayya, Badaji ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Lobo, Joachim Michael ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Lokanatha Pillai, Bangalore S. ...	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Machadu, Gnanadikkam John ..	St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Madanagopalam, Uppala ..	P. S. [lore]
Madanu, Sauri ..	Venkatagiri Rajah's H. S., Nel-
Madappayya, Halsnad ...	L. F. H. S , Kundapur
Madhava Menon, K. ...	K. V., Calicut.
Madhava Mudali, Manimangalam...	Pach. Coll.
Madhavan Nayar, Mangot ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Madhavan Pillai, Krishna Pillai ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Madhava Rau, Chittur ...	H L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
Madhusudhana Rau, C K ...	N H. S., Coimbatore
Madurainayakam, J .	Pasumalai Coll.
Madurainayakam Pillai, Cuddalore.	A. V H. S., Triplicane
Mahadeva Aiyar, Nurni Nilu Pattar	N. H. S., Palghat.
Mallayya Nayudu, Matsa	Ml. H. S., Bellary.
Mallikarjuna Rau, Damaraju ...	P. S.
Manakavalaperumal Achari, T. S...	Coimbatore Coll.
Maneckji Jamsetji Mistry ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Manamohana Rau, Labadaya .	Do. Mangalore.
Mangalesvaran, M S. ..	Do. Madura.
Mangayya, Jayanti ...	L. M. H. S., Vizag.
Mangesha Rau, Adur ..	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Mangesha Rau, Bantwal . .	Do. do.
Mangesha Rau, Savur ...	Do. do.
Manikkam Chetti, Tiruvambala ...	Salem Coll.
Manikkam, G. D ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Manikkam Pillai, Trichinopoly A...	P. S.
Manikkam, Shevapet A ...	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Manikkam, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Manikkaswami Mudali, P. A. ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Manikkavelu Mudali, Tiruvattur ...	Do. do.
Manjayya, Salagame ...	H. S., Hassan.
Manjunathayya, Haladi Subharau..	P. S.
Manuel, Andrew Avolino ...	St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Marimuttu Pillai, T. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Mariyannan, Periyanna Chetti .	Catholic H S , Coimbatore
Mariyasusai, A D . .	St Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Marlam, John Andrew ...	St. Andrew's H. S., Bangalore.

Marshall, Hubert Harold	...	P. S.
Masilamani, Coilpillai	...	C. M. S. H. S., Megnanapuram.
Masilamani, Samuel	...	P. S.
Masilamani, S.	...	W. M. H. S., Madurantakam.
Matthai, C. Mathew	...	B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Mathan Mappillai, K. M.	...	C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam
Maung Isan Nyunt	...	St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
McDonald, M. Nunen	...	B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Meuzel, Christian Arthur	...	Do. Tellicherry.
Michael, R		Pasumalai Coll.
Middlecoat, Francis Samuel	...	Dov. Coll., Madras.
Minakshisundaram Pillai, N.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Minakshisundaram Pillai, A	...	L. F. H. S., Udamalpet
Minakshisundaram, M. S.	...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Miranda, S. Gabriel	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy
Mir Khaja Ali	...	P. S.
Mir Murtuza Ali Padsha Nakhvi	...	Harris H. S., Royapet.
Mirza Muhammad Ispahany		St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Mohidin Khan, B	...	St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin
Monteiro Martin	...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Mrityunjaya Chenulu, Chavâli	...	P. S.
Mudlugiri Shenai, Gurpur	...	Govt Coll., Mangalore
Muhammad Ansaruddin, Saidapet		Teachers' Coll., Saidapet
Muhammad Babavuddin	...	P. S.
Muhammad Bhahvuddin	...	Coimbatore Coll.
Muhammad Bazlullah	...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Muhammad Ghalib	...	C. M. S. H. S., Ellore.
Muhammad Habibulla	...	N. H. S., Coimbatore.
Muhammad Hussain, Chittur	...	H. S., Chittur
Muhammad Maruf	...	Harris H. S, Royapet.
Muhammad Mugdoom Godara	...	S. M. Hindu U. H. S., Vellore.
Muhammad Nainar, Angur	...	Hindu H. S., Palamcottah.
Muhammad Peeran	...	City H. S., Haidarabad.
Muhammad Saleha	...	P. S.
Muhammad Tajuddin	...	Do.
Muhammad Tajudin, P. A.	...	Cuddalore Coll.
Muhammad Vakayet Ullah	...	H. S., Chudderghat.
Muhammad Yasin	...	W M. Coll., Royapet.
Muhammad Yusuf, Ghulam Hyder.		Salem Coll.
Mukundaswami, Bangalore	...	P. S.
Mullen, Joseph Samuel	...	Baldwin H. S., Bangalore.
Muniswami Chetti, Cuppu Chetti	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Muniswami Chetti, Pitti	...	Pach. Coll.
Muniswami Chetti, Tiruvallur	...	F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Murugesa Mudali, Maiyur	...	Pach. Coll.
Murugesa Mudali, P.	...	P. S.
Murugesa Mudali, P. S.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Murugesam Mudali, Tiruvallur	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Murugesa Mudalf, Vellore	...	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Muttayya, B. R.	...	N. H. S., Madura.

Muttayya, Daniel Separatnam ...	Chandikalli Seminary.
Muttayya Pillai, A. ...	P. S.
Muttukrishna Aiyar, A ...	Independent H. S., Madura.
Muttukrishna Aiyar, Subha Sastri	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Muttukrishna Aiyar, T. S. ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Muttukrishna Mudali, Poona ...	Madras H. S.
Muttukrishna Mudali, Selai ...	F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Muttukrishnan, M. R. ...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Muttukumaran, A. S. ...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, K. S. ...	Luth. Cent. S., Tranquebar.
Muttuswami Aiyar, K V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Muttuswami Aiyar, R. ...	T. H S., Kumbakonam.
Muttuswami Aiyar, S R ...	Do
Muttuswami, Batlagundu A. ...	Hindu H. S., Dindigul
Muttuswami Mudali, M ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Muttuswami Pillai, A. P ...	St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Muttuvirappa Pillai, S. M. ...	Do.
Nagabhushanam, Topalle ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Nagappa Nayak, Sujir ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Nagappa, Rayadurgam ...	L M. H. S., Bellary.
Nagaraja Rau Sahib, Colattur ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Nagaratnam, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Nagaswami, M. S. ...	N. H. S., Madura.
Nagesa Rau, Punganur ...	H. S., Kolar.
Nagesa Sastri, Kasi ...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Nagesvarayya, Vijalapur ...	P. S.
Nagoji Rau, Chittur ...	H. S., Chittur.
Nagoji Rau, Mahall ...	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Nallasivan Pillai, T. ...	P. S.
Nalla Tampi Visuvasam ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Nammalvarayya, Paramkusam ...	Madras H. S.
Nammayya Nayudu, Achukola ...	Do.
Nanaswami, R ...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Nanjappa Aiyar, Rama Aiyar ...	N. H. S., Coimbatore
Nanjunda Aiyar, R. Subha Aiyar ...	Hindu H. S., Trivandrum.
Nanjunda Rau, S. C. ...	N. H. S., Coimbatore.
Naomi, Peter ...	S. P. G. F. N. S., Nazareth.
Narasimha Aiyangar, B. C. ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narasimha Aiyangar, D. ...	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Kolar ...	H. S., Tumkur.
Narasimha Aiyar, Bhavani V. ...	Salem Coll.
Narasimha Aiyar, N. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly
Narasimha Aiyar, Salem S ...	P. S.
Narasimha Aiyar, Srinivasa ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Narasimhachari, Codur ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Narasimhachari, N. ...	Ml. H. S., Karnul.
Narasimhachari, S. K ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narasimhachari, V. S. ...	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Narasimham, Chennapragada ...	P. S.
Narasimham, Garigipati ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.

Narasimham, Peddibhotla	... P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Narasimham, Sripati	... Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Narasimham, S. L.	... L. M. H. S., Vizag.
Narasimham, Vinukonda	... P. S.
Narasimhamurti	... W. M H. S., Mysore.
Narasimha Rau, Bhadriraju	... Hindu H. S., Ongole.
Narasimha Rau, Chilukuri	... L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Narasimha Rau, G. L.	... Mahratta H. S., Rajahmundry.
Narasimha Rau, Rajanala	... N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Narasimhaswami Nayudu B.	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Narasimhayya, Asarughatta	... P. S.
Narasimhayya, C. S. L.	... Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Narasimhayya, Tottalkere	... H. S., Chittaldrug.
Narasimhulu Chetti, Chakka	... Congress H. S., Madanapalle.
Narasimhulu, Mulumudi	... P. S.
Narasimhulu, Mysore	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Narasinga Rau, Gadi	... Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Narasinga Rau. Chittur	... Congress H. S., Madanapalle.
Narasinga Rau, Nippani	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Narasinga Rau, Penukonda	... Ml. H. S., Bellary.
Narasinga Rau, Vyasarayani	... Pach. H S., Conjeeveram.
Narasinga Rau, W. L.	... Govt. Coll., Berhampore.
Narayana Aiyangar, R.	... A. M. H. S., Madura.
Narayana Aiyar, K P.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Narayana Aiyar, Nellore	... Ml. H. S., Walajapet.
Narayana Aiyar, K. S.	... P. S.
Narayana Aiyar, P. V	... T. H. S., Trivandrum
Narayana Aiyar, Tirunillai G.	... N. H. S., Palghat.
Narayana Aiyar, V. S.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Narayana, Ati	... Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Narayanchari, R.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Narayana Hebbara, Kattingeri	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Narayana Kamath, Mangalore	... Do.
Narayana Menon, Appadavittil	... Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Narayana Murti, Gundala	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Narayanan, A. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narayana, Nishtala	... P. S.
Narayanan Nayar, M.	... Do.
Narayanan, Vinnavadi	. L. M. H. S., Kadapa.
Narayana Pillai, P. Raman Pillai	... Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Narayana Pillai, M. Sankara Pillai.	Do.
Narayana Rau, Arekere	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Narayana Rau, Coimbatore N.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Narayana Rau, M. R.	... P. S.
Narayana Rau, Pillarisetti	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Narayana Rau, Salukare	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Narayana Rau, Satram	... P. S.
Narayana Rau, Serai	. . Ml. H. S., Wallajapet.
Narayana Shenai, Kasargod	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Narayana Rau, Tekkatti	... Shimoga Coll.

NarayanaRau, VaniyambadiSeshagiri.	Madras Christ. Coll.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, C. ...	St. Jos. H. S, Tirupapuliyur.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, C. K. ...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, K. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, P. G. ...	T. H. S., Palghat.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, R. ...	Do. Kumbakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ...	H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V K. ...	P. S.
Narayanaswami, Chikkaballapur...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narayanaswami, N. K. ...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, M. ...	N. H. S., Coimbatore.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, S. ...	Hindu H. S., Dindigul.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Parasurama.	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Katpadi S.	S. M. Hindu U. H. S., Vellore.
Narayanaswami Pillai, M. ...	Luth. Cent. S., Tranquebar.
Nataraja Aiyar, K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
NatesaAiyar, GanapatiAgraharamS.	W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Natesa Aiyar, R. ...	L. F. H. S., Lalgudi.
Natesa Aiyar, S. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Natesa Mudali, A. M. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Natesa Mudali, Madambakkam ...	Pach. Coll.
Natesan, L. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Natesan, N. ...	Do
Natesan, S. ...	Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Nathamuni Nayudu, Vinukonda ...	Madras H. S.
Nilakanta Aiyar, S. R ..	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Nilakantam, Somanchi ...	P. S.
Nilakanta Puduval, R. ...	Maharajah's H. S., Alleppy.
Nilakanta Poduval, Todiyil ...	Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Nilakanta Rau, A. S. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Nilamegam, Madura ..	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Niles, Charles Nallayya Pillai ...	W. M. Cent. S., Jaffna.
Pachaiperumal Pillai, P. M. ...	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A. V. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Pillai, Krishna Pillai.	Do.
Padmanabha Sastri, K S. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Padmanabhayya, Kombrabail ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Pais, Salvador John ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Palaniyappan, I. P. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Palvannam Mudali, S. ...	Do.
Panchanadam, D. ...	N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Panchanadam, T. G. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Panchapagesa Aiyar, N. (Nilakanta)	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Panchapagesan, R. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Pandernathan, Madhavan ...	St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Panduranga Rau, Gangolli ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Panduranga Rau, Kalyanpur ...	Do.
Papa Rau, Chatrati ...	L. M. H. S., Vizag.

Paradesi Baju, Tadimeti	...	P. S.
Paramanandam, S.	...	Luth. Cent. S., Tranquebar.
Parameswara Panikar, C. N.	...	Maharajah's H. S., Alleppy.
Parameswara Aiyar, Chattapuram S.		T. H. S., Palghat.
Parameswara Aiyar, Muttuvaiyar	...	N. H. S., Coimbatore.
Parameswara Aiyar, P. Rama	...	Do. Palghat.
Parameswara Aiyar, Tondiculam A.		Do. do.
Parameswara Aiyar, T. M.	...	T. H. S., do.
Parameswara Pillai, K. Cumara	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Parameswara Pillai, M. Krishna	...	Do.
Parimanam Pillai, V. M.	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Parsons, Arthur Frederick	...	Breeks' Mem. H. S., Ooty.
Parsons, Walter Brock	...	Do.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Osur	...	Teacher's Coll., Saidapet.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Palaveri K		Do.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, P.	...	Pach. Coll.
Parthasarathi Nayudu, Bommichetti.		A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Parthasarthi, S	...	P. S.
Parthasarathi, Triplicane	...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Patakalingam Pillai, A.	...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Patanjali Pillai, C.	...	Pot. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, Tiruvannamalai.		Pach. Coll.
Pattabhiramayya, Kuntamukkula	...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Paul, Joseph	...	P. S.
Perinbam, Vedamanikkam	...	C. M. S. H. S., Megnanapuram.
Periyaswami Pillai, S. Maria	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Pereira, Camillus Hamilton	...	St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Pereira, Lawrence Walter	...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Perumal Dukaram, Madura	...	W. M. Coll., Royapet
Perumal Nayudu, Timiri	...	Pach Coll.
Peter, Daniel	...	S. P. G. Coll., Madras.
Peter, Meshach	...	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Peters, Robert Rozario	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Philipsz, Joseph Samuel	...	St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Pichu Aiyar, M. S.	...	P. S.
Pillai Appavu Mudali, M.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Pinto, Peter Paul	...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Piraviperumal Pillaiyan, T. V.	...	C. M. S., Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ponnayya, Ponnuswami	...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Ponnayya, N. G.	...	C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Ponnuswami, K. Samuel	...	St. F. X.'s H. S., Palamcottah.
Ponnuswami Pillai, T. A.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Prakasam, Akella	...	P. S.
Prakasam, Yellapantula	...	Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C.	...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Pranatartiharan, A.	...	St. Peter's H. S., Tiruvadi.
Prasada Rau, Madduri	...	C. M. S. H. S., Bezvada.
Prasannayya, Yajaman Rudrappa	...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Price, Herbert Thomas Francis	...	P. S.
Punyakoti Mudali, Arcot	...	Do

Purnayya, Pulipaka		A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur
Purushottam, Tekumalla	...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, Sambasiva	...	Madras H. S.
Raghava Aiyangar, S. (T. H. S.)	...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Raghavachari, Chedalavada	...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Raghavachari, C. S.	...	T. H S., Kumbakonam
Raghavachari, Eachambadi	...	F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Raghavachari, E. S.	..	St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Raghavachari, Mambakkam K.	...	Madras H. S.
Raghavachari, Vankipuram	...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Raghava Rau, Koti	...	Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Raghavaswami, V. N.	...	S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Raghavayya, Madireddi	..	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Raghavayya, Mocharla	...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Raghavendra Rau, Hattyangadi	...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Raghavendra Rau, K. R.	...	P. S.
Raghavendra Rau, Kusnur	...	Shimoga Coll.
Raghunatha Aiyangar, Komandur	.	P. S.
Raghupati Aiyar, S. Pichu Aiyar	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Raghunatha Rau, Sujir	...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Raghunatha Rau, V.	...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Raghunathaswami Aiyangar, P. R.	..	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Rajachari, Krishna	...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Rajagopalachari, Panakancheri C	...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Rajagopalachari, Vankipuram R.	...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Rajagopala Mudali, C. R.	...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Rajagopala Mudali, Melamaiyur	...	N. H. S., Chingleput.
Rajagopala Mudali, Tiru Bharatalwar		Madras Christ. Coll.
Rajagopala Mudali, Vedaviri	...	P. S.
Rajagopala Nayudu, Giradalapuram		Madras H. S.
Rajagopala Nayudu, Kalambur	...	P. S.
Rajagopalan, Tiruvidaimarudur K.	..	Cuddalore Coll.
Rajagopal, Vellore	...	W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Rajam Aiyangar, Srimushnam	...	N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Rajamannar Nayudu, Yeddula	...	A.-V. H. S., Triplicane.
Rajangam Aiyar, Swami Aiyar	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Rajaramakrishna Nayudu, T. V.		Cuddalore Coll.
Raja, P. V.	...	N. H. S., Coimbatore
Rajaram Josi, K.	...	P. S.
Rajaratna Mudali, Tiruvalangadu	...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Rajaratna Mudali, Walajabad	...	P. S.
Raja Rau, Mitti	...	Shimoga Coll.
Rajeswara Rau, Chevendra	...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Rama Aiyangar, G.	..	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Rama Aiyar, B. Venkateswara	...	Do. H. S., Kotar.
Rama Aiyar, Subharama Aiyar	...	Hindu H. S., Trivandrum.
Rama Aiyar, Vettakorumakankav O		T. H. S., Palghat.
Ramabrahmam, Malladi	...	P. S.
Raman Pillai, T. Madhavan Pillai	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Rama Rau, Kogalair	...	P. S.

Rama Rau, Kudur ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Rama Rau, S. ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Chidambaram.	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Daulatabad S.	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, N. V. ...	N. H. S., Mylapore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, P. N. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Pattukottai S..	P. S.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Tondikulam J.	N. H. S., Palghat.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V. A. ...	P. S.
Ramachandra Bapat, B. Heramb...	Shimoga Coll.
Ramachandran, C. R. ...	N. H. S., Mylapore.
Ramachandran, G. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Ramachandran, K. (Krishna Aiyar)	Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Ramachandran, K. (Subharayar)...	Pot. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramachandran, N. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Ramachandran, R. (Rama Aiyar)...	N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Ramachandra Rau, Chamarajnagar.	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Ramachandra Rau, Chembakur ...	H. S., Chittur.
Ramachandra Rau, Dharwar G. ...	P. S.
Ramachandra Rau, S. ...	Pot. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramachandra Rau, Taras ...	W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramachandra Rau, T. M. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Ramachandra Rau, Vellore ...	H. S., Chittur.
Ramachandra Sastri, Garimella ...	P. S.
Ramakottayya Pant, Challa ..	Do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, C. R. ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, C. A. ...	T. H. S., do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. S. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Subrahmanya.	Do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, T. G. ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Ramakrishnama Chirravuri ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagram.
Ramakrishnam, Coimbatore N. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Ramakrishna Mudali, Kolappancheri	Madras H. S.
Ramakrishna Rau, Nippani ...	P. S.
Ramakrishnayya, Tejomurtula ...	Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Ramakrishnayya Vinnakota ...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Ramalinga Aiyar, S. V. ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Ramalingam, Kuchi ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Ramalinga Mudali, C. ...	P. S.
Ramalingayya, Nalam ...	Pach. Coll.
Ramamurti, Dintakurti ...	Ml H. S., Chicacole.
Ramamurti, Goteti ...	Mission A.-V. S., Narsapur.
Ramamurti, Hazebu ...	P. S.
Ramamurti, Kavallipati ...	L.M. H S., Vizag.
Ramamurti, Vadali ...	Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Ramanatha Aiyar, Asikkadu ...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Ramanatha Aiyar, S. S. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ramanatha Aiyar, T. S. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ramanatha Sastri, Tinniyam P. ...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Raman Menon, Chalakkal ...	N. H. S., Palghat.

Raman Nayar, Mundayatan	...	Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Raman Nayar, Vasupurat	...	Do.
Raman, Palliet K.	...	Do.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, B.	...	H. S., Kolar.
Ramanujachari, Bavulur	...	Madras H. S.
Ramanujachari, Damal Sitanna	...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Ramanujachari, Gundumalla	...	VenkatagiriRajah'sH.S.,Nellore
Ramanujam, R.	...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Ramanuja Rau, Tadakamalla	...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagram.
Ramanujulu Chetti, Gangapatnam	..	C. S. M. Coll.. Madras.
Ramanujayya, Tridandam	...	Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Ramanujulu Chetti, Gonugunta	...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Rama Rau, Aragula	...	Shimoga Coll.
Rama Rau, Bhanupantula	...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Rama Rau, Cherukapalli E.	...	H. S., Chikkamagalur
Rama Rau, Chinnabhandar	...	Shimoga Coll.
Rama Rau, D. S.	...	N. H. S., Dharmapuri.
Rama Rau, Karamje	...	Gov. Coll., Mangalore.
Rama Rau, Kaup	...	Do.
Rama Rau, Yedhalli Nagalapur	...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Ramaratnam, K.	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore
Ramarau Nayudu, Pokala	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Rama Sastri, V.	...	St. Jos Coll., Trichy.
Ramasesha Aiyar, Cammainellur	...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Ramasesha Aiyar, C. N.	...	Fort H. S., Trivandrum.
Ramasesha Aiyar, T S.	...	P. S.
Ramasesha Aiyar, V. I.	...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Rama Shenoy, Madhava Shenoy	...	Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Ramasomayajulu, Marepalli	...	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Ramasubha Aiyar, R.	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Ramasubha Aiyar, Subhajosiyar	...	T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Ramasubban, R.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Ramasubrahmanya Aiyar, A.	...	Maharajah's H. S., Kotar.
Ramasubrahmanyan, K.	...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ramasundaram, N.	...	N. H. S., Madura
Ramasundaram, S.	...	Hindu H. S., Srivilliputur.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, A. Srinivasa.		N, H. S., Salem.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, V. Ananta	...	Amaravati H. S., Karattoluvu.
Ramaswami Aiyar, E.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Ganapati V.	...	Coimbatore Coll.
RamaswamiAiyarLakshminarayana		P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M Srinivasa	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ramaswami Aiyar, N. M.	...	N. H S., Mylapore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Parameswara	...	Hindu H. S.. Periyakulam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. K.	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Tiruvarur A.	...	P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Mangudi K.	...	Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Venkatesvara	...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Ramaswamayya, Attur	...	Pach. Coll.

Ramaswamayya, Kotamraj	...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramaswami, A.	...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam
Ramaswami, B. S.	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Ramaswami Chetti, Raja Kandappa.		S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Ramaswami, M.	...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Ramaswami Mudali Eklaspuram K.		C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Ramaswami Mudali, S.	...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ramaswami, N.	...	N. H. S., Satyamangalam.
Ramaswami, N.	...	Do. Madura.
Ramaswami Nayudu, Mullam	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ramaswami Nayudu, P. V.	...	P. S.
Ramaswami Nayudu, Eati	...	F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Ramaswami, Pillarusetti	...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Ramaswami, Pujari	...	H. S., Chudderghat.
Ramaswami, S.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Ramaswami Sarma, B. M.	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Ramaswami Sastri, A.	...	P. S
Ramaswami, Naraharisetti	...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Ramaswami Sastri, Penuparti	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ramaswami, T. S.	...	Luth. Cent. S., Tranquebar.
Ramaswami, V. S.	...	P. S.
Rama Varma Tirupad, Koyikkal	...	H. S , Ernakulam.
Ramayya, Garuda	...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Ramayya, Kasavaraju	...	Venkatagiri Rajah's H. S., Nellore.
Ramayya, Narayana	...	Pach. Coll.
Ramayya, Paturi	..	Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Ramayya, Sridhara	...	H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
Ramayya, Tata	...	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Ramayya, V.	...	St. Peter's H. S., Tiruvadi.
Rameswara Davai, T. A.	...	C M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ranga Aiyar, K. R.	...	H. S., Kollangode.
Rangachar, Holavanahalli	...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Rangachar, Prativadibhayankaram.		P. S.
Rangachari, S.	...	Do.
Rangachari, Tirumalai Vinjimur	...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Rangachari, Uttaramallur	...	F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Rangachari, Vembakkam V.	...	Ml. H. S., Wallajapet.
Rangacharulu, Nattu	...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Ranganatha Aiyar, N. V.	...	T. H. S., Erode.
Ranganathachari, Nandiyal	...	Ml. H. S., Guntur.
Ranganatham Pillai, Trichinopoly C.		Salem Coll.
Ranganatha Nayakar, Perumisi B...		S. P. G. Coll., Madras.
Ranganathan, P. V.	...	Coimbatore Coll.
Ranganatha Rau, Appaji Rau	...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Ranganayakulu, Chandragiri	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ranganayakulu Chetti, Solavaram.		Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Ranganna, Brahmasamudra	...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Rangappa Shenai, Kasaragod	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Rangaramanujachari, C.	...	W. M. H. S., Madurantakam.
Ranga Rau, Coimbatore V.	...	Coimbatore Coll.

Ranga Rau, Kaloji	...	H. S., Haidarabad.
Ranga Rau, Singuluri	...	Govt. Coll., Berhampore.
Ranga Rau, Tambraparni	..	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Ranga Rau, Villiyanur	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, R. Raghava.		S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, V. K.	...	H. S., Villupuram.
Rangaswami Aiyar, Calicut R.	...	K. V., Calicut.
Rangaswami, Anna Pillai	...	Hindu H. S., Madurantakam.
Rangaswami Pillai, Kannalam R.		N. H. S., Chingleput.
Rangaswami Pillai, B.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Rangaswamitatachari, V.	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Rangayya, Gattupalli	...	Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Rangayya, Kota	...	A. E. L. M. Coll, Guntur.
Rangayya, Rebala	...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Rangayya, Tupuli John	...	Madras Christ Coll.
Rastamji Jamshedji Chinai	...	Madrasa-i-Aliya.
Ratnagiri, M.	..	N. H. S., Madura.
Ratnam Aiyar, S.	...	Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Ratnam, James	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ratnam Mudali, Nandivanam	...	Madras H. S.
Ratnam Mudali, Arni	...	P. S.
Ratna Nadar, Antoney	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Ratna Pillai, Nayar	...	W. M. Coll., Royapet.
Ratnasabhapati Mudali, Attiyur	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ratnavelu Chetti, Poonamallee	...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Ravi Varma	...	P. S.
Rego, Seraphine	...	C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Revatiramanayya, Agastya	...	C. M. S. H. S., Bezvada.
Ricketts, Richard George	...	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Robert, Swamidasan	...	S. P. G. Coll, Madras.
Rodriguez, T. Manuel Stephen	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Rosario, Francis Christy	...	Do. Bangalore.
Rudrappa, Harwadi	...	L. F. H. S., Kundapur.
Ryru Nayar, Ullattil	...	N. H. S., Calicut.
Sabhapati Mudali, Subrahmanya	...	Do. Coimbatore.
Sadasiva Chetti, Addapalli V.	...	N M. H. S., Bangalore.
Sadasivam Pillai, R.	...	L. F. H. S., Udamalpet.
Saldanha, Alexander Paul Peter	...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Saldanha, John Emanuel	...	Do.
Saldanha, Martin Sebastian	...	Do.
Saldanha, Piedade	...	Do.
Saldanha, Severino Paul	...	Do.
Sama Rau, Ashtagram	...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Sama Rau, Closepet Bangalore	...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Sama Rau, Coimbatore Govinda Rau		Coimbatore Coll.
Sama Rau, Cudavalli	...	Shimoga Coll.
Sama Rau, Kanakanahalli	...	H. S., Chittaldrug.
Sama Rau, Mangalore	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Sama Rau, R.	...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Sama Rau, V.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.

Sambamurti, V.	...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Sambasivan, K.	...	L. F. H. S., Tiruvalur.
Sambasiva Rau, Jayanti	...	Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Sambasiva Rau, Maganti	...	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Sambasiva Rau, Royavarapu	...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Sampatkumaran, Tondanur	..	N. H. S., Kumbakonam
Sampurnam, W. H.	...	Hindu H. S., Srivilliputur.
Samuel, C.	...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Samuel, G.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Samuel, N.	...	P. S.
Sandanam, C.	.	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Sandanaswami Pillai, Agniswami	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Sanjiva Rau, V. S.	...	T H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sankappayya, Panambur	...	P. S
Sankara Aiyar, D. S.	...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Sankaralingam Pillai, M.	...	L. F. H. S , Udamalpet.
Sankaralingam Pillai, R.	...	St. F , X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Sankara Menon, Cherukat	...	K. V., Calicut
Sankara Narayana Aiyar, G.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sankara Narayana Aiyar, P. A.	...	N. H. S., Calicut.
Sankara Narayana Aiyar, S.	...	St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Sankara Narayana Aiyar, V.	...	Maharaja's H. S., Kotar.
Sankaranarayanan, Annor	...	N. H. S., Mylapore.
Sankara Narayanan, N.	...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Sankaranarayana Rau, Kalmadi	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Sankaran, E. S.	...	N. H. S., Erode.
Sankaran Nayar, Achat	...	Do. Calicut.
Sankaran, Payyan	...	B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Sankara Pillai, K P.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sankarappa, Rangarai	...	Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Sankara Variyar, Vatakkevittil	...	Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Sankarayya, Vemuri	...	VenkatagiriRajah'sH.S.,Nellore
Sankunni Menon, Ambadi	...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Sankunni Nayar, Chattanant	...	N. H. S., Calicut.
Santanam Aiyangar, S.	...	St. Ant H. S., Negapatam.
Santappan, S.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Saptarishi Aiyar, A.	...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Saptarishi Aiyar, Venkatarama	...	P. S.
Saravana Mudali, Manali	...	Pach. Coll.
Saravanavelu Mudali, Cunnatur	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Sarvesvara Rau, Pokkunuru	...	P. S.
Satakopa Aiyangar, V.	...	Hindu H. S., Srivilliputur.
Satakopachari, Damal Sittanna	...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Satakopan, S.	...	P. S.
Satakoparamanuja Mudali, P.	...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Saundaramanikkam, Salem	...	Dov. Coll., Madras.
Saundararajan, S.	...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Sauriraja Aiyangar, A.	...	Pot. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Saurirajan, R.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Savarimuttu Pillai, D. V.	...	Do.

Schaffter, William Henry Mill	.	St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Schofield, Grace Fanny	...	C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Sebagnanam Arulanandam	...	C. M. S. H. S., Megnanapuram.
Selvanayakam, S.	...	Luth. Cent. Coll., Tranquebar.
Sesha Aiyangar, Manchinahalli	...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Sesha Aiyangar, P. S	...	W M. H. S., Mannargudi.
Sesha Aiyar, T. S.	...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Sesha Aiyar, T. S.	...	V. Coll., Palghat.
Sesha Aiyar, V.	...	N H. S., Kumbakonam.
Seshachalam, Eppirala	...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Seshachalam Nayudu, Kaku	...	Do.
Seshachari, K. V.	...	Madras Christ Coll.
Seshadri Aiyangar, Kadaba	...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Seshadri Aiyangar, Nanmangalam	..	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Seshadri Aiyar, Mangudi	...	Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Seshagiri Rau, C. S.	...	Coimbatore Coll.
Seshagiri Rau, Didugu	...	P. S.
Seshagiri Rau, Kumbakonam	...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore
Seshagiri Rau, Magal	...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Seshagiri Rau, Mahesikar	...	L. M H. S., Bangalore.
Seshagiri Rau, Mudigiri	...	P. R. Coll, Cocanada.
Seshagiri Rau, Mulabagal	...	P. S.
Seshagiri Rau, Singitam	...	H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
Seshagiri, S.	...	S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Sesha Sastri, Narsipur	...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Seshonilakanta, Obalampalli	...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Seth, Solomon	...	H. S., Haidarabad.
Setumadhavacharulu, Alur	...	P. S.
Seturam Aiyar, A.	...	T H. S., Kumbakonam.
Seturama Aiyar, T. V.	...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet
Shaik Mohidin	...	Do.
Shanmukham Chetti, Vellore	..	Madras H. S.
Shanmukha Mudali, C. V.	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Shanmukham Pillai, K.	..	S. P. G. H S., Alwartirunagari.
Shanmukham Pillai, K. P.	...	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah
Shanmukham Pillai, L.	...	Do.
Siddayya, Addala	...	Black T. H. S., Madras.
Sidhulu Nayudu, Choyyur	...	T. H. S., Madanapalle.
Simhachalam, Visvanatham	...	L. F. H. S., Amalapur
Sinayya, Conjeeveram	...	S. M. Hindu H. S., Tirupati.
Singaram, S.	...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Singarachari, Mandayam Alaga	...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Singaravelu Mudali, Chittatur	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Sitanna, Bamidipati	...	Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Sitapati, Matta	...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Sitapati Rau, Orungunti	...	P. S.
Sitarama Aiyar, A.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Sitarama Aiyar, K.	...	St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Sitarama Aiyar, S.	...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sitarama Aiyar, T. S.	...	L. M. H. S., Salem.

Sitarama Aiyar, Thammanur	...	F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Sitaraman, T.	...	P. S.
Sitarama Sastri, Tiruvattur	...	Black T. H. S., Madras.
Sitaramanujacharulu, N. C.	...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Sitaraman, V. S.	...	St. Jos Coll., Trichy.
Sitaramayya, Gritalur	...	VenkatagiriRajah'sH.S.,Nellore
Sitaramayya, Mysore	...	H. S., Tumkur.
Sivachidambaram Pillai, T. K.	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Sivalingaperumal Pillai, M. P.	...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Sivaprasad	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, A.	...	Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Sivaramakrishnan, S.	...	L. F. H. S., Tiruvalur.
Sivarama Tiruvadi, T. V.	...	Pach. Coll.
Sivaramayya, Rayavarapu	...	Sam. H. S., Pittapur.
Siva Rau, Gulvadi	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Siva Rau, Nayampally	...	Do.
Siva Rau, Ullal	...	Do.
Siva Rau, Ullal Savur	.	Do.
Sivasankara Aiyar, A. R.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sivasankara Mudali, Arcot	...	Mahaboob Coll., Secunderabad.
Sivasubrahmani, Sivatanu Pillai	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sobhanadri, Turlapati	...	C. M. S. H. S , Ellore.
Solomon, Ebby	...	L. M. H. S., Madras.
Solomon, Henry Rasayya	...	W. M. Coll., Royapet.
Somanatha Rau, B.	...	S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Somasundaram, R.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Somasundara Mudali, Kilcheri	...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Somasundara Mudali, N.	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Somasundara Mudali, V. Y.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Somasundara Mudali, W.	...	L. M. H. S., do.
Somasundara Rau, Guruzada	...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Somasundara Rau, Sarangu	...	Mahratta H. S., Rajahmundry.
Somayujulu, Pillalamarri	...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Somayajulu,BirakayalaRamaswami		Mahratta H. S., Rajahmundry.
Spittelu, Alfred	...	Bren. H. S., Tellicherry.
Sridhara Puduval, R.	...	Maharajah's H. S., Alleppey.
Srikantayya, Bangalore	...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, A. (Aravamudu Aiyangar)	...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, G.	...	Do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Krishna	...	Hindu H. S., Periyakolam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Nadaduri	...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. K.	...	P. S.
Srinivasa Aiyar, C.	...	St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Carisathan S.	...	P. S.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Pattyavadi	...	H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
SrinivasaAiyar, R.(RamabadraAiyar)		C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Ramaswami	...	L. F. H. S., Lalgudi.
Srinivasa Aiyar, R. K.	...	S. J. V., Tiruvadi.

Srinivasa Aiyar, Sundara ...	L. F. H. S., Lalgudi.
Srinivasachari, Arumpuliyur ...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Srinivasachari, J. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Srinivasachari, M. ...	H. S., Kolar.
Srinivasachari, Pillaipakam Nattu...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Srinivasachari, Pundi Sattupadi ..	Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Srinivasachari, Paranji ...	Black T. H. S., Madras.
Srinivasachari, Saidapet ...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Srinivasachari, Vinjamur ...	N. H. S., Mylapore.
Srinivasachari, W. Kadambi ...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Srinivasachari, Vangur Wurupattur	H. S., Chittur.
Srinivasacharulu, Amanabrolu ...	Madras H. S.
Srinivasa, Edward ...	S. P. G. H. S., Nazareth.
Srinivasagopalan, R.	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Srinivasagopal, Ladapuram ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Srinivasamurti Aiyangar, Pulavari P	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Sriramamurti, Lingam ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Srinivasan, A. A. ...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Srinivasan, K. ...	Hindu H. S., Srivilliputur
Srinivasan, Mandayam A. ...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Srinivasan, Misalur ...	A. M. H. S., Madura.
Srinivasan, S. (Swaminatha Aiyar).	N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Srinivasan, V. ...	Nadar's H S., Poraiyar.
Srinivasan, V. ...	St. Peter's H. S., Tiruvadi.
Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, K...	St Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, S. (Sarangapani Aiyangar) ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasaraghavachari, R. ...	Do.
Srinivasaraghavachari, V. ...	St. Peter's H. S., Tiruvadi.
Srinivasarghavan, A. ...	Hindu H. S., Srivilliputur.
Srinivasarghavan, K. ...	Pot. H. S., Kumbakhonam.
Srinivasa Ranga Rau, Nandagiri..	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Srinivasa Rau, Aravapalli ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Srinivasa Rau, C. R. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Srinivasa Rau, Davanagiri ...	H. S., Chikkamagalur.
Srinivasa Rau, Harapanahalli ...	Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Srinivasa Rau, Lakkur ...	H. S., Chittaldrug.
Srinivasa Rau, Mangalagiri ...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Srinivasa Rau, Pollachi Rama Aiyar	Coimbatore Coll.
Srinivasa Rau, R. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, S. ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Srinivasa Rau, Tippayya ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Srinivasa Rau, T. R. ...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Srinivasa Rau, T. V. ...	Do.
Srinivasa Rau, Vengarai G. ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Srinivasa Rau, Yalahanka ...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Srinivasa Rau, Vemuganti Venkata	A. V. H. S., Peddapur.
Srinivasatatam, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Srinivasavaradachari, R. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasulu Nayudu, Bangalore ...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.

Srinivasulu Nayudu, Pasupuleti T.		Madras Christ. Coll.
Srinivasulu Nayudu, Pushpala	...	Pach. Coll.
Sriramulu, Bhamidipati	...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Sriramulu, Koppalle	...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Sriramulu, Maddu	...	Ml. H. S., Guntur.
Sriramulu Maturi	...	C. M. S. H. S., Bezvada.
Sriramulu Nayudu, G.	...	P. S.
Stocking, John Nathaniel	...	B. G. M. H. S., Cannanore.
Subha Aiyar, J.	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Subha Aiyar, P Aiya Aiyar	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Subha Aiyar, Venkatachalam Aiyar		Hindu H. S., do.
Subharaghavayya, Nakshatrala	...	P. S.
Subharaju, Penumetcha	...	Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Subha Rau, Addanki	...	Do.
Subha Rau, Bengal V.	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Subha Rau, Chimalakonda	...	Mahrajah'sColl.,Vijayanagaram
Subha Rau, Gollapudi	...	Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Subha Rau, Guddadamut	...	Shimoga Coll.
Subha Rau, Komaravolu	...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Subha Rau, Manda	...	Maharajah'sColl,Vijayanagaram
Subha Rau, Mysore Puttanna	...	Do. Mysore.
Subha Rau, Ovalam S.	...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subha Rau, Sankaragae	...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Subha Rau, Vemaganti	...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Subha Rau, Venkata Rau	...	A. M. H. S., Madura.
Subha Rau, Viziers	...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Subharaya Aiyar, M.	...	P. S.
Subharaya Aiyar, Mandi	...	Ml. H. S., Wallajapet.
Subharaya Aiyar, Sankara N.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Subharaya Achari, C. R.	...	Coimbatore Coll.
Subharaya Kammatti,Ramachandra		Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Subhayya Pillai, C. Ponnayya	...	Hindu H. S., Palamcottah.
Subharaya Pillai, C. S.	...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Subharayudu, Dharanikota	...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Subharayudu, Mukkavilli	...	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Subhavenkataraman, T. A.	...	Pasumalai Coll.
Subhayya, Kuppachi	...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Subhayyan Pillai, M.	...	T. H. S., Palghat.
Subhayya, P. S.	...	Nagerkoil Seminary.
Subhuswami Aiyar, V.	...	Fort H. S., Trivandrum.
Subharama Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Chengam	...	P. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. R.	...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Erode C.	..	N. H. S., Coimbatore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Kollangode V.		H. S., Kollangode.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. P.	...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. V.	...	N. H. S., Coimbatore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Maisur	...	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. S.	...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, N. (Narayanaswami) ...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pallavore G...	N. H S., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Palur ...	Madras H. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pannimadai P.	N. H. S., Coimbatore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Polur V. ..	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tondikulam P.	K. V., Calicut.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Venkarai N...	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Venkatapuram N.	S. M. Hindu U. H. S., Vellore.
Subrahmanyam, Ketavarapu ...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Subrahmanyam, Subha Aiyar ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Subrahmanyam Mudali, Agappa ...	St. Thomé Seminary, Madras.
Subrahmanyan, C. K. ...	Amaravati H. S., Karattoluvu.
Subrahmanyan, I. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Subrahmanyan, K ...	St Jos. Coll , Trichy.
Subrahmanyan, M. S. ...	N H. S., Madura
Subrahmanyan, N. ...	Amaravati H. S., Karatolluvu.
Subrahmanyan, N. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Subrahmanyan, N. A. ...	St. Peter's H. S., Tiruvadi
Subrahmanyan, Puvanur J. ...	St. Thomé Seminary, Madras.
Subrahmanyan, P. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll , Trichy.
Subrahmanyan, R. ...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Subrahmanyan, R. ...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanyan, S. ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Subrahmanyan, S. ...	St. Jos. Coll , Trichy.
Subrahmanyan, Tarakad A. ...	V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanyan, T. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Subrahmanyan, V. ...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Subrahmanya Pant, L. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Sbrahmanya Pillai, V. S. ...	Do.
Subrahmanya Sastri, Kunnattur ...	Madras H. S.
Subrahmanyayya, Doddavajjula ...	C. S M. Coll., Madras.
Subrahmanyayya, Rayasam ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Sudalaiyadumperumal Pillai, S. T...	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Sundarachar, Bangalore ...	W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Sundara Chetti, Virappa ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Sundarakhande Rau, Tanjore ...	Z H. S., Parlakimedi.
Sundaram Aiyar, N. S. ...	Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Sundaram Aiyar, P G ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Sundaram Aiyar, V. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sundaram Aiyar, V (National High School) ...	Nl H. S., Trichy
Sundaram, G. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Sundaram, G ...	Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Sundaram, N. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Sundaram, S. ...	Ml. H. S , Mayavaram.
Sundaram, S. .	S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad,
Sundaranana Rau, Jidda ...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Sundararaja Aiyar, R ...	T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Sundararajachari, S. K ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.

Sundararajam Pillai, Ramavaram...	W. M. Coll., Royapet.
Sundararajan. V. S. ...	S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Sundarajulu Nayudu, D. Paidupala.	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Sundararamayya, Vaighari ...	P. S.
Sundara Rau, Gurazada ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Sundara Sastri, Mandakolattur ...	P. S.
Sundara Sastri, M. R. ...	Do.
Sundara Sastri, M. S. ...	W. M. H. S., Mannargudi.
Sundarasivagnanam, Arcot P. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Sundarasrinivasan, G. ...	Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Sundaresan, P. V. ..	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Suryanarayana, Bhagavatula ...	Do. Vizianagram.
Suryanarayana, Chadulapaka ...	P. S.
Suryanarayana, Gampa ..	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Suryanarayana, Gollamudi ...	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Suryanarayana, Ippili ...	Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Suryanarayanamurti, Durvasula ...	A. V. H. S., Peddapur.
Suryanarayanan, E. ...	Shimoga Coll.
Suryanarayana Rau, Cheruku ...	Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Suryanarayana Rau, Ciryam ...	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Suryanarayana Rau, Kommireddi...	P R. Coll., Cocanada.
Suryanarayana, Vaddadi ...	P. S.
Suryaprakasa Rau, Valluri ...	Mahratta H. S., Rajahmundry.
Suryaprakasa Rau, Vanguri ...	Sam. H. S., Pittapur.
Susai, B. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Susai Pillai, Venmani A. ...	Do. Cuddalore
Swami Aiyangar, K. V. ...	N. H. S., Madura.
Swami Aiyar, Peruvemba V. ...	Do. Palghat.
Swami Nadan, Arumainayakam ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Swaminatha Aiyar, M. S. ...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S. (Subrahmanya Aiyar) ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Swaminathan, M. K. ...	S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Swaminathan, R. S. ...	Do.
Swaminathan, T. A. ..	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Swaminathan, T. M. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Swaminathan, T. V. ...	N. H. S., Mylapore.
Swaminatha Sastri, Tanjore ...	P. S.
Swarnam, A. ...	S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Swetaranya Aiyar, K. P. ...	P. S.
Syed Abdul Rusool ...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Syed Abdur Rahman Razavi ...	Harris H. S., Royapet.
Syed Ali ...	Do.
Syed Azmatulla ...	Govt. Madrasa-i-Azam.
Syed Muhiuddin Husain ...	Do.
Tambi Raja, Robert Rajaduri ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Tammayya, Konduri ...	P. S.
Tangammal, Samuel ...	S. P. G. F. N. S., Nazareth.
Tangavelu Mudali, Vellore ...	P. S.
Tapp, Henry ...	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.

Taylor, Percival Henry ...	St. Thomé Seminary, Madras.
Tayumanaswami Mudali, N. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Tepperumal Chetti, Ajju ...	P. S.
Theodore, Anthony Francis ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Thomas, Kovur Thomas Catnar ...	P. S.
Thomson, Ernest Joseph ...	H. S., Tumkur.
Timmappa, Koteshwar ...	L. F. H. S. Kundapur.
Tiruchangu Nattar, Cadirvelu S. ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Tirumalaiswami, P. C. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Tirumalachar, Amritur ...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Tirumalachar, Srirangam ...	Do.
Tirumalachari, A. R. ...	Maharajah's Coll, Pudukota.
Tirumalachari, Tattai ...	P. S.
Tirumalai Rau, V. ...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Tirumalayya Chetti, Congi ...	F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Tirunarana Aiyangar, Mandayam A.	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Tiruvenkatachari, N. C. ...	Pach. Coll.
Tiruvenkatachari, Nayakankuppam	F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Tiruvenkatachari, R. ...	St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Tiruvenkata Mudali, Arcot ...	P. S.
Tirpurantakesvara Rau, Rayasam...	Do.
Tulasinga Mudali, Arni ...	Ml. H. S., Bellary.
Tumbanatham, Appigatla ...	Berhampore Coll.
Tyagarajan, K. S. ...	L. F. H. S., Tiruvalur.
Tyagarajan, T. S. ...	Do.
Tyagaraja Nadar, A. Z. ...	S. P. G. H. S., Nazareth.
Tyagaraya Chetti, Satyavedu ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Tyagaraya Chetti, Somasundara ...	Do.
Umapati Mudali, Chintadripet V....	Do
Umman, K. P. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Unni, Pudiyavittil ...	B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Upendri, Srikurmam ...	Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Vadivelu Achari, Tanjore ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Vaidiswara Aiyar, Pannimadai K...	Coimbatore Coll.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. H. ...	T. H. S., Palghat.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Chittoor S. ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, V. A. Narayana	N. H. S., Trivandrum.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, P. G. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R. ...	Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Tekkemadam N.	H S., Ernakulam.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T S. ..	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Velangudi ...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Vaidyanathan, S. (Swaminatha) ...	L. F. H S., Tiruvalur.
Vaidyanathan, K. ...	N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Vaidyanathan Sastri, N. ...	Ml. H. S., Mayavaram
Vaikuntam, Letchimen ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Vaittamanidhi Aiyangar, A. P ...	S. P. G. H. S., Alwartirunagari
Vaiyapuri Mudali, Pudupakkam ...	W. M Coll., Royapetta.
Valayya, Vankamamidi ...	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.

Vanchi Aiyar, V. Kolattu Aiyar ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Van Ross, Arthur John ...	Maharajah's H. S., Alleppy.
Varada Aiyangar, Chittalur ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Varada Aiyangar, Kadambi ...	St. Jos. Coll, Cuddalore.
Varadachari, Ammanur Gomatam.	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Varadachari, Chakravarti ...	Pach. Coll.
Varadachari, Ladapuram Srinivasa.	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Varadachari, Kumbakonam ...	Hindu H .S , Masulipatam.
Varadachari, Periyakovil ...	F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Vardaraja Aiyar, A. Ramakrishna	T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Varadaraja Nayakar, Arcot ...	C. S M. Coll., Madras.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Vellore M...	C. S. M H. S., Vellore.
Varadayya, Vittal Devuni ...	Ml. H. S., Walajapet.
Varahalu, Kasibhotla ...	L. M. H. S., Vizag.
Varugisa, P. J. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Vasanta Rau, Vellore ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Vas, Piedade ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Vasava Menon, Parakat ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Vasu Aiyar, Alampalam R. ..	H. S., Kollangode.
Vasudeva Aiyar, T. K ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Vasudeva Mudali, Egmore ...	S. P. G. Coll., Madras.
Vasudevan, Muliyil ...	Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Vasudeva Pillai, S. ...	Maharajah's H. S., Alleppy.
Vasudeva Rau, Chennasamudram .	P. S.
Vasudeva Rau, Dabir ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Vasudeva Rau, Kallumbi ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Vasudeva Rau, L. ...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Vasudeva Rau, V. S. ...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Vasudevayya, Devalla ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Vedadri Nayudu, Wandiwash ...	Teachers' Coll, Saidapet.
Vedamuttu, A ...	S. P G. H. S., Nazareth.
Vedamuttu Sittar ...	Do.
Vedanayakam, Abraham ...	C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Vedanayakam, Swamiadiyan P ...	Do. Megnanapuram.
Vedarama Aiyar, Appadurai Aiyar.	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Vedavyasachari, Matam ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Velayudam, K S ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Velayudan Pillai, Kesava Pillai ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Velayudan Pillai, K. Padmanabha.	Do.
Velu Chetti, Trichinopoly ...	P. S.
Velu Pillai, M. Krishna Pillai ...	Hindu H. S., Trivandrum.
Voluswami, D. S. ...	Do. Dindigul.
Vembu Aiyar, S. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Venkanna, Dvadasi ...	Z. H. S., Parlakimedi.
Venkappa, Mutnahalli N. ...	N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Venkappa Nayak, Nagar ...	L. F. H. S., Kundapur.
Venkaswami, K.	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Venkata Appa Rau, Manda ...	Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Venkatachallam Aiyar, T. S. ...	P. S.
Venkatachari, Attuputtur ...	F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.

Venkatachari, Nallappa ...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Venkatachari, S. ...	Do. Chidambaram.
Venkatacharulu, Akulamannati ...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Venkatagangadhararama Rau, M...	P. S.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, M. ...	Nl. H. S , Trichy.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, A. S. ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, S. ...	P. S.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, V. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Venkatakrishnama Chetti, Bomma.	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Venkatakrishnama Nayudu, Vellore.	Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Venkatakrishna Rau, Murari ...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Venkatakrishna Rau, Patri ...	M. A.-V. H. S., Narasapur.
Venkatakrishna Rau, Tigela ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Venkatakrishnayya, Avulur M. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatakrishnayya, John J. ...	Do.
Venkatakrishnayya, Maddali ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Venkatakrishnayya, Patibandla ...	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Venkata Lakshminarasimham, T...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Venkata Lal, Hanumangadi ...	Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Venkatananda Rau, Susarla ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkatanarayana Rau, Pulipaka ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Venkatanarayana, Yellapantula ...	Ml. H S., Chicacole.
Venkatanarayanayya, Nori ...	C. S M. H. S., Vellore.
Venkatanarasayya, Palakodeti ...	Mahratta H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkatanarasimhan, L. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Venkatanarasimha Rau, Sarvepalli.	Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatanarayanaswami, L. R. ...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Venkatappa, Mangalore ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Venkatappayya, Ayitamraju ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatappayya, Polepeddi ...	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Venkatappayya, Tandibhotla ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Venkataraghavachari, Mamidipudi.	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Venkataraghavachari, Meyyur Y...	A. V. H. S. Triplicane.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, C. E. ...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, S. R. ...	Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Anantakrishna	Hindu H. S., Trivandrum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, L. Saptarishi...	L. F. H. S., Lalgudi.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. ...	Nadar's H. S., Poraiyar.
Venkatarama Aiyar, P. Krishna ...	Hindu H. S., Trivandrum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, R. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Venkatarama Aiyar, R. ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Shiyali ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Subba Aiyar...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tanjore ...	W. M. H. S., Madurantakam.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Avadhani...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Venkataramana Aiyar, A. V. ...	N. H. S., Salem.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Kalambur...	F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Venkataramanayya. Chillarige ...	A V. H. S., Peddapur.
Venkataramanayya, Gudur ...	Taylor's S. H., Narsapur.
Venkataramanayya, Hebbue ...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.

Venkataramanayya, Irasala ...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Venkataramanayya, Upadhyayulu.	P. S.
Venkataraman, M. R. ...	N. H. S., Madura.
Venkataramana, Srirangapatam ...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Venkataraman, P. ..	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Venkataraman, R. ...	W. M. H. S., Mannargudi
Venkataraman, S. P. ...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Venkataramanan, T. ...	N. H. S., Satyamangalam.
Venkataraman, T. V. ...	V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Venkatarama Sarma, B. V. ...	Nl. H. S., Trichy.
Venkatarama Sastri, S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., do.
Venkataramayya, Biradavolu ...	F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Venkataramayya, Ganti ...	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Venkataramayya, Janamanchi ...	P. S.
Venkataramayya, Malladi ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Venkataramayya, Mamidipudi ..	Venkatagiri Rajah's H.S., Nellore.
Venkataratnam, Punnamraju ...	P. S.
Venkata Rau, Badakere ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Venkata Rau, Chaulur ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Venkata Rau, Chavali ...	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Venkata Rau, Chikkaballapur ...	Maharajah's Coll, Mysore.
Venkata Rau, Chitaldrug Srinivas..	N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Venkata Rau, Honnawar ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Venkata Rau, Katrapati ...	P. S.
Venkata Rau, Mysore Rama Rau...	Maharajah's Coll., Mysore.
Venkata Rau, Nyapati ...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Venkata Rau, Rayaprolu ...	L. M. H. S., Vizag.
Venkata Rau Pant, Birakayala ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkata Rau, Paramatmuni .	Hindu H. S, Ongole.
Venkata Rau, V. ...	N H. S., Coimbatore.
Venkata Rau, V. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Venkatarayalayya, Atrisala ...	Venkatagiri Rajah's H. S., Nel.
Venkatarayulu, Kola ...	H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
Venkatarayulu Nayudu, Vanarasi ..	H. S., Chikkamagalur.
Venkatareddi, Surampalli ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Venkata Sastri, Chivukula ...	Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Venkataseshanna, Maganti ...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Chittipeddi...	Cuddalore Coll.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Kanjapalli R.	L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, T. S. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Venkatasubban, V. ...	Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Venkatasubharamayya, Perepa ...	H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
Venkatasubha Rau, Anipindi ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Venkatasubha Rau, Chaulapalli ...	Do.
Venkatasubha Rau, Goparaju ...	P. S.
Venkatasubha Rau, Wunnava ...	Govt. Coll., Berhampore.
Venkatasubha Rau, Yallamrazu ...	C. M. S. H. S., Bezvada
Venkatasubharayudu, Paideti ...	P S.
Venkatasubhayya, Hosadrug ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Venkatasubrahmanyam Sarma, P...	M. A.-V. H. S., Narsapur.

Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar, R. S..	H. S., Kollangode.
Venkataswami Nayudu, D. V. ...	P. S.
Venkatavaradu Aiyangar, R. ..	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Venkatesa Chetti, Sunku ...	S. M. Hindu U. H. S., Vellore.
Venkatesam, Bhaskarabhatta ...	Z. H. S., Parlakimedi.
Venkatesa Rau, S. Subba Rau ...	N. H. S., Salem.
Venkateswara Aiyar, A. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Venkateswara Aiyar, Cattangot R..	K. V., Calicut.
Venkateswara Aiyar, Kailasa ...	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Ramanatha ...	H. S , Ernakulam.
Venkatesa Aiyar, Salem Sarvottama	L. M. H S., Salem.
Venkateswara Aiyar, Sesha Aiyar..	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
Venkatesvaran, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Venkatesvara Rau, Burra ...	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Venkateswara Rau, Shamapanth ...	H. S., Chudderghat.
Venkataswami, Tirumala ...	Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Venkayya, Kappaguntula ...	P. S.
Venkobacharulu, Padakandla ...	Do.
Venkoba Rau, Adoni Vaidyam ...	L. M. H. S., Bellary.
Venkoba Rau, C. ...	L. F. H. S., Udamalpet.
Venkoba Rau, Holalagundi Desayi.	P. S.
Venkoba Rau, Hoskoti ...	Do.
Venkoba Rau, Jengamreddi B. H...	Do.
Venkoba Rau, Kasi ...	W. M H. S., Mysore.
Venkoba Rau, Magala ..	H S., Chittaldrug.
Venkoba Rau, Nagoji ...	P. S.
Venkoba Rau, Padiki ...	Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Venkoba Rau, S. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Venku Aiyar, V. ...	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Venugopala Chetti, Saidapet ...	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Venugopala Nayudu, Royapeta ...	P. S.
Venugopala Nayudu, Tiruvallur ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Venugopal, D. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Venugopal, T. P. ...	V P. H. S., Tanjore.
Venugopala Mudali, Triplicane R...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Vijayaragavachari, Alappakkam P.	A V. H. S , Triplicane.
Vijayaraghavacharlu, Tirumani M..	P. S.
Vijayaraghavulu Chetti, Repakula.	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Vijayaranga Mudali, Pakkam ...	Pach Coll.
Vijayaratna Pillai, Pallikondai ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Virabhadraprasada Rau, Avancha..	P. S.
Virabhadra Rau, Peddada ...	L. M H. S., Vizag.
Virabhadrudu, Behara ...	L. F. H. S., Amalapur.
Vira Pillai, Chidambaram ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Vira Pillai, T. K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Viraraghava Aiyangar, P. I. ...	Do.
Viraraghavachari, K. A. ...	Venkatagiri Rajah's H. S., Nellore.
Viraraghavan. M. V. ...	N. H. S , Erode.
Viraraghavan, S. (Srinivasa) ...	St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Viraraghavulu, Jamalmadaka ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.

Viraraghavayya, Canchi J.	...	P. S.
Viraswami Aiyar, Timmavajhula	...	Venkatagiri Rajah's H. S., Nellore.
Viraswami, S.	...	P. S.
Visvambhar, Bagade	...	Gov. Coll., Mangalore.
Visvanatha Aiyar, K. S.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Visvanatha Aiyar, T. K.	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Visvanatha, Madhava	...	Shimoga Coll.
Visvanatham, Vemulakonda	...	L. M. H. S., Vizag.
Visvanathan, S.	...	L. F. H. S., Tiruvalur.
Visvanathan, S. S.	...	St. Ant. H S., Negapatam.
Visvanatha Pillai, S.	...	St. Jos. H. S, Tirupapuliyur.
Visvanatha Sastri, Garimella	...	Govt. Coll., Berhampore.
Vittal Rau, Kasaragode	...	Madras Christ Coll.
Vyasa Rau, V.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Vyasa Rau, Halligeri	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Watts, Adeline Mercy	...	C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Wesley, Gnanasanjiva	...	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Wolfe, Denis Patrick	...	St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Wynn, Mary	...	R. D E S., Mattigiri.
Yagnanarayana, Dasika	...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Yagnesvara Sastri, Mosur	...	Madras H. S.
Yesadiyan, A.	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Yesuadian Nadar, Devanesan	...	P. S.
Yethunatha Rau, K. R.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Zynulabidin, Barbara	...	P. S.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION, 1888.

UNDERGRADUATES.

First Class.

Name.		Where educated.
Tyagaraja Aiyar, V. R.	...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Subha Rau, Gokern	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, T. S.	...	Do. Madura.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, R.	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narayana Aiyar, T. S.	...	K. V., Calicut.
Venkatanarayana Rau, Aripirala		P. R. Coll., Cocanada, & Rajahmundry Coll.
{ Krishnaswami, S.	...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
{ Paramu Pillai, Kesava Pillai	...	Do. Trivandrum.
Chengayya Maidavolu	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Krishnamachari, R.	...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Mirandah, Salvador	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Minakshisundaram, M. S.	...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Kuppuswami Sastri, C.	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Murti Rau, Narayana	...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Muhammad Ismail	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
GopalakrishnaRau, Ratnapadirama.		S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.

Venkataramadas, Mandapaka	Maharajah's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Ranganayakulu, Polisetti ...	Rajahmundry Coll.
Venkateswara Aiyar, V. Ramaswami.	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Parameswara, Utchil ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Etirajulu Nayudu, Pokala ...	Madras Christ. Coll. & Pach. Coll.
Sesha Aiyangar, N. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sesha ..	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Vaidyanathan, S. ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Ramaswami, V. S. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Siquera, Bonaventure ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Narayana Aiyar, Padmanabha Sastri	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Virabhadra Rau, Venka ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada, & Rajahmundry Coll.
Krishnan Unni Nayar, K. ..	Presidency Coll.
Ravi Varma Raja, M. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Ramaswami, M. R. ...	Do.
Venkataramayya, Devandahali...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Krishna Aiyar, P. ...	Do. Trivandrum.
Ramanujachari, Anjur Tuppil ...	Presidency Coll.
Venkataramanan, Dasappa Aiyar	Coimbatore Coll. & Madras Christ. Coll.
Pundarika Baliga, Bantwal ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.

SECOND CLASS.

Abraham Nadar, John Samuel ...	Pas. Coll. & Madras Christ Coll.
Adaikkalam Pillai, Duraiswami S.	C. S. M Coll., Madras.
Aiyalu Nayudu, Malepati ...	Do.
Alagasingarachari, Tirumalisai ...	Madras Christ. Coll. & Pres. Coll.
Anantachari, Nanmangalam ...	Pach. Coll.
Anantanarayana Aiyangar, Gopala.	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly, & Madras Christ. Coll.
Appan Aiyangar, Tirumalisai ...	Presidency Coll.
Apparau, Koka ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Appavu Pillai, Sebastian ...	Do.
Arumukha Achari, Tillai ...	Do.
Arumukha Mudali, Pammal ...	Presidency Coll.
Arumukha Mudali, Culattur V ...	Do.
Annaji Rau, Madanapalle R. ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Annaswami Aiyangar, Setlur ...	Do.
Arunachala Rau, Roddam ...	Do.
Ananda Rau, Damodar ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar, A.N. ...	Do.
Abdur Rahim ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Arumukham Pillai, T. A. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Asirvadam, D. Samuel John ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & St. Jos. Coll, Cuddalore.
Aiyaswami Aiyangar, R. ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, R. ...	Do.
Appaswami Aiyangar, R. ...	Do.
Adinarayanan, Ponturi ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Alagiriswami Chetti, B. ...	Do.

Ariyakutti, James ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Ananda Rau, Gulvadi	Govt. Coll, Mangalore.
Ananda Rau, Panumbur ...	Do.
Andrade, Denis Alexander ...	St. Aloy. Coll., do.
Asirvadam Pillai, M. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. V. ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Anjaneyulu, Damarazu ...	Rajahmundry Coll.
Anantakrishna Sastri, K. S. ...	S. P. G. Coll, Trichy.
Apatharana Aiyar, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Arputam Pillai, T. D. Maria ...	Do.
Arunachala Aiyar, P. K. ...	Do.
Annaji Rau, Nandagiri ...	Pres. Coll. & Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Balakrishna Rau, Hattiangadi ...	Shimoga Coll. & Pres. Coll.
Bhashyam Aiyangar, Pundi ...	S.P.G.Coll.,Trichy.,&Pach. Coll.
Bhimayya, Paruvangala ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Bhagavanta Rau, Balapur ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Bailey, Arthur Walter ...	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Bhima Rau, Krishnagiri ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore, & St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Benjamin, T. Kuruvilla ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Bassappa, Utchil ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Bhoja Rau, Pezawar ...	Govt. Coll., do.
Balakrishna Chetti, C. R. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Bishtappa, Shikaripur ...	Shimoga Coll.
Balakrishnayya, Totakura ...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Bhairavasarma, Nishtala	Madras Christ. Coll.
Bapiraju, Chengalvala ...	Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Cheluvayya, Coimbatore ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Chinnappa, Anandarayan Ebeneze.	Do.
Chakko, Brahmakulatta Chakko..	H. S., Ernakulam.
Chakko, K. Varkki ...	Do.
Colaco, Raymond Francis ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Chidambaram Pillai, S. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Chivattaswami Pandiyan, T. S....	Hindu Coll., do.
Christmaspillai, John Isaac ...	P. S.
Correra, Lawrence ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Chidambara Aiyar, T. K. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Dakshinamurti Aiyar, Kalahasti.	Madras Christ. Coll.
Dandayudapani, Mayavaram S....	Do.
Desikchari, T. M. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Devarajulu Nayudu, Mulujetti...	Presidency Coll.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, C. N. ...	Pach. Coll.
DeRozario, Norbert ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Diraviyam, Devasirvadam ...	C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevelly, & Pas. Coll.
Dharma Rau, Shikaripur ...	Shimoga Coll. & Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Dvaipayanachari, H. ...	Salem Coll.
Daniel, Solomon ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Duraiswami, Janavikkulam M...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.

David, Vedamanikkam ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Dakshinamurti, Duri Sambasiva.	Govt. Coll., Berhampore, and Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum
Ekambara Aiyar, Kadambi ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras
Framji, Kekasru Sorabji ...	Dov. Pro. Coll., Madras.
Fernandes, Lawrence ...	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Gajapati Sastri, Tiruppanamur...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ganapati, Pudukota R. ...	Presidency Coll. [Christ. Coll.
Gangadhara Somayajulu, G. .	Hindu Coll., Vizag., & Madras
Gideon, Ephraim Joseph ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Gopala Aiyar, Velandai ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Guru Rau, S. Krishna Aiyar ...	C.S.M. Coll., Madras, & Pres. Coll.
Gow, May Annie ..	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
George, Puttamparambil W. ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Govinda Marar, K.	Do.
Gopala Rau, R. ...	Kumbakonam Coll
Govindan, K. ...	Do.
Govinda Aiyar, A. R. ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Gopalachari, P.	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Guru Rau, Siddlipur ...	Do.
Gopala Aiyangar, C. P. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Gunaratnam Pillai, J. ...	Caldwell Coll.,Tuticorin, & C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Gopalasrinivasan, V. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Gangaraju, T. (Ramayya) ...	Rajahmundry Coll.
Gopalaswami Nayudu, G ..	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Ganeasan Aiyar, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Gnanaprakasam Pillai, V. ...	Do.
Guru Rau, Purushottamachar .	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Gopala Aiyar, Ramanatha Aiyar.	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Govinda Pillai, V N. ...	Do.
Hiriyananna, Mysore ...	Do. Mysore
Ittyerah, Esapen ...	Do. Trivandrum.
Janakirama Reddi, Conjeeveram.	Pach. Coll. & Madras Christ. Coll
Jogayya, Varahagiri Venkata .	Govt. Coll., Berhampore.
Jayaraman, V. ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Javarayappa, Konanore ...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Joseph Cornelius Nadar ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Joseph, Santosham ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Jagannatham, Pulipaka R. H. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Kadirvelu Mudali, V. ...	Do.
Kalyanasundaram, P. ...	Presidency Coll. [Christ. Coll.
Kanakasabhapatayya, Thodla ...	Do. Pach. Coll., & Madras
Kanakasabhapati, Salem ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Kanakasabhapati Aiyar, R. ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Karunakara Pisharoti, Karu P....	H. S., Ernakulam.
Krishnamachari, N. S. ...	Presidency Coll.
Krishnamachari, R. A. ..	Do.
Krishna Panikkar, Chatu ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Krishna Rau, Arni ...	Do.

Krishna Rau, Hindupur G. ...	W. M. Coll., Madras.
Krishnaswamayya, Totapalli ...	Madras Christ Coll.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Calavai ...	Do.
Kumaraswami Mudali, Saidapet..	Do.
Kuppuswami, Arcot ...	Do.
Kurattalwar Chetti, Chandragiri.	Presidency Coll.
Krishna Aiyar, Kumarapuram ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Krishnappa, Harisave ...	Do.
Kannan, Kotiet Adiari ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Krishna Aiyar, Peruvemba K. ...	Do.
Krishna Rau, Damodar ...	Do.
Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, C. R....	Coimbatore Coll.
Krishnaswami Rau, Coimbatore A.	Do.
Kuppu Rau, Bhavani ...	Do.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, A. V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Kuriyan, Punithara Pilo ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Kodandarama Aiyar, S. ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, R. A. ...	Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Sankara).	Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Subrahmanya) ...	Do.
Krishnaswami Sastri, T. P. ...	Do.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, C. S. ...	Do.
Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, R. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Krishna Aiyangar, E. R. ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Krishna Rau, Panje ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Krishna Rau, Holavanahalli ..	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. ...	W. M. Coll, Negapatam.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, P. S. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Kondayya, Voleti ...	Hindu Coll., Vizag., & P. R. Coll, Cocanada.
Krishnabrahmam, Kancharla ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada, and Rajahmundry Coll.
Kasipati Chetti, Manukur ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Kodandaraman, Sattanur V. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, Trichy. A.	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Krishna Aiyar, Kattuputtur P....	Do.
Krishna Aiyar, S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, A. ...	S. P. G. Coll., do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Manakkal S.	Do. & St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Kesava Kuruppu, K. P. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Kesava Pillai, C. Easwaran ...	Do.
Krishna Aiyar, Venkatarayar ...	Do.
Koil Pillai, Davamani ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Lokanatha Mudali, Rayakottai ...	Presidency Coll.
Lakshmanan, M. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Lamech, William ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Lakshminarayana, Gulvadi ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Lakshmana Aiyar, T. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Lakshmana Aiyar, S. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.

Lakshminaraya Aiyar, Harihara..	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, and Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Lakshmanan, G. V. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Lakshmana Aiyar, P. S. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, and St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Madhavan Pillai, Attakal N. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, and Madras Christ. Coll.
Madhava Rau, Chitrachavadi ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Mudaliyandan Chetti, Rottela ...	Pres. Coll. & C.S.M. Coll., Madras.
Muttukumara Chetti, N. ...	Kumbakonam Coll. and Madras Christ. Coll.
Muttukumaraswami Mudali, M...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Madhavan Nayar, Cingechem V.	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Mariasusai Mudali, A. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Muhammad Himayet Ulla ...	Haidarabad Coll. and Nizam Coll.
Minakshisundaram Aiyar, C. ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Manjunatha Baliga, Buntval ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Manjunatha Prabhu, Padubidri...	Do.
Muhammad Husson Ali Khan ...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Muhammad Usman, Bangalore ...	Do.
Madhava Rau, Patri ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Muttuswami Aiyar, V. P. ...	C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Muhammad Abdul Razaak ...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Mahalinga Aiyar, P. V. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Mariadas Manikkam, A. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T. S. ...	Do.
Madhavan Pillai, Nilakanta Pillai	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Mathew, Chalakuzhiyil Curien ...	Do.
Mathew, Geeverghese ...	Do.
Manikkam, Vedamanikkam ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Nagalingam, Kasinathuni ...	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur, & Madras Christ. Coll.
Nagoji Rau, Namakal ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Narasimhachari, Komandur ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Narasimham, Vadlamannati ...	Do.
Narayanaswami, Annadurai Surya	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., Salem Coll., Kumbakonam Coll., & Madras Christ. Coll.
Natesa Aiyar, K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narayana Aiyar, Hassan ...	P. S.
Nagayya, Kotturi ...	Govt. Coll., Berhampore.
Narayana Menon, Vellat ...	K. V, Calicut.
Nilachalam, Attivilli ...	Govt. Coll., Berhampore, & Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum.
Narayana Rau, R. ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. (Mayavaram) ...	Do.
Natesa Sastri, Tiruppayanam S...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Narasinga Nayak, Sujir ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore, and St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.

Narasinga Rau, Balsaver ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Nageswara Rau, Kruttiventi ...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Nanjundayya, Atikuppa ...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Narasimhamurti, Arakalagud ...	Do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, T. P. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Naganathan, V. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Natesa Aiyar, S. S. ...	Do.
Narasimham, Varanasi ...	Govt. Coll., Berhampore, & Rajahmundry Coll.
Narasimham, T. S. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Nagappa, S. U. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Nagaswami Aiyar, M. ..	Do.
Narahari Rau, Mukkoti ...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Narayana Aiyangar, K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narayanaswami, R ...	Do.
Nataraja Sarma, Lalgudi S. ...	S. P. G. Coll., do.
Natesa Aiyar, K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., do.
Natesa Aiyar, N. S. ...	Do. do.
Natesa Aiyar, P ...	Madras Christ. Coll., and St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narayana Aiyar, K. Subha Aiyar.	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Narayana Pillai, M. R. ...	Do. do.
Narasimhadas, Vemulakonda ...	Do. Vizianagrum.
Parsons, Jessie ...	Dov. Pro. Coll., Madras.
Parsons, Phœbe Florence ...	Do.
Palaniyandi Pillai, Sultanpet V...	Coimbatore Coll.
Parameswara Aiyar, K. A. ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Philip, Paradtu Varkki ...	H. S., Eruakulam.
Paul, Dayasila ...	Haidarabad Coll. and Nizam Coll.
Panchapagesan, S. A. ...	Luth. M. Coll., Tranquebar.
Purushottama Somayajulu, Caza.	Rajahmundry Coll.
Pasupati Sastri, Karur S. ..	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Padmanabha Pillai, A. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Perumal Pillai, P. K. ...	Do.
Perumal Pillai, R. ...	Do.
Raghavachari, Nanmangalam ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Raghavacharulu, Nallani C. ...	Rajahmundry Coll. & Madras Christ. Coll.
Raghavan Aiyangar, Pallavaram.	Madras Christ. Coll.
Raghavendra Rau, Sama ...	Pach. Coll.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, C. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, S. Sesha...	P. S.
Rama Aiyar, Sankaranarayana...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ramachandra Aiyar, M. S. ...	Pach. Coll.
Ramachandran, T. S. ...	Do. & Madras Christ. Coll.
Ramachandrayya, Pisupati ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ramaswami, Vuttu ...	Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Puttur ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore, & Madras Christ. Coll.
Rangachari, Kadambi ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Rangachari, Kondangi ...	Pach. Coll.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, P. V. ...	W. M. Coll., Madras.

Rangaswami Aiyangar, Seval S...	Presidency Coll.
Rama Rau, Nagalamadaka ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Ramasubha Rau, Rangubhotla ..	Do.
Rama Aiyar, Mattur Sivarama ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Ramachan Nedungadi, A. ...	Do.
Raman Nambiyar, Kiyadat ...	Do. and K. V., Calicut.
Rama Aiyar, Perumkolam P. ...	H.S.,Ernakulam,&CoimbatoreColl.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Coimbatore K.	.Coimbatore Coll.
Rangachari, Cholappadi ...	Do.
Raman Pillai, Eruvamparampil..	H. S., Ernakulam.
Rajabadar Pillai, Pondicherry ...	Haidarabad Coll. and Nizam Coll.
Ramachandran, G. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ramachandran, S. N. ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Ramanatha Aiyar, V. S. ...	Do.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, K. ..	Do.
Ramasesha Aiyar, P. S. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. (Srinivasa) ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. ...	Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, N. S. ...	Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, T. ..	Do.
Rama Aiyangar, K. ..	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Ramabhadran, S. ...	Do.
Ramamurti Aiyar, C. ...	Do.
Ramamurti Aiyar, Narasimha ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Ramachandra Kamthi, Mangalore	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Ramakrishna Rau, Karnad ...	Do.
Rama Nayak, Uppinangadi ...	Do.
Rama Rau, Tellicherry ...	Do.
Rambhatji, Kassergode ...	Do.
Ramaswami, Belavadi ...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Ranoji Rau, Bombarai Santuram.	Do.
Rajagopalan, K. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Ramachandran, J. P. ...	Do.
Rama Rau, Nandagiri ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Rama Rau, R. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Rama Aiyar, Kalpati K. ...	Coimbatore Coll. & K. V., Calicut.
Ramaswami, P. A. ...	Maharajah's Coll., Pudukota.
Ratnaswami, S. ...	Do.
Ramachandra Rau, Vipparti ...	Rajahmundry Coll.
Ramachandrudu, Venneti ...	Do.
Ramadasu, Velala ...	Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Ambi Sastri.	Coimbatore Coll.
Ranga Rau, Taduri ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Ramayya, P. V. Navaladi ...	Salem Coll.
Rajalingam, T. V. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Rajaram, S. ...	Do.
Ramachandra Sastri, C. ...	Do.
Radhakrishna Sastri, T. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Ramachandra Aiyar, G. ...	Do.

Ramakrishna Aiyar, Valadi S. ...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Harihara Aiyar	St. Jos. Coll., do.
Ranganatha Mudali, C. G. ...	Do. do.
Rangaswami Aiyar, L. R. ...	Do. do.
Rangaswami Aiyar, V. M	Do. do.
Rajaraja Varma Raja, M ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ramachandra Aiyar, K. ..	Do. do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, V. ...	Do. do.
Raman Tambi, Parameswaran	Do do.
Ramakrishnamraju, Alluri ...	Do. Vizianagrum.
Sambanda Mudali, Muttukrishna.	Coimbatore Coll.
Sambasiva Aiyar, Serukalattur V.	Kumbakonam Coll. & Pach. Coll
Sanjivi Rau, Culli ...	Madras Christ. Coll. & C. S. M Coll., Madras.
Sesha Aiyangar, Nallan C. ..	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & Madras Christ. Coll.
Seshagiri Rau, Nilakantapuram...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Seshayya, Tinnaneri S. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura, & Madras Christ. Coll.
Singaravelu Mudali, C. ...	Pach. Coll. [Christ. Coll
Sivarama Sastri, Balasubrahmanya	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & Madras
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Madaravasal.	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore, & C S. M. Coll., Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Tiruvallur S. ...	Kumbakonam Coll., S. P. G. Coll, Trichy., & Madras Christ. Coll
Srinivasachari, Pallikarana T. ...	Presidency Coll.
Srinivasacharulu, Panappakkam.	Do.
Subha Rau, Pingale	Madras Christ. Coll.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sattur S. ...	Do.
Subrahmanyam, Velliyur ...	Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum, & Madras Christ. Coll.
Subrahmanayya, Kalpat ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Sudarsanachari, Giyarpuram N...	Pach. Coll.
Sundarachari, Madabushi ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Sundaram Aiyar, Pudukota K. ...	Presidency Coll.
Suryanarayana, Nandiraju ...	Rajahmundry Coll. & Madras Christ. Coll.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Pandur ...	Pach. Coll.
Samanna, Bangalore ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Seshachari, Cadambi ...	Do. & St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Kadattur ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore
Srinivasadesikachari, M. ...	Do.
Sankara Narayana Aiyar, C. V...	K. V., Calicut.
Subha Rau, Harihara ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. Parasu...	Do.
Sundaram Aiyar, Manjeri R. ...	Do.
Suryanarayana, Nishtala ...	Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagrum
Sivaswami Aiyar, Barathampat R.	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Swami Aiyar, Chetlur ...	Do.

Subha Rau, Muchiraju ...	P. S.
Sambamurti Rau, T. .	Kumbakonam Coll.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. ...	Do.
Srinivasan Aiyar, T. V. ...	Do.
Srinivasan, N. P. ...	Do.
Srinivasan, S. .	Do.
Srinivasa Sastri, Kaivilanjeri S .	Do. & S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Subhayya Mudali, P. ..	Kumbakonam Coll.
Subrahmanyan, K. S ...	Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, C. V. ..	Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, P. ...	Do.
Sankaranarayanan, Sholavandan.	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, & Pasumalai Coll.
Samuel, Satyanathan ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Santiyagu, Vedamuttu	Pasumalai Coll.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Subha Aiyar, K. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Subharama Aiyar, Batlagundu K.	Do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P R ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & Pas. Coll.
Subrahmanyayya, B. S.	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Siva Rani, Kabad ..	Do. Mangalore, &St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Srinivasa Rau, Arkal ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Subha Rau, Buntwal ..	Do.
Selvapati Rau, Marakani ...	Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Subrahmanyam, S. ...	Do.
Sanjiva Chetti, Kunatur ...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Seshagiri Rau, Anagundi ...	Do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Bindignowla.	Do.
Subha Rau, Bapu ...	Do.
Satagopa Aiyangar, R. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam
Sivaprakasam Pillai, K. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Subharayan, Nandiyal Sitarama	Do.
Subrahmanya Pillai, M. G. ...	Do.
Srinivasachari, A. ...	Pach. Coll. and Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Subharaman, S. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. G. ...	Madras Christ. Coll. & Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Sanyasayya, Adeda ...	Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Subharayudu, Andra ...	Rajahmundry Coll.
Suryanarayana, Chivukula ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada, & Rajahmundry Coll.
Suryanarayana, Gunturi ...	Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Sivasankara Mudali, Alagapuram.	Salem Coll.
Srinivasachari, Srirangam V. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Satakopachari, A. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Subrahmanyan, K. ...	Do. [Trichy.
Sadasivam Chetti, R. ...	Coimbatore Coll. & St. Jos. Coll

Sambamurti, S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Santappan, M. ...	Do.
Satakopa Aiyangar, V. T. ...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Shanmukham Pillai, Velayuda...	Do.
Sitaraman, M. R. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Sivapanchanadam, T. A. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Sivasankaran, A. ...	P. S.
Srinivasa Aiyar, R. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Subrahmanyan, M. S. ...	Do.
Sundaram Aiyar, K. R. ...	Do & Maharajah's Coll. Pudukota.
Swami Aiyar, R. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Annadurai...	Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, NandivadaG.	S. P. G. Coll., do.
Sankaran Valiathan, V. G. ..	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Subha Rau, J. GovindaRau ...	Do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.Gopala..	Do.
Subrahmanya Sastri, S. ...	Do
Srinivasa Aiyar, Bapu ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Tiruvenkatachari, Pundi Chetlur.	Pach Coll.
Tyagaraja Aiyar, Tiruppalturai P.	Madras Christ. Coll.
Tyagaraya Mudali, Tiruvur ...	Do.
Thomas, Daniel Didymus ..	Luth. Cent. Coll., Tranquebar.
Tiruvenkatattan, S. ...	Govt. Coll., Madura.
Tulasirama Aiyangar, L. K. ...	Do.
Tirumalachari, Pondumangalam.	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Tatayya Nayudu, Koka ...	Rajahmundry Coll.
Tyagarajan, V. S. ...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Vamana Pai, Amembal ...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore, & Pres. Coll.
Varadarajan, S. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Vasudeva Aiyar, A. ...	Kumbakonam Coll. & C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Vasudevayya, Burusu ...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & Madras. Christ. College.
Venkatachari, Conjeeveram P. ...	Pach. Coll.
Venkatachari, Madurantakam B.	Do
Venkatachari, Rayam ...	W. M. Coll., Madras.
Venkatachari, Vijayaraghava ...	Pach. Coll.
Venkatakrishnama Nayudu, P....	Do.
Venkatarangachari, T. V. ...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly, & Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Venkataswami Nayudu, C. ...	Madras Christ Coll.
Visvanttha Rau, Karnul ...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Venkaachala Aiyar, L. A. ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Harihara...	K. V., Calicut.
Venkatachari, Coimbatore R. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Venkataramana Aiyar, C. ...	Do.
Viraraghava Aiyar, Kavasseri P.	Govt. Coll., Calicut, & K. V., Calicut.
Venkatarama Aiyar, A. R. ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, A. R. ...	Do.

Verghese, Tekkai Karai ...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Venkatasubha Rau, Kaza ...	A. E. L. M. Coll, Guntur.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, K. K. ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Vasudevan, Srinivasa Raghava...	Do.
Venkatarama Sastri, T. A. ...	Do.
Visvanathan, M. S. ...	Do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. ...	Pasumalai Coll.
Venkataraman, Vaidyanatha ...	Govt. Coll., Madura
Vegas, John Francis ..	St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Venkatakrishnappa, Hampapur...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Venkataraman, K S. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Vaidisvara Aiyar, P. R. ...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Nochur A. ...	Govt.Coll.,Calicut,&K.V., Calicut.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Nochur R..	Coimbatore Coll. & do.
Vaidyanathan, K. .	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Venkataraman, V. ...	Do.
Venkatanarayana, Vadapalli ...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.
Venkataramanayya, J. ...	P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Venkataramanayya, Pulapaka ...	Rajahmundry Coll.
Venkataramayya, Alakki .	P. R. Coll., Cocanada, & Rajahmundry Coll.
Venkataratnam, Kancherla ...	Do. do.
Viraswami Nayudu, Pratti ...	Rajahmundry Coll.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Rasipur V.	Salem Coll.
Venkatanarasimha Aiyangar, C..	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Vaidyanathan, G. S. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Vaidyanathan, S. ...	Kumbakonam Coll.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Vaidyanatha Sastri, Valadi S. ...	S. P. G. Coll., do.
Velayudam Pillai, S. ...	Do. do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. ...	P. S.
Visvanatha Aiyar, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Visvanathan, Vasudeva ...	S. P. G. Coll., do.
Vyasa Rau, Singamedu S. ...	Do. do.
Varghese, P. Chandi ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Villaiyan, Nagalingam ...	Do.
Varahanarasimham, Santaluri ...	Hindu Coll., Vizag.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

TABLE I.—*Showing the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed in all examinations during the year* 1888-89.

EXAMINATION.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
Matriculation	7,433	7,327	1,854	25·3
First Arts	2,018	1,979	510	25·7
B.A. { Language Branch...	576	568	318	55·9
B.A. { Optional Branch ...	480	446	255	57·1
M.A.	9	9	2	22·2
L.T.	6	5	3	60·0
B.L.	163	150	48	32·0
M.L.	4	2	0	...
First L.M.S.	60	55	14	25·4
Second do.	22	21	11	52·3
Preliminary Scientific ...	10	10	5	50·0
First M.B. and C.M. ...	5	5	4	80·0
Second do. ...	6	6	4	66·6
B.C.E.	16	16	2	12·5
Total ...	10,808	10,599	3,030	28·5

TABLE IV.—*Showing the number of candidates for the B.A. degree registered, examined, and passed in the several optional branches.*

	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
Branch I. ...	86	79	32	40·5
" II.A. ...	119	109	72	66·0
" II.B ...	59	55	37	67·3
" III.C. ...	13	13	8	61·5
" IV. ...	122	115	66	57·4
" V. ...	81	75	40	53·3
	480	446	255	57·1

TABLE V.—*Showing the number of female candidates registered, examined, and passed since the founding of the University.*

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

YEAR.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.		Percentage passed.
			1st class	2nd class	
1877-78 ...	2	2	1	...	50·0
1878-79 ..	2	2	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	6	6	...	...	..
1880-81 ...	9	9	1	5	66·6
1881-82 ...	4	3	...	2	66·6
1882-83	12	12	4	5	75
1883-84 ..	10	10	1	6	70
1884-85	11	11	1	3	36·3
1885-86	14	14	...	7	50·0
1886-87 ...	14	14	3	4	50·0
1887-88	15	15	2	5	46·6
1888-89 ...	34	34	2	17	55·8
	133	132	15	54	52·2
FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.					
1879-80 ...	1	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	1	1	...	1	100·0
1884-85 ...	1	1	1	...	100·0
1886-87 ...	1	1	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	4	4	...	2	50·0
1888-89 ..	3	3	...	3	100·0
	11	10	1	6	70·0

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—*Showing the number of female candidates registered, examined, and passed from the different classes of the population since the founding of the University.*

YEAR.	Registered.				Examined.				Passed.			
	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Parsees.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Parsees.	Native Christians	East Indians.	Europeans.	
1877-78 ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	1	...
1878-79 ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2	.	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	1	3	5	...	1	3	5	...	...	1	5	...
1881-82 ...	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...
1882-83 ...	1	2	9	...	1	2	9	...	1	2	6	...
1883-84 ..	3	2	5	...	3	2	5	...	1	1	5	..
1884-85 ...	3	3	5	..	3	3	5	...	1	1	2	...
1885-86 ...	3	3	8	...	3	3	8	...	2	2	3	...
1886-87 ...	2	6	5	1	2	6	5	1	2	2	3	...
1887-88 ...	...	6	8	1	...	6	8	1	...	2	4	1
1888-89 ...	9	12	13	...	9	12	13	...	7	6	6	..
Total ...	22	46	63	2	22	45	63	2	14	18	36	1
Total percentage passed in each class of the population									63·6	40·0	57·1	50·0

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.—*Showing the number of female candidates registered, examined, and passed from the different classes of the population since the founding of the University.*

YEAR.	Registered.			Examinod.			Passed.		
	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.
1879-80	...		1	...	..	1	...	...	...
1880-81			1	..	..	1	...	..	1
1884-85			1	.		1	...	...	1
1886-87 ..	1		..	1	.	...	...	..	..
1887-88	1		3	1	..	3	1	...	1
1888-89	.	.	3	...	...	3	..	...	3
Total ..	2		9	2	...	9	1	...	6
Total percentage passed from each class of the population							50·0	..	66·6

TABLE VI.—*Statement showing the ages of candidates registered for the Matriculation, First Arts, and B.A. degree examinations from* 1871-72 *to* 1888-89.

Year.	Matriculation.			F.A.			B.A.		
	Minimum age.	Maximum age.	Average age.	Minimum age.	Maximum age.	Average age.	Minimum age.	Maximum age.	Average age.
1871-72 ...	13	41	19·1	15	45	19·6	16	37	21·4
1872-73 ...	12	36	19·5	15	35	20·1	18	37	22·7
1873-74 ...	11	39	18·8	14	30	20·0	17	47	22·6
1874-75 ...	13	40	18·7	15	35	17·3	18	39	22·9
1875-76 ...	12	37	18·7	15	37	20·0	16	38	21·6
1876-77 ...	13	34	18·5	15	38	19·2	17	39	22·0
1877-78 ...	12	33	18·7	15	38	19·8	17	37	22·6
1878-79 ...	12	36	19·0	14	40	20·0	17	41	22 5
1879-80 ...	12	37	18·5	15	30	19·7	17	38	21·4
1880-81 ...	12	35	18·3	15	38	19·5	17	37	22·2
1881-82 ...	11	34	18·2	15	37	20·7	17	39	22·8
1882-83 ...	12	40	18·1	14	43	19·6	17	40	22·3
1883-84 ...	12	40	18·3	15	44	19·4	17	37	21·2
1884-85 ...	11	45	18·9	14	35	19·7	16	37	21·1
1885-86 ...	11	38	18·4	14	36	19·3	16	41	21·1
1886-87 ...	12	40	18·2	14	41	19·3	17	42	22·4
1887-88 ...	11	43	18·4	14	43	19·1	17	38	21·1
1888-89 ...	11	45	18·7	14	34	19·2	16	42	21·8

Statement showing the ages of candidates registered, examined and passed at the Matriculation examination of 1888.

Years.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.		Percentage.
			First class	Second class.	
11 to 12	2	2	...	1	50·0
12 — 13	29	29	2	14	55·1
13 — 14	160	158	11	63	46 8
14 — 15	432	429	24	165	44·0
15 — 16	824	821	23	261	34·5
16 — 17	1,238	1,231	23	332	28·0
17 — 18	1,279	1,265	17	311	25·8
18 — 19	1,466	1,448	13	278	20·0
19 — 20	855	838	1	149	17·8
20 — 21	588	575	1	95	16·6
21 — 25	505	479	1	64	13·5
25 — 30	42	41	1	2	7·3
Above 30	13	11	...	2	18·1
Total ...	7,433	7,327	117	1,737	25·3

TABLE VII.—*Comparative statement of the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed at the different University examinations in* 1878-79 *and* 1888-89.

—	1878-79.			1888-89.		
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.
Matriculation...	2,648	2,597	356	7,433	7,327	1,854
First Arts ...	683	663	172	2,018	1,979	510
B.A. ...	237	231	140	Lg.Br. 576	568	318
				Op. „ 480	446	255
M.A. ...	5	4	2	9	9	2
L.T. ...	...	...	...	6	5	3
B.L. ...	38	35	23	163	150	48
M.L. ...	...	...	...	4	2	...
1st L.M.S. ...	3	2	2	60	55	14
2nd L.M.S. ...	1	1	1	22	21	11
Prelim.Scientific	1	1	1	10	10	5
1st M B. ...	2	2	...	5	5	4
2nd M.B. ...	...	...	...	6	6	4
B.C.E. ...	...	...	...	16	16	2
Total ...	3,618	3,536	697	10,808	10,599	3,030

TABLE VIII.

Analysis of Matriculation results showing the failures in each subject.

English	500	1,429
Optional Language	101	
Mathematics	403	
General Knowledge	425	
English and Optional Language	90	1,324
English and Mathematics	292	
English and General Knowledge	521	
Optional Language and Mathematics	31	
Optional Language and General Knowledge ...	75	
Mathematics and General Knowledge	315	
English, Optional Language, and Mathematics ...	72	1,418
English, Optional Language, and General Knowledge	266	
English, Mathematics, and General Knowledge ...	984	
Optional Language, Mathematics, and General Knowledge	96	
Failed in all branches		1,159
„ obtaining one-third marks on the whole		143

Absent from the examination	98	106
Examination disallowed by Syndicate	8	
Passed in the first class	117	1,854
" second "	1,737	
Total Registered ...		7,433

Total number of failures in English	3,884
" " Optional Language	1,890
" " Mathematics	3,352
" " General Knowledge	5,641

Analysis of First Arts results showing the failures in each subject.

English	95	437
Optional Language	26	
Logic	12	
Mathematics	232	
Physiology	55	
History	26	
English and Optional Language	8	351
English and Logic	7	
English and Mathematics	78	
English and Physiology	21	
English and History	32	
Optional Language and Logic	1	
Optional Language and Mathematics	22	
Optional Language and Physiology	5	
Optional Language and History	3	
Logic and Mathematics	28	
Logic and Physiology	1	
Logic and History	5	
Mathematics and Physiology	66	
Mathematics and History	34	
Physiology and History	4	
English, Optional Language, and Mathematics	15	229
English, Optional Language, and Physiology	5	
English, Optional Language, and History	6	
English, Logic, and Mathematics	27	
English, Logic, and Physiology	3	
English, Logic, and History	4	
English, Mathematics, and Physiology	39	
English, Mathematics, and History	45	
English, Physiology, and History	16	
Optional Language, Logic, and Mathematics	5	
Optional Language, Mathematics, and Physiology ...	7	
Optional Language, Mathematics, and History	6	
Logic, Mathematics, and Physiology	11	
Logic, Mathematics, and History	15	
Logic, Physiology, and History	1	
Mathematics, Physiology, and History	24	

English, Optional Language, Logic, and Mathematics ...	8	221
English, Optional Language, Logic, and Physiology ...	3	
English, Optional Language, Mathematics, & Physiology.	12	
English, Optional Language, Logic and History ...	1	
English, Optional Language, Mathematics, and History.	15	
English, Optional Language, Physiology, and History ...	5	
English, Logic, Mathematics, and Physiology ...	26	
English, Logic, Mathematics, and History ...	37	
English, Logic, Physiology, and History ...	9	
English, Mathematics, Physiology, and History ...	84	
Optional Language, Mathematics, Physiology, & History.	5	
Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, and History ...	5	
Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, & Physiology...	3	
Optional Language, Logic, Physiology, and History ...	1	
Logic, Mathematics, Physiology, and History ...	7	
English, Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, and Physiology	9	168
English, Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, and History	14	
English, Optional Language, Logic, Physiology, and History	2	
English, Optional Language, Mathematics, Physiology, and History	28	
English, Logic, Mathematics, Physiology, and History ...	109	
Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, Physiology, and History	6	
Failed in all branches		73
„ obtaining one-third marks on the whole		26
Absent from examination	36	39
Examination disallowed by Syndicate	3	
Passed in the first class	37	510
Do. second „	473	
Total Registered...		2,018

Total number of failures in English	836
„ „ Optional Language	299
„ „ Logic	433
„ „ Mathematics	1,086
„ „ Physiology	640
„ „ History	622

Analysis of Bachelor of Arts results.

Language Branch.

Failed in English	149	172
„ Optional Language	23	
„ English and Optional Language	78	78
Absent from examination	5	8
Examination disallowed	3	

Passed in the 1st class	11	318
" " 2nd "	262	
" " 3rd "	45	
Total Registered...		576

Total number of failures in English	227
" " Optional Language	101
Optional Branch.	
Failed in Branch I.	47
" " II.A.	37
" " II.B.	18
" " III.C.	5
" " IV.	49
" " V.	35
Absent from examination	34
Passed in the 1st class	15	255
" 2nd "	120	
" 3rd "	120	
Total Registered...		480

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

1889.

BRANCHES I. AND II.—LANGUAGES.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Rámáyana, Bálakánda, chaps. 1 and 2, and 74 to the end.
Panchatantra, bk. IV., stories 3 to 12, with the exception of 6, and bk. V., stories 1 to 4, (Calcutta edition).

Greek.

Euripides. Medea.
Xenophon. Cyropædia, bk. I. and first two chapters of bk. II.

Latin.

Cæsar. De Bello Gallico, bk. III.
Vergil. Æneid, bk. V.

Arabic.

Násir-ut-Tullab, first half.
Intikhab-i-Nafhat-ul-Yaman, second half.

Persian.

Gulistan, chaps. 1 to 3.
Bostan, chaps. 1 and 2.

Urdu.

Jámi'-ul-Ashaar.
Chamanistán-i-Ajíb.

Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam.

Selections to be published by the University.

Uriya.

Hitopadésa, chaps. 3 and 4.
Raghuvamsa.

Marathi.

Bágh-o-Bahár, by Moses Daniel.
Brahmóttarakhanda-Áryá, chaps. 10 to 16.

French.

La Fontaine. Fables, bks. IV., V., and VI.
Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries, (Clarendon Press Series).

German.

Theodor Körner. Zriny.
Schiller. Geschichte des dreissig-jährigen Krieges, part I.

BRANCH IV.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

(*a*) Elements of Physics. Balfour Stewart's Physics (Science Primer Series).
(*b*) Elements of Chemistry. Roscoe's Chemistry (Science Primer Series).

1890.

BRANCHES I. AND II.—LANGUAGES.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Selections to be published by the University.

Greek.

Euripides. Alcestis.
Xenophon. Anabasis, bks. I. and II.

Latin.

Ovid. Tristia, bk. I.
Cæsar. De Bello Gallico, bk. IV.

Arabic.

Hikayat-us-Salihin, chaps. 1 to 5.
Nasir-ut-Tullab, second half.

Persian.

Gulistan, chaps. 4, 6, 7, and 8.
Bustan, chaps. 5, 6, and 7.

Urdu.

Masnavi Hasan (Government Book Depôt).
Muntakhabat-i-Urdu, part III.

Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam

Selections to be published by the University

Uriya.

Kavitabali, by Babu Madhusudhan and Radhahath Rai.
Sakuntala

Marathi.

Dakkhanachá Práchíná Itihása, the first 127 pages (Government Book Depôt, Bombay).
Vanaparva of Moropant, chaps. 1 to 4.

French.

La Fontaine. Fables, bks. VII., VIII, and IX.
Fénélon. Télémaque, bks. I., II, III., and IV.

German.

Theodor Körner. Zriny.
Schiller. Geschichte des dreissig-jährigen Krieges, part I.

BRANCH IV.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Same as for 1889.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

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BRANCHES I. AND II.—LANGUAGES.

English.

Shakespeare. King John.
Milton. Paradise Lost, bk. XII.
Tennyson. Morte d'Arthur (as originally published in the *Poems*).
Bradshaw's English Anthology, 2nd edition, A.D. 1807-1817.
Ancient Classics for English Readers. Herodotus.
Goldsmith. Vicar of Wakefield.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvámsá, cantos X. to XV.
Bhoja Champu, Balakánda.

Greek.

Sophocles. Philoctetes.
Herodotus, bks. IV. and V.

Latin.

Vergil. Georgics, bk. II.
Horace. Odes, bk. I., omitting odes 4, 5, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 33, and 36; bk. II., omitting odes 4, 5, 8, and 11.
Cicero. In Catilinam, Orat. I. and II.
Livy, bk. XXIII., chaps. 1 to 39.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-us-Safa, first half.
Ajab-ul-'ajab, second half.

Persian.

Tarikh-i-Nadiri, first half.
Devan-i-Hafiz, Radifs Aliph to Jim, inclusive.

Urdu.

Devan-i-Saba.
Araish-i-Mahfil, by Shere Ali Afsos.

Tamil.

Villiputtúrar's Bháratam, from Pushpayáthraichcharukkam to the end of Áranyaparvam.
Náladiyár, chaps. 1 to 10.
Chandakausikam, by Anbil Venkatachariyar.
Tiruvenkádar Charitram, by T. Velayuda Mudaliyar, pp. 99 to 133.

Telugu.

Adiparvamu, asvásas 4 and 5 (M. V. S. B. and L. Society's edition).
Bhágavatamu, Ambaríshópákhyánamu.
Vigrahamu, by Kokkondam Venkataratnam Pantulu.

Kanarese.

Jaimini Bhárata, chaps. 3, 4, and 5.
Gayopákhyana, sandhis 1 to 8.
Mudramanjusha, asvásas 7 to 12.

Malayalam.

Adhyátma Rámáyanam, Sundarakándam.
Santána Gopálam, Kathakali.

Parvati Parinayam (Kottayam Press).
Mudra Rakshasam, by M. C. Narayana Pillai.

Uriya.

Charupatha, part II.
Raghuvamsa.
Sutton's History of Orissa, part II.

Marathi.

Uttararámacharitra, translated into Marathi by Godbole, (Bombay Government Book Depôt).
Harivamsa of Mórópant, addhyáyas 1 to 9.
Padyaratnávali, Méghadúta (Bombay Govt. Book Depôt).

French.

Racine. Britannicus.
Boileau. Le Lutrin, bks. I., II., and III.
Bossuet. Oraison funébre du Prince de Condé.
Fénélon. Télémaque, bks. I. and II.

German.

Schiller. Maria Stuart.
Goethe. Aus meinem Leben, Wahrheit und Dichtung, part I.

BRANCH V.—ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology (Lessons I. to VII.)

BRANCH VI.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*b*) and (*c*)—Schmitz' Ancient History.

1890.

BRANCHES I. AND II.—LANGUAGES.

English.

Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.
Milton. L'Allegro. Il Penseroso. Arcades.
Tennyson. Elaine.
Scott. Quentin Durward.
Macaulay. Oliver Goldsmith.
Blackie. On Self-culture.

Sanskrit.

Sakuntalam, acts 1 to 4, (omitting Prakrit passages).
Sukrarítisara, chaps. 1 and 2, (Madras edition).

Greek.

Sophocles. Œdipus Tyrannus.
Herodotus, bk. IX.

Latin.

Vergil. Georgics, bk. IV.
Horace. Epist., bk. II.
Cicero. In Catilinam, Orat. III. and IV.
Sallust. Bellum Jugurthinum, chaps. 1 to 50.

Arabic.

Ikhwán-us-Safa, second half.
Ajab-ul-Ujab, first half.

Persian.

Tarikh-i-Nadiri, second half.
Deván-i-Hafiz, Radifs Dal to Nun, inclusive.

Urdu.

Iqd-i-Gul, (Urdu edition).
Deván-i-Vazir.

Tamil.

Bháratam, Udhyógaparvam, charukkams 1 to 4.
Naishadam, stanzas 380 to 505.
Náladiyár, chaps. 11 to 15.
Harischandra Charitam, by Krishnamachariyar, Pandit, Presidency College,—the whole.

Telugu.

Bháratamu, Ádiparvamu, asvása 6.
Uttararámacharitramu, by V. Vasudeva Sastri.
Ándrakavulu, by Viresalingam Pantulu.

Kanarese.

Jaimini Bhárata, sandhis 6, 7, and 8.
Chenna Basava Purána, canto V., sandhis 1 and 2.
Nágananda, by Krishnachar of the Madras Christian Coll.

Malayalam

Adhyátma Rámáyanam, Ayódhiyakándam.
Bhásha Sákuntalam, by Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tamburan, acts 1, 2, and 3.
Uttara Swayamvaram, Kathakali.
Kaliyána Saugandhikam, Kathakali, by Kottayam Raja.

Uriya.

Udyógaparva.
Jivancharita, by Fakirchand Senápati.
Charupatha, part III.

Marathi.

Venisamhara, by Godbole.
Mórópant's Harivamsa, chaps. 10 to 18.

Navanita, (Marathi Anthology, by Godbole)

French.

Corneille. Le Cid.
Boileau. Le Lutrin, bks. IV., V., and VI.
Bossuet. Oraison funébre de la reine d'Angleterre
Fénélon. Télémaque, bks. III. and IV.

German.

Goethe. Iphigenie auf Tauris.
Schiller. Egmont's "Leben und Tod," and "Die Belagerung von Antwerpen" from "Die Geschichte des Abfalls der vereinigten Niederlande," (Clarendon Press Series).

BRANCH V.—ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Same as for 1889.

BRANCH VI.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Same as for 1889.

1891.

BRANCHES I. AND II.—LANGUAGES.

English.

Shakespeare. King Henry V. (omitting Act V.)
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, cantos I., II., and III.
Bradshaw's Anthology (third edition), the selections from Milton's Paradise Lost, and from Dryden, Southey, and Byron.
Macaulay. Lord Clive.
Ancient Classics for English Readers. Xenophon.
Sir W. W. Hunter. England's Work in India, chaps. I. and II.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvamsa, sargas 1 to 2 and 16 to 19.
Malavikágnimitra (omitting Prakrit passages).

Greek.

Sophocles. Ajax.
Herodotus, bk. VI.

Latin.

Vergil. Æneid, bk. I.
Horace. Odes, bk. III. (omitting Odes 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 27), bk. IV. (omitting Odes 1, 11, 13.)
Cicero In Catilinam, Orat. III. and IV.
Livy, bk. XXI., chaps. 1 to 41 (both inclusive).

Arabic.

Hikayat us-Salihin, the whole.
Nafhat-ul-Yaman, chaps. 1 and 2.

Persian.

Muntakabat i-Akhlak-i-Jalali.
Diwani Sayib, second half.

Urdu.

Muntakhabat-i-Urdu (large edition), first half.
Shajara-i-Marifat (translation of the selected Masnavi).

Tamil.

Villiputtúrar's Bháratam, the last four sargams of Udyógaparvam and the first four of Bhíshmaparvam.
Naishadam, from Nagarníngupadalam to the end.
Náladiyár, chaps. 16 to 20.
Periyapurána Vachanam, from Arivátta Náyanár Puránam to Áludayapillayár Puránam, by the late T. Velayuda Mudaliyar.

Telugu.

Bháratamu. Ádiparvamu (S.B. Society's edition), asvasas 7 and 8.
Manucharitamu, asvasas 1 and 2.
Sákuntalamu, by Viresalingam Pantulu Garu.

Kanarese.

Jaimini Bhárata, asvasas 9, 10, 11, and 12.
Sákuntalanátaka, ankas 1 to 4.
Gayópákhyána, sandhis 9 to 14.

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam. Kilippáttu, pádams 1 and 2.
Adhyátmarámáyanam. Bálakándam.
Kártavíryárjunavijayam. Kathakali.
Janakíparinayam, ankams 1 to 3.

Uriya.

Méghadúta, translated by Radhanath Rai.
Prabandhamála, by Babu Madhusudan Rau.

Marathi.

Harivamsa, chaps. 19 to 27.
Mrichchhakatika.
Navanita (Marathi Anthology of Godbole), pages 78 to 131.

French.

Corneille. Polyeucte.

Racine. Esther.
Bossuet. Oraison funébre de la reine d'Angleterre.
Buffon. Discours sur le style.

German.

Lessing. Nathan der Weise.
Goethe. Egmont.

BRANCH V.—ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Same as for 1889.

BRANCH VI.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Same as for 1889.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGE BRANCH

1889-90.

English

Shakespeare. Hamlet.
Milton. Paradise Regained, bks. III. and IV.
Tennyson. Locksley Hall. The Lotus Eaters. Dream of Fair Women.
Bradshaw's Anthology, new edn. bk. I., sec. 6, (1650-1666).
Foster. Essay on Decision of Character.
Sir Henry Taylor. Note from Life :—Money. Humility and Independence. Wisdom. Children. The Life Poetic.
English Men of Letters—Southey.

Sanskrit.

Kirátárjuníya, cantos 1 to 5.
Harshacharitra, chaps. 1 to 4.

Greek.

Æschylus. Prometheus Vinctus.
Demosthenes. Philipp., I., II., and III.

Latin.

Terentius. Heantontimorumenos.
Horace. Epist., bk. II.
Tacitus. Hist., bk. I.
Cicero. Philipp., bk. II.

Arabic.

Nafhat-ul-Yaman.

Alf Laila, Forty nights.

Persian.

Rubaiyát-i-'Umr Khayyám.
Sikandar Námah, to the victory over the Zangis.
Toghra-i-Mashhadi, risalas 1 to 4 inclusive.

Urdu.

Diván-i-Násikh, first half.
Jámí-ul-Akhlák.
Taríkh-i-Baghávat-i-Hind.

Tamil.

Kamba Rámáyanam, Bálakándam, padalam 1 to 8.
Chintámani, Námagalilambagam, stanza 201 to the end.
Kurai, chaps. 61 to 65, with Parimélazhagarurai.
Tiruvarangattandádi.
Nannul, Solladikaram with Kándigaiurai, by Árumuga Návalar.

Telugu.

Sumanómanóbhiranjanamu, asvása 3.
Kásikhandamu, asvása 4.
Harivamsamu, part I., asvása 3.
Yayáti Charitramu, asvásas 3 and 4.

Kanarese.

Rájasékhara, asvásas 3, 4, and 5.
Pampa Rámáyana, asvásas 4 and 5.
Kalávati Parinaya, from the seventh asvása to the end.

Malayalam.

Krishnagátha, from Rájasúyam to the end.
Matsyavallabha Vijayam, by Kérala Varma Valia Kóil Tamburan.
Nalacharitram, the first two Kathákali.
Bháratam, Sambhavaparvam, from Kachópakhyánam to Subhadraharanam.

Uriya.

Kumárasambhava, cantos 1 to 4.
Rámáyana, Sundarakánda.
History of England, by Gangádhar Tripathi.

Márathi.

Muktésvara's Rámáyana, cantos 1 to 6.
Vámana's Harivilása.

1890-91.

English.

Shakespeare. Henry VIII.
Wordsworth. The White Doe of Rylstone.
Tennyson. Guinevere Harold.
Hallam The Middle Ages, chap. IX.
Carlyle. The Rectorial Address
English Men of Letters—Wordsworth

Sanskrit.

Malatimadhava.
Kadambari, from the beginning to the passage in Púrva-bhága ending with Puñgitanarendra vrndakanaka dandatapatra sanghatta nasta divásah dasa diso babhuvuh, (Calcutta edition).

Greek.

Æschylus. Iketides.
Thucydides, bk. I.

Latin.

Terentius. Adelphi.
Lucretius, bk. III.
Tacitus. Ann., bk. I.
Cicero. Tusc. Disp., bks. I and II.

Arabic.

Makámát-i-Hariri, makáms 1 to 20.
Motanabbi, pages 147 to 292, (Bombay edition).

Persian.

Sikandar Námah, from "Dara's asking for the tribute from Sikandar" to "The departure of Sikandar from India to China", inclusive.
Vazír-i-Lankarán.
Toghrá-i-Mashadi, risálas 5 to 10.

Urdu.

Kulliyát-i-Múmin.
Muntakhabát-i-Urdu, second half.
Fasána-i-Ajáib, first half.

Tamil.

Kambarámáyanam, Ayódhyákándam, the first four padalam.
Chintámani, Kovindaiyarilambagam.
Kural, chaps. 66 to 70, with Parimélazhagarurai.
Kásikkalambagam

Periyapuránam, from Káraikkálammaipuránam to Naminandiyadigalpuránam.
Nannúl, Ezhuttadikáram with Kándigaiurai.

Telugu.

Pánduranga Mahátmyamu, asvása 1.
Vasu Charitramu, asvása 2.
Bháratamu, Sántiparvamu, from the beginning to Dharmarájunaku Krishnudu Shódasaráju Charitramuluchepputa.
Harivamsamu, part I., asvása 4.
Trilingalakshanaséshamu, by B. Sitaramacharlu.

Kanarese.

Sabarasankaravilása, asvása 1.
Girijá Kaliyána, asvásas 1 to 3.
Jagannátha Vijaya, asvása 1.
Pamparamayana, Bálakánda, asvásas 1 and 2.

Malayalam.

Krishnagátha, from Kamsasalghati to Sambódváham.
Bháratam, Áranyaparvam and Virátaparvam.
Dakshayágam, Kathákali.
Ambaríshacharitam, Kathákali.

Uriya.

Brief Sketch of Europe.
Rámáyana, Ayódhyákánda.
Nitibotu (edition of C. S. B. Society).

Marathi.

Muktésvara's Rámáyana, canto VII.
Vámana's Námasudhá.
Moropant's Brihaddasama, chaps. 1 to 14.

1891-92.

English.

Chaucer. The Prologue, lines 1 to 530.
Shakespeare. Othello.
Bradshaw's Anthology, the selections from Coleridge, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, and Mrs. Browning.
Sir Philip Sidney. The Defence of Poesie.
Hazlett. Lectures on the English Poets, lectures I., II., III., and VIII.
Emerson's English Traits, I., II., III., XIV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX.

Frederick Harrison. Cromwell, in the "English Statesmen Series." (Macmillan and Co.)

Sanskrit.

Mudrárákshasa.
Dasakumáracaritra Púrvabhága.

Greek.

Sophocles. Œdipus Tyrannus.
Demosthenes. De Corona.

Latin.

Terentius. Andrea.
Horatius. Satires, bk. I. (omitting Satire 5.)
Tacitus. Ann, bk. II.
Cicero. Tusc. Disp., bks. III. and IV.

Arabic.

Ajab-ul-ujab.
Mutanabbi, pages 147 to 292 (Bombay edition).

Persian.

Minábazár (by Iradat Khan).
Panj Rukaha-i-Zahuri.
Kasayid-i-Urfi, first half.

Urdu.

Diwani Ghalib, the whole.
Fisana-i-Ajayib, second half.
Surushi. Sakhun.

Tamil.

Kambarámáyanam Ayódhyakándam (School Book Society's edition), from Kugappadalam to the end.
Chintámani. Gándharuvatattaiyár Ilambakam.
Periyapuránam. Kannappa Náyanár Puránam.
Tiruvarangattu Málai.
Kural, chaps. 71 to 75.
Nannúl. Poduviyal with Kándigaiurai.

Telugu.

Vasucharitramu, asvása 3.
Harivamsamu, asvása 2, part I.
Pándurunga Máhátmyamu, asvása 2.
Kávyálankára Sangrahamu, asvásas 4 and 5.

Kanarese.

Sabarasankaravilása, asvása 2.

Girijákalyána, asvásas 4 and 5.
Jagannáthavijaya, asvása 2.
Pamparámáyana, asvásas 6 and 7.

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam. Kathakali, second and third days' play.
Nivátakavachakálakéya vadham.
Bháratam. Udyógaparvam and Bhíshmaparvam.
Krishnagátha, to the end of Rituvarnanam.

Uriya.

Batris Singhásan.
Svastyarakhá (Calcutta School Book Society).
Birátparva (do.).

Marathi.

Vámana's Brahmastuti.
Brihaddasama of Moropant, chaps. 15 to 20, 22 to 28, and 38 to 42.
Tukárám, the first 350 abhangas.

Optional Branches.

1889-90.

Branch II

i. (*a*) Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.
(*b*) Valentin's Inorganic Chemistry. Miller's Elementary Chemistry. Jones' Owen's College junior course of Practical Chemistry.

ii. (A) (*a*) Todhunter's Mechanics for Beginners.
(*b*) Ganôt's Elementary Treatise on Physics. Deschanel's Natural Philosophy.

ii. (B) Fowne's Manual of Chemistry, last edn. Valentin's Qualitative Analysis.

Branch III.

[The text-books mentioned in this branch are merely recommended to students; the examination will not necessarily be confined to them.]

i. Huxley and Martin's Elementary Biology. The Article "Biology" in the 9th edn. of the Encyclopædia Britannica (reprinted in Huxley's Invertebrata).

ii. (A.) Prantl and Vine's Text-book of Botany Sach's Text-book of Botany, 2nd edn. Asa Gray's Botanical Text-book, 6th edn. Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany. Practical Botany by Bower and Vine.

ii. (B.) Burdon Sanderson's Syllabus. Foster's Text-book of Physiology. Bell's Comparative Physiology and Anatomy. Klein's Elements of Histology, or Schafer's Essentials of Histology. Power's Human Physiology.

ii. (C.) Claus' Text-book of Zoology, English translation. Gegenbaur's Elements of Comparative Anatomy. Parker's Zootomy. Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrata. Certain of the Zoological articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th edn., may also be read with advantage.

ii. (D.) Geikie's Text-book of Geology. Medlicott and Blanford's Manual of the Geology of India, or failing that, Blanford's reprint of the Introductory Chapter to the same. Nicol's Elements of Mineralogy. Nicholson's Manual of Palæontology. Geikie's Field Geology.

BRANCH IV.

ii. *History of Philosophy.* The Association Psychology from Hartley to James Mill.

iv. *History of Ethics.* The Moral Sense Theory.

BRANCH V.

ii. (*a*) Maine's Ancient Law. Early History of Institutions and Village Communities.

(*b*) P. V. Smith's History of English Institutions. Creasy's Constitution of the Britannic Empire Stubb's Select Charters, part I.

iii. The Student's Gibbon. Bryce's Holy Roman Empire.

iv. (*a*) The Period of Frederick William of Brandenburg, the Great Elector (A.D. 1640—1688).

vi. Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy, bk. I., chaps. 1 to 8; bk. II., chaps. 1 to 7 and chap. 12; bk III., chaps. 1 to 13; bk. IV., chaps. 1 to 7.

1890-91.

BRANCH II.

Same as for 1889-90.

BRANCH III.

[The text-books mentioned in this branch are merely recommended to students, the examination will not necessarily be confined to them.]

i. Huxley and Martin's Elementary Biology, last edn The article "Biology" in the 9th edn. of the Encyclopædia Britannica (reprinted in Huxley's Invertebrata).

ii. (A), (B), (C), (D). Same as for 1889-90.

BRANCH IV.

History of Philosophy. Berkley, Hume, and Kant, with special reference to the question of external perception.

History of Ethics. Epicureanism in Ancient Greece and Rome, (Zeller's book on the subject is recommended).

BRANCH V.

ii. and iii. Same as for 1889-90.

iv. (*a*) War of Independence of the Netherlands (1568—1648).

vi. Same as for 1889-90.

1891-92.

BRANCH II.

Same as for 1889-90.

BRANCH III.

[The text-books mentioned in this branch are merely recommended to students; the examination will not necessarily be confined to them.]

i. Huxley and Martin's Elementary Biology, 1888 edition. The article "Biology" in the 9th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (reprinted in Huxley's Invertebrata).

ii. (A) Same as for 1889-90.

ii. (B) Foster and Langley, Practical Physiology. Hand-book of the Physiological Laboratory. Ferrier's Functions of the Brain. Foster's Text-book of Physiology. Bell's Comparative Physiology and Anatomy. Klein's Elements of Histology, or Schäfer's Essentials of Histology. Power's Human Physiology.

ii. (C) Claus' Text-book of Zoology, English translation. Gegenbaur's Elements of Comparative Anatomy. Marshall and Hurst, The Frog, 3rd edition. Marshall and Hurst, Practical Zoology, 2nd edition. Wiedersheim's Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrata. Certain of the Zoological articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th edn., may also be read with advantage.

ii. (D) Same as for 1889-90.

BRANCH IV.

ii. *History of Philosophy.* Pre-Socratic Greek Philosophy. The earlier Ionians, the Pythagoreans, and the Eleatics.

iv. *History of Ethics.* Modern Utilitarianism, from Bentham to the present day.

BRANCH V.

ii. and iii. Same as for 1889-90,

iv. (*a*) Russia under Peter the Great.

vi. Same as for 1889-90.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1890.

BRANCH I.

(*b*) viii. Lloyd's Lectures on the Wave Theory.

BRANCH II.

(A) Physics.—The standard in Physics to be that of the Honours examination for the B. Sc. degree of London University; in Mixed Mathematics that of Natural Philosophy for the B.A. degree examination, Madras, Astronomy being excluded; in Chemistry that of optional Chemistry for the B.A. degree examination, Madras, Organic Chemistry being excluded.

(B) Chemistry.—The standard in Chemistry to be that of Honours examination for the B. Sc. degree of London University; in Physics that of optional Physics for B.A. degree examination, Madras.

BRANCH III.

The standard in Botany, Physiology, Zoology, and Geology to be that of the Honours examination for the B. Sc. degree of London University.

BRANCH IV.

i. The following additions to the B. A. course:—

1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*—Intelligence in the lower animals, (Romanes' books recommended.) Psychological heredity. The colour-sense and the phenomena of colour blindness. The doctrine of the absolute—Cousin, Sir W. Hamilton, J. S. Mill.

2. *Logic*—The quantification of the predicate, (fully treated). The classification of the sciences by Comte and Herbert Spencer. The logic of the sciences of mind and society.

3. *Ethics*—Special attention will be given to the following portions of the B.A. syllabus:—Relations of

ethics to biology, psychology, and the sciences of society. Morality and law. Reconciliation of intuitionalism and experientialism. The ground of moral obligation. The primitive character and the leading stages in the growth of the individual conscience. Punishment.

ii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*—Pre-Socratic Greek philosophy with special reference to the atomists, (text-book recommended is Zeller's Pre-Socratic Greek Philosophy.)

2. *Logic*—The theory of induction as presented by Aristotle, Bacon, and J. S. Mill.

3. *Ethics*—The history of moral philosophy in Greece previous to Aristotle, with a special study of Plato's Republic.

iii. Kant's Critique of the Pure Reason. Venn's Symbolic Logic. Kant's Ethical Writings, (text-book recommended is T. K. Abbot's translation of Kant's Critique of Practical Reason and other works on the theory of Ethics.)

BRANCH V.

i. The Peloponnesian War [B.C. 431-404].

ii. The Period of English History from A.D. 1066—1189.

iii. The Turks in Europe, from the fall of Constantinople to the relief of Vienna [A.D. 1453—1683.]

iv. History of the East India Company in India [A.D. 1600—1858].

v. England from A.D. 1644 to the death of Oliver Cromwell.

vi. The science of Epigraphy with special reference to historical research in India.

vii. Wheaton's International Law. Wheaton's History of International Law.

viii. Smith's Wealth of Nations, bk. I., chaps. 1 to 5, 10 and 11, bks. III. and IV. J. S. Mill's Political Economy. Bagehot's Lombard Street. L. Cossa's Guide to Political Economy. J. E. Cairne's Leading Principles.

BRANCH VI.

i. Sayce's Principles of Comparative Philology and Introduction to the Science of Language.

[The examination will not necessarily be confined to the books recommended.]

iv. Text-books—

English.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Cædmon, as in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, (Clarendon Press Series), selections I., VI., VII., VIII., XVI., XVII., and XX.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale. The Squieres Tale. The Man of Lawes Tale.

Shakespeare. The Taming of the Shrew. The Merry Wives of Windsor. Richard III.

Ben Jonson. The Alchemist.

Massinger. The fatal Dowry. A new Way to pay Old Debts.

Milton. Lycidas. The Sonnets.

Byron. English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. Childe Harold.

Shelley. Adonais. Prometheus Unbound.

Tennyson. In Memoriam.

Addison. The "Coverley" Essays, from the Spectator.

Burke. Letters on a Regicide Peace.

Johnson. Lives of Dryden and Poe.

Gibbon. The Decline and Fall, chap. LXXI.

Hallam. The Middle Ages, chap. IX.

DeQuincey. The Cæsars. Charles Lamb. Oliver Goldsmith.

Sanskrit.

Rigvéda. Suktas 109 to 114.

Yaskas Nirukta.

Asvaláyanagrihya Sutra.

Mitákshara, Vyavahárakánda.

Sukranítisara, chapter IV.

Harshacharitra.

Nágánanda.

Málavikágnimitra.

Kávyaprakása—Alankáraprakarana.

Greek.

Hesiod. The Works and Days.

Homer Odyssea, bks. I., II., and III.

Sophocles. Œdip. Colon. Philoctetes. Trachineæ.

Aristophanes. Acharnians. Birds.

Thucydides, bks. I., II., and III.

Plato. Protagoras. Timæus.

Æschynes. De falsa Legatione. In Timarchum.

Plato. Politics, bks. I., II., and III.

Latin.

Vergil. The Eclogues
Horace. The Odes, bks. I., II., III., and IV.
Persius, the whole.
Terentius. Phormio.
Plautus. Captivi.
Lucretius, bk. II.
Tacitus, Hist., bk. II.
Quinctilian. De Institutione Oratoria, bks. I., II., and III.
Cicero. De Natura Deorum. De Amicitia. De Senectute.
Livy, bks. XXXI. to XL.

DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

Tamil as First Language.

Chintámani, Námakalilambakam.
Silappathikáram, Pukárkándam.
Periyathirumozhi, stanzas 1 to 300.
Teváram, 49 Pathikam in Thalavarisai, from Coyil to Venupuram.
Prabhulingalílai, from the beginning to the end of Prabhuthévarvantha Kathi.
Tháyumánavar Pádal, from the beginning to the end of Sukhavári.
Thiruvarangakkalambakam, the whole.
Kambarámáyanam, Áraniyakándam.
Nannúl, the whole, with Viruttharai for Ezhutthathikáram.
Tolkáppiyam, Sollathikáram, with the Urai of Senavaraiyar.
Kárikai, the whole, excluding Ozhipiyal.

Tamil as Second Language.

Rámáyanam, Áraniyakándam, stanzas 1 to 400.
Nannúl, Peyariyal, Vinaiiyal, and Pothuviyal, with Kándikaiyurai.
Kural, first twenty Athikárams, with Parimélazhakarurai.
Bháratam of Villipputthúrár, Virátaparvam, the whole.

Telugu as First Language.

Appakáviyamu (Prosody and Rhetoric).
Narasabhúpáliyamu.
Nannayabhattíyamu.
Andrabháshabhúshanamu.
Vishnuchittíyamu, asvásas 1 to 3.
Vasucharitramu, asvásas 4 and 5.

Bháratamu, Virátaparvamu.
Ramábhyudayamu, asvása 1.
Kavijanaranjamu.
Bhágavatamu, skandhas 1 and 2.
Harivamsamu, asvásas 1 to 4.

Telugu as Second Language.

Narasabhupáliyamu.
Nannayabhattíyamu.
Vishnuchittíyamu.
Vasucharitramu.
Ramábhyudayamu.

Kanarese as first Language.

Sabdamanidarpana, with the Commentary of Nishtmasanjaya, (Kittel's edition).
Hamparámáyana, Bálakánda, five chaps.
Kavyávalókana, Alankáraprakarana (Mysore edition).
Jagannáthavijaya, asvásas 1 to 3.
Rajasékharavilása, asvásas 1 to 4.
Nágavarmana Chandassa.
Vrishabhéndravijaya, asvásas 1 to 3.
Kalávatiparinaya.

Kanarese as Second Language.

Sabdamanidarpana.
Sabarasankaravilása.
Hamparámáyana, asvásas 1 to 5.
Jagannáthavijaya, asvásas 1 to 3.
Kavyávalokana.

Malayalam as First Language.

Valmíkirámáyanam, Bálakándam.
Bháratam, Sambhavaparvam and Udyógaparvam.
Adhyátmarámáyanam, cantos 1 to 3.
Bháshánaishadha Chambu.
Krishnagátha, by Cheruséri Namburi, Rituvarnanam.
Kathakali, by Kottayattu Kerala Varma Tambiran, Krimíravadham and Nivátakavachavadham.
Nalacharitam, by Unnayi Warriyar.
Uttaraswayamvaram Kathakali.
Vairágyacandródayam.
Bhágavatam, skandhas 1 to 3.

Malayalam as Second Language.

Bháratam, Sambhavaparvam and Sabhaparvam.

Adhyátmarámáyanam, Ayódhyákándam
Bháshánaishadha Chambu, first half.
Vétálacharitram.
Kathakali, by Kottayattu Kerala Varma Tambiran, Bakavadham and Kalyanasaugandhikam.
Nalacharitam, by Unnayi Warriyar, first two days' plays.
Prahládhacharitram.

1891.

Branches I., II., and III.

Same as for 1890.

Branch IV.

i. The following additions to the B.A. course :—

1. *Psychology and General Philosophy.* Localization of functions in the brain. The visual perception of space. The experiential theory of necessary truth. The phenomena of dreams.

2. *Logic.* The distinction between immediate and mediate inference. The fundamental laws of thought The place of hypotheses in the experimental sciences.

3. *Ethics.* Egoistic Hedonism. The genesis of the sense of duty. Perfection as an ethical end.

ii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy.* Sensationalism in France.

2. *Logic.* Induction as conceived by Bacon, Newton, and Whewell.

3. *Ethics.* History of evolutional ethics with special reference to Darwin and Herbert Spencer.

iii. Ferrier's Institutes of Metaphysic. Bradley's Principles of Logic. Janet's Theory of Morals.

Branch V.

i. Phœnician Colonization and Commerce.
ii. The Crusades, from 1096 to 1273.
iii. Spain under Ferdinand the Catholic, and Charles I. (1479-1556).
iv. Rise and Fall of the Mahratta power, or up to 1818.
v. The History of England's connection with the African slave trade.
vi., vii., and viii. Same as for 1890.

Branch VI.

i. Same as for 1890.
iv. Text-books.

English.

Langland. The Vision of Piers the Plowman.
Chaucer. The House of Fame.
Spencer. The Faerie Queene, bks. I. and II.
Marlowe. Dr. Faustus.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure. Timon of Athens. Henry IV., parts 1 and 2.
Ben Jonson. The Fall of Sejanus.
Otway Venice Preserved.
Milton. Paradise Regained.
Dryden. Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope. The Essay on Man.
Thomson. The Seasons: Spring and Summer.
Wordsworth. The Excursion, bks. I. and II.
Tennyson. The Ballads and other poems, (C. Kegan, Paul and Co., 1880).
Browning. A Blot in the 'Scutcheon.
Ascham. The Schoolmaster.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning, bks. I. and II.
Sir Thomas Browne. Hydriotaphia, or Urn Burial.
Swift. The Drapier's Letters.
Johnson. Rasselas.
Gibbon. The Decline and Fall, chap. LXIV.
Burke. Speeches on American Taxation and Conciliation with the Colonies.
Scott. The Antiquary.
Newman. The Idea of a University.

Sanskrit.

Rigvéda, suktas 145 to 180.
Yaska's Nirukta.
Apastambhagrihya Sutra.
Mitákshara, Acharakanda.
Sakranítisara, chap. IV., prakaranam V.
Kámandakíya.
Kadambari, Purvabhaga.
Málatímádhava.
Ratnavali.
Kavyaprakasa, Alankaraprakarana.
Sankhyakariká, with commentary.

Greek.

Æschylus. Choephoræ.

Sophocles. Philoctetes.
Euripides. Bacchæ.
Herodotus, bks. I. and II.
Thucydides, bks. IV., V., and VI.
Aristotle. Ethics, bks. I., II., and III.
Plato. Crito.
Demosthenes. Olynthiacs I. and II.
Aristophanes. Peace. Plutus.
Homer. Iliad, bks. I., II., and III.

Latin.

Vergil. Æneid, bks. VII., VIII., and IX.
Horace. The Satires.
Lucan. Pharsalia.
Juvenal, from the seventh satire to the last, omitting the ninth.
Martial. Epigrams, bk. I.
Tibullus, the whole.
Terence. Andrea.
Plautus. Menæchmi.
Cicero. In Verrem, Or. III., IV., and V.
Seneca. Epist. XCVII. to CX.
Livy, bks. I. to V.
Tacitus. Ann., bk. I. Hist., bk. I.

Dravidian Languages.

Tamil as First Language.

Chintámani, Padumaiyárilambagam.
Periyatirumozhi, Ainthampattu.
Téváram, Talavarisai, from Vátpókkíyágiya Ratnagiri to Tiruvidaimarudúr, in Pushaparatha Chettiyar's edn.
Táyumánávar, from Ninaivonru to Enakkenachchcyal.
Tiruvarangattándádi.
Maduraikkalambakam.
Tiruchchittambalakkóvi, stanzas 1 to 100.
Nannúl, the whole, with Viruttiurai for Solladikáram.
Tolkáppiyam, Poruladikáram, with Urai.
Kárigai, the whole, excluding Ozhipiyal.

Tamil as Second Language.

Kambarámáyanam, Kishkindákándam, padalams 1 to 5.
Nannúl, with Viruttiyurai, the whole.
Kural, chaps. 21 to 40.
Villiputtúrár Bháratam, Udyógaparvam.

Telugu as First Language

Appákávyamu, Prosody and Rhetoric.
Narasabhúpaliyamu, the whole
Atharvanakárika, the whole.
Vasucharitramu, asvásas 1 to 3.
Bháratamu, Sántiparvamu.
Prabhulingalíla, asvásas 1 and 2.
Manucharitramu, asvásas 4 and 5
Bhágavatamu, skandhas 1 and 2.
Sumanómanóbhiranjanamu, asvásas 1 and 2
Yayáticharitamu, asvásas 1 and 2.

Telugu as Second Language.

Bháratamu, Udyogaparvamu.
Yayáticharitamu, asvásas 3 and 4
Prabhulingalíla, asvásas 3 and 4.
Narasabhúpaliyamu.

Kanarese as First Language.

Sabdamanidarpana, with the commentary of Nishtmasanjayya, the whole.
Kavyavalokana, Alankáraprakarana.
Raghavánkanakavya, the whole.
Jagannátha Vijaya, asvásas 4 to 6.
Rajasékhara, asvásas 5 to 8.
Nagavarmana Chandassu, the whole.
Vrishabhéndra Vijaya, asvásas 4 to 6.
Kalávatiparinaya, the whole.

Kanarese as Second Language

Sabdamanidarpana, the whole.
Vrishabhéndra Vijaya, asvásas 4 to 6.
Rajasékara, asvásas 5 to 8.
Jaiminibhárata, sandhis 1 to 5.
Kavyavalokana, the whole.
Kalávatiparinaya, the whole.

Malayalam as First Language.

Valmíkarámáyanam, Ayódhyakándam.
Bháratam, Virátaparvam and Bhishmaparvam
Adhyátmarámáyanam, Kishkindákándam and Sundarakándam.
Bháshánaishadhachampu, the whole.
Krishnagátha, by Cheruseri Namburi, Ritúvarnanam.
Bakavadham, Kottayattu Kerala Varma Tamburan.

Kalyánasaugandhikam, Kathakali.
Nalacharitam Kilippattu.
Dakshayágam, Kathakali.
Prahládacharitam, the whole.
Bhágavatam, Dasamaskandam.

Malayalam as Second Language.

Bháratam, Virátaparvam and Bhíshmaparvam.
Adhyátmárámáyanam, Kishkindakandam.
Bháshánaishadha champu, second half.
Vetálacharitam, the whole.
Krimmiravadham, the whole.
Kálakéyavadham, the whole.
Nalacharitam, the last two days' play, by Unnaya Wariar.
Prahládacharitam, the whole.

1892.

Branches I., II., and III.

Same as for 1890.

Branch IV.

i. The following additions to the B.A. course :—

1. *Psychology and General Philosophy.* Unconscious Cerebration. Hypnotism. The origin and meaning of geometrical axioms. Kant's Antinomies of the Pure Reason.

2. *Logic.* The position of Logic in the classification of the sciences. The principal of Sufficient Reason. Classification. The position of Fallacies in a system of Logic.

3. *Ethics.* The bearing of Free Will, Fatalism, and Determinism on Morality. The Hedonistic Calculus. The *Summum Bonum* as variously conceived by ancient moralists.

ii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy.* The theory of causation as presented by Hume, Kant, Hamilton, J. S. Mill, G. H. Lewis, Bain, and Spencer.

2. *Logic.* The History of logical doctrines from Aristotle to Bacon and Descartes inclusive.

3. *Ethics.* Stoicism in Ancient Greece and Rome.

iii. Janet's Final Causes. Venn's Logic of Chance. Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics.

Branch V.

i. The Empire of the Seleucidæ (B.C. 312 to B.C. 64

ii. The Latin Emperors of Constantinople.

iii. The English Settlements in North America, from the Confederation of New England to the Declaration of Independence (A.D 1648 to A.D 1776).

iv. The Portuguese in India (A.D. 1498 to A.D. 1662).

v. The working of the Principle of Nationality in the Politics of the Nineteenth Century.

vi. Same as for 1890.

vii. Lawrence's Hand-book of International Law. Lawrence's Essays on some disputed questions in International Law. Hall's International Law.

viii. Same as for 1890

BRANCH VI.

i. Same as for 1890.

iv Text-books—

English.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Cædmon; the selections in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader.

Chaucer. The Prologue and the Nun-Priest's Tale

Spencer. The Faerie Queen, bk. I.

Shakespeare. King John. As you Like It. Macbeth. Julius Cæsar.

Milton. Paradise Lost, I., II., and VI. Comus. Lycidas

Drydon, the selections in the Clarendon Press Series.

Wordsworth. Selections by Matthew Arnold

Byron. Childe Harold, III and IV.

Shelley. Alastor and Adonais.

Tennyson. Maud.

Bacon. Essays and Colors of Good and Evil.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Polity, bk. I.

Milton. Areopagitica.

Addison. Essays selected by J. R. Green (the Golden Treasury Series).

Johnson. Lives of Pope and Dryden.

Burke Selections by Goldwin Smith (the Clarendon Press Series).

Landor. Selections by Sidney Colvin (the Golden Treasury Series).

Ruskin. The Seven Lamps of Architecture.

Sanskrit.

Ṛigvéda, suktas 73 to 108.

Apastambha Grihyasútra

Yájñavalkyasmriti.
Sukranítisara, chap. IV.
Harshacaritra.
Mricćhakatika.
Mudrarakashasa.
Ratnávali.
Kanada Sútra, with Vatsyayana's Commentary.
Kavyaprakása (Alankáraprakarana).

Greek.

Homer. Iliad, bks. XXII., XXIII., and XXIV
Æschylus. Septem contra Thebas.
Sophocles. Antigone.
Pindar. Olympia and Pythia.
Theocritus, the first ten Idyls.
Aristophanes. Nubes.
Thucydides, bks. I. and II.
Polybius. General Hist., bks. I. and II.
Aristotle. Politics, bks. I., II., and III.
Plato. Phædo.
Demosthenes. Philippics I., II., and III.

Latin.

Vergil. Georg., bks. I., II., and III.
Horace. Epistles.
Lucretius, bks. I. to VI.
Persius, the whole.
Catullus, the whole.
Terentius. Heantontimorumenos
Plautus. Mercato.
Cicero. Philippics, bks. I. to IV.
Quinctilian. De Inst. Orat., bk. IV.
Pliny the Younger. Epist., bks. VIII., IX., and X.
Tacitus. Ann., bk. II. Hist., bk. II.

DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

Tamil as First Language.

Kambarámáyanam. Sundarakándam.
Kalládam, agaval 1 to 20.
Chittambalakkóvaiyar, stanzas 1 to 100.
Periyatirumoli. Nángámpattu, Aindámpattu, Arámpattu
Téváram of Sambandaswámigal, padigams 1 to 20.
Tiruvarangattandádi.

Prabhulingalílai, from Vimalaikadi to Kokkidévarvandakadi.
Táyumánavarpádal, from Enguniraigiuraporul to Ninaivinrum.
Nannúl Solladikáram, with Virittiurai.
Tolkáppyam. Eluttadikáram.
Kárigai, excluding Olibiyal.

Tamil as Second Language.

Kambarámáyanam Bálakándam, stanzas 1 to 400.
Kural, second twenty chapters, with Parimélalagarurai.
Villiputtúrár's Bháratam. Áranyaparvam
Nannul. Eluttadikáram.

Telugu as First Language.

Bhágavatamu by Pótanna, skandhas 3 and 4.
Bháratamu. Ánusásanikaparvamu.
Vasucharitramu, asvásas 1, 2, and 3.
Ramábhyudayamu, asvása 2.
Achchatenugu Rámáyanamu, to the end of Sundarakándamu.
Rághavapándavíyamu, asvásas 1 and 2.
Narasabhúpalíyamu.
Yayáticharitamu, asvásas 1 and 2.
Nannayabhattíyamu.
Appakávíyamu. Prosody and Rhetoric

Telugu as Second Language.

Bháratamu Sabháparvamu
Jaiminibháratamu, asvásas 1, 2, and 3.
Vishnuchittíyamu, asvása 4
Kasikhándamu, asvásas 1, 2, and 3
Bálavyákaranamu, by Chinnayya Suri

Kanarese as First Language.

Sabdamanidarpana.
Kávyávalókana Alankáraprakarana.
Sabarasankaravilása
Nágavarmana chhandassu.
Vrishabhéndravijaya, asvásas 7 to 10.
Rajasékharavilása, asvásas 9 to 12.
Jaiminibhárata, sandhis 1 to 6.
Kalávatíparinaya.

Kanarese as Second Language.

Sabdamanidarpana.
Kávyávalókana Alankáraprakarana.

Vrishabhéndravijaya, asvásas 7 to 10.
Jaiminibhárata, sandhis 6 to 10.
Jagannáthavijaya, asvásas 1 to 3.
Kalávatíparinaya.

Malayalam as First Language.

Válmíkirámáyanam. Bálakándam.
Bháratam. Sambhavaparvam.
Adhyátmarámáyanam, kándams 1 to 3.
Bháshá Naishadhachampu.
Krishnagátha.
Kathakali by Kottayattu Keralavarma Tambirán, Krimmíravadham and Nivátakavachavadham.
Nalacharitam by Unnáyi Variyar.
Kíchakavadham.
Kártavíryárjunavijayam.
Kaivalyanavanítam.

Malayalam as Second Language.

Bháratam, from Salyaparvam to the end.
Nalacharitam. Kathakali.
Uttarasvayamvaram, Dakshayágam, Kathakali.
Pátálarámáyanam.
Krishnagátha. Rituvarnanam.
Prahládacharitam.

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

II. History of Education.

1890.

II. (*b*) Bain and Herbert Spencer.

1891.

II. (*b*) Milton's Tractate on Education. Quick's Essays on Educational Reformers.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1891.

Equity Jurisprudence. Snell's Principles of Equity. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.

Hindu Law. Mayne on Hindu Law and Usage.

Muhammadan Law. MacNaughten's Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law.

Criminal Law. Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code.

General Jurisprudence. The Pandects, by Goudsmit.

Theory and Law of Property. Stephens' Commentaries on the Laws of England, the Introduction excepting section IV., bk. I., bk. II. part 1 excepting chaps. XIX., XXI., XXII., and XXIV., bk. II. part 2 excepting chap. VI,

Contracts. Pollock on Contracts.

Torts. Collett on the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages.

Evidence. Best's Principles on the Law of Evidence and Stephens' Introduction to the Indian Evidence Act

1892.

Same as for 1891.

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1890.

The text-books recommended to candidates for the M L. degree in addition to those recommended in the corresponding subjects for the B.L. degree are :—

General Jurisprudence. Austin's Jurisprudence.

Theory and Principles of Legislation. Bentham's Theory of Legislation.

Mercantile and Maritime Law. Smith's Compendium by Dowdeswell. Maclachlan's Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping. Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law. Arnould's Marine Insurance

The Theory and Law of Property and Obligations. Williams' Principles of Real Property. Williams' Principles of Personal Property Lewin on Trusts. Dart's Vendors and Purchasers Goddard on Easements. Smith's Leading Cases on Common Law White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity Bigelow's Leading Cases on Torts The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property .—Attorney-General *v.* Sir George Sands. Bowles's (Lewis) Case. Cadell *v* Palmer Bradey *v.* Peixoto. Clun's Case. Doe Hiscocks *v.* Hiscocks. Forbes *v.* Moffat. Morley *v.* Bird. Richardson *v* Langdridge. Rouse's Case. Seymor's Case.

Constitutional History. Hallam's Middle Ages, chap. 8. Hallam's Constitutional History. Bagehot's English Constitution. Dicey's Constitutional Law.

Roman Law. Sandar's Justinian. Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law.

Private International Law. Wharton.

Public International Law. Hall.

Hindu Law. The Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga (Stokes' Hindu Law Books). Leading Cases decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and of the Privy Council. Maine's Ancient Law.

1891.

Same as for 1890.

1892.

Same as for 1890.

L.S.SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1890.

Chemistry. Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, Wanklyn's Water Analysis. Hassall on Food and its Adulterations.

Physics. Balfour Stewart's Elementary Physics. R. A. Scott on Elementary Meteorology. Buchan's Hand-book of Meteorology. Atkinson's Ganôt's Natural Philosophy for Beginners.

Sanitary Law. Manuals for Public Officers of Health and Hand-book for Inspectors of Nuisances by Michael Carfield Wanklyn's Manual of Public Health, edited by Ernest Hart. The different Sanitary Acts passed by the Government of India. The Sanitary clauses of the Penal Code.

Vital Statistics. Parkes' Manual of Practical Hygiene. King's Manual of Hygiene. Article on Medical Statistics in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology. Report of Famine Commission. Madras Census Reports of 1871 and 1881.

Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation. Latham's Sanitary Engineering Haskool's Water Works, Sewers, Sewerage, and Irrigation. Krepp's Sewerage Questions. Carfield on Dwelling Houses. Galton on the Construction of Hospitals. Jones' Manual for District and Municipal Boards

General Hygiene. Parkes,' King's, and Wilson's Manuals. Moore's Public Health Manual for Ireland. Noel Hartley's Manual of Health.

General Pathology. Hooper's Vade-Mecum. Aitkin's Practice of Medicine. Klein's Micro-organisms and Disease

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1891

Same as for 1890.

1892

Same as for 1890.

APPENDIX.

1. *Revised by-laws relating to the B.L. Degree Examination.*

The B.L. course comes into force at the examination of 1891. The alteration in by-law 176, by which the B.L. course is extended to three years, does not apply to candidates who commenced their legal studies before the year 1888. All candidates commencing their legal studies in the year 1888 or any subsequent year will be required to produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures for three consecutive years, as provided in revised by-law 176, before being permitted to appear for the examination. Candidates who commenced their legal studies before the year 1888 may present themselves for examination at any time on production of attendance certificates for two consecutive years.

5. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

174. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

175. Candidates for the degree of B.L. must have taken the degree of B.A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

176. Applications for admission to this examination in the form hereinafter prescribed must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B.A. diploma (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the candidate has attended courses of lectures for three consecutive years, two of which must be subsequent to graduation in Arts, upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

177. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of fifty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent

examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

178. The examination for the degree of B.L. shall be conducted by printed or written papers.

179. The examiners shall mention in their question papers the marks assigned to the several questions in each subject prescribed for the examination.

180. Candidates for the degree of B.L. shall be examined in the following subjects, and the questions may refer to the Codes of Substantive Law which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature relating to those subjects of examination :—

i. The Law and Principles of Evidence.

ii. The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments.

iii. The Law of Torts.

iv. Equity Jurisprudence.

v. Hindu Law.

vi. Muhammadan Law.

vii. Criminal Law.

viii. Procedure, including the Principles of the Law of Limitation.

ix. General Jurisprudence.

x. The Theory and Law of Property.

181. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Law of Evidence	120
	2—5	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments.	120
Tuesday ...	10—1	Torts	80
	2—5	Criminal Law	100
Wednesday ...	10—1	Procedure, including Limitation.	80
	2—5	Theory & Law of Property..	90
Thursday ...	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence ...	110
	2—5	Hindu & Muhammadan Law	100
Friday ...	10—1	General Jurisprudence ...	100
		Total ...	900

182. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty-six per cent of the aggregate number of marks

The second, of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent, of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or forty per cent. on the whole, shall not pass

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.									Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure, including Limitation.	Theory and Law of Property.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence.				
		120	120	80	100	80	90	110	100	100	900			

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

EXAMINERS AND ASSISTANT EXAMINERS, 1888-89.

English.

Rev. G. M. Rae, M.A.
John Adam, M.A.
C. M. Barrow, M.A
R. S. Benson, M.A., LL.B.
John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
D. M. Cruickshank, M.A.
E. H. Elliot, B.A
W. F. Grahame, B.A.
R. Harvey, M A., LL.D.
J. Moss, B.A.
Rev. J N. Ogilvie, M.A.
„ W. Skinner, M.A.

Assistant Examiners.

J. Creighton, Esq.
C. C. Flanagan, M.A.
Rev. A S. Geden, M.A.
„ S. Gnanamuttu, M.A.
J. M. Hensman, B.A.
S Krishnaswami Aiyar, B A.
M. McDermott, M.A.
C. Nagoji Rau, B A.
N. Raghunathachariyar, B.A.
A. Ramachandra Aiyar.
S. Satyanathan, M.A., LL.B.
T. R Scott, B A
J. E. Vedanayagam Pillai, B.A.
Rev A Walsh, M.A.
E. Winckler, B.A.

Sanskrit.

T. Sankara Rau, B.A.
E. Hultzsch, Ph.D.
V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B A., B.L.
P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

Greek & Latin.	Rev J W Foley, M A „ A Jean, B A., D.D. A. Monro, M A., B.C.L
Arabic, Persian and Urdu	Ahmed Hussain, B A. Shamsululmah Hafiz Md Lutfulla Sahib.
Marathi.	R. Raghunatha Rau, Dewan Bahadur. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
French.	Rev E de Noircourt, B A. A. Monro, M A., B.C L.
German.	G. Oppert, Ph D Rev. J Frohnmeyer.
Tamil.	P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar V. Krishnamachariyar. Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A J. M Velu Pillai. *Assistant Examiners.* T. Aiyakannu Nakayar, B A. R Chakravarti Aiyangar, B A. C. R. Krishna Aiyar, B.A. W. R. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A. P. Sundaram Pillai, M.A.
Telugu.	S. Rangayya Chetti, B.A. O. Sivaramakrishnamma, B.A. R. Sivasankara Pandiya, B A. V. Vasudeva Sastri, B.A. *Assistant Examiners.* V. Madhava Rau, M A P Venkatachala Mudaliyar, B A. M Venkataratnam, B.A.
Kanarese.	S. Mangesha Rau, B A. H. V Nanjundayya, M.A., B L. R. Raghunatha Rau, B A.
Malayalam.	N Sankunni Wariyar, B A. M Krishnan, B A. C. Sankaran Nayar, B.A., B L.

Uriya.	B. C. Chatterjea. Sasi Bhushan Palit.
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EXAMINATION PAPERS, DECEMBER, 1888.

MATRICULATION.

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. Paraphrase the following:—

Pizarro here was born: a greater name
The list of glory boasts not. Toil and pain,
Famine and hostile elements, and hosts
Embattled, failed to check him in his course;
Not to be wearied, not to be deterred,
Not to be overcome. A mighty realm
He overran, and with relentless arm
Slew or enslaved its unoffending sons,
And wealth, and power, and fame were his rewards.
There is another world beyond the grave,
According to their deeds where men are judged.
O reader! if thy daily bread be earned
By daily labour— yea, however low,
However wretched be thy lot assigned—
Thank thou with deepest gratitude the God
Who made thee, that thou art not such as he

II. Parse the words italicised.

1. I'd sooner starve than *eat* his bread.
2. (*a*) He had not *half* finished his speech.
   (*b*) He had not finished *half* his speech.
3. (*a*) The book *that* you sent gave him the information he required.
   (*b*) It was *that* man *that* did the deed.
   (*c*) *That* he should be annoyed *was* but natural.

III. 1. Give the plurals of:—*beau, salmon, echo, elf, phenomenon, governor-general.*

2. Give the masculine of:—*widow, countess, sow, bride, spinster, duck.*

3. Give the past tense and perfect participle of the following verbs, stating double forms where they exist;—*strike, blow, wring, tear, speak, lie* (recline), *lay.*

IV. Rewrite the following sentences, using the *noun forms* of the verbs in italics:—

1 His great success has *resulted* from persistent effort.

2. Delicacy of understanding is not often *divided* from delicacy of character.

3. What can *mean* these raving gestures?

4. Men *believe* nothing now above the level of every day experience.

5. Could I only *feel* thee near.

V. Explain the following:—

1. His head was turned with what they said.
2. The carpenters are on strike.
3. He is quite at home when he goes abroad.
4. His maiden speech was a success.
5. The merchant is in deep waters at present.
6. He spoke over the heads of his audience.

VI. Distinguish the following words by using them in suitable sentences:—*Feminine* and *effeminate*; *cite* and *site*; *principal* and *principle*; *metal* and *mettle*; *contemptible* and *contemptuous*; *precipitous* and *precipitate*.

VII. Correct the following sentences where necessary:—

1. The Governor disposed quick the complaint.
2. The sailor leaped of the ship and speedly reached to the shore.
3. On either side of the gateway stood a large statue.
4. He told me how that he had been long time sick and could not attend.
5. He seldom or ever makes a mistake.
6. The cart was put under cover having first taken out all the packages.
7. Man never is, but always to be blest.
8. Not only he spoke coldly but roughly even.

VIII. 1. Turn the following into the *indirect* form: "Thank you, Mr. Ambrose," she answered, "for being so frank; you have taken a great load from my spirits. To tell the truth I was rather unhappy about you; I love your wife dearly, and should grieve at any incompleteness in her happiness."

2. Turn the following into the *direct* form:—He asked me when I intended to leave Madras. I told him that as that was the day of the examination, I could not leave then but hoped to do so next day.

IX. 1. Convert the following into a *simple* sentence:—"When he had harangued the meeting for two hours he took leave."

2. Combine into one *complex* sentence:—I purchased a horse. I purchased it from a horsedealer. I had examined the horse. It was of a dark brown colour. Its age was six years. It cost 450 Rupees.

3. Combine into a *compound* sentence, with only *two* principal clauses:—"The monsoon failed. The tanks became almost empty. No grain could be sown. A famine was feared. The ryots looked anxiously for the next monsoon. It proved more abundant than usual. The danger was averted.

X. Analyse the following sentence into clauses, stating the nature of each clause, and giving its construction :—

That he lost the crown which he had received from a long line of ancestors was entirely due to the manner in which, after he had once learned the temper of the people, he persisted in his attempt to force a religion upon them, which, attractive though it was, they disliked exceedingly.

XI. Write a short account (not exceeding 2 pages) of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, in any part of India where you happened to be present.

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH TEXT.

I. Paraphrase, so as to bring out clearly the meaning of the words and phrases in italics :—

1. *It* was no dream; the world *he* loved so much
   Had turned to dust and ashes at his touch.
2. Go, let oblivion's curtain fall
   Upon the stage of men,
   Nor with thy rising beams recall
   Life's tragedy again
3. A mouthing and a mumping *crew*,
   With all things they will meddle;
   And when they have made much ado,
   They speak a two-faced riddle.
4. I see the long *procession*
   Still passing to and fro,
   The young heart hot and restless,
   And the old subdued and slow.
5. Toil and be glad! let Industry inspire
   Into your quickened limbs her buoyant breath,
   Who does not act is dead.
6. Vain men! and *superstition worse than that which they so lately derided* to imagine that prospective penitence can excuse a present violation of duty.

II. 1. How did Prascovia show (*a*) her dutifulness to her parents; (*b*) her perseverance? (*c*) her gratitude to God and man?

2. Byron, in one of his poems, says,
   Of the three hundred grant but three
   To make a new Thermopylæ.

Explain what is meant.

III. Give the exact meaning of the italicised words and phrases in the following :—

1. Glory *iridescent.*
2. A *vindictive* woman.
3. They *egged* on the dispute
4. They plundered every temple that *fell in their way.*

5. Regulus had become *uplifted* by his conquests.
6. *Test* of all sumless agonies
   Behold not me expire.
7. In wars and waves my sufferings *have not been small.*
8. She always fully believed that these people had the worst intentions and thanked God for having *turned their hearts.*

IV. 1. Who were Telemachus, Marcia, Edward Smith, Pandora, Nausicaa, Calchas, Megistias?

2. What English words are formed from the following names? Give their meanings. (*a*) Titan, (*b*) Jove, (*c*) Tantalus, (*d*) Mars.

V. Explain:—

1. Tears never yet supplied any man's wants
2. He entertained the Angel unawares.
3. Still to fools the fleeting pleasure
   Buys the lasting pain.
4. So much did the temptation of a little ease and refreshment prevail over the sagest councils.
5. Milton's Eden.
6. Solomon's ally at Tyre.
7. The Hot-gates no longer exist.
8. No vessel ever tried that pass without being lost but the Argo.
9. Thou
   Henceforth shalt wear the bells and scalloped cape.
10. The beautiful old Russian custom (at parting with friends.)
11. Envoys had come to demand earth and water from each state in Greece.
12. Sir Walter Scott made her the model of the most beautiful character he ever drew.

VI. Relate briefly, in the form of a narrative and in your own words, *either* "The Judgment of Paris," *or* "The Dream of Eugene Aram."

N.B.—The narrative must not cover more than two pages of your answer book

VII. Bring out the forces of '*by*' and '*for*' in the following:—

1. And she is led, the daughter fair,
   By will that may not falter,
   Where priests a sacrifice prepare
   For Dian's gloomy altar.
2. She stretched her hands to the standers *by*.
3. They man *by* man severally promised.
4. The desperate band stood side *by* side on the hill
5. Many were swept off *by* the waves.
6. I feared him all the more
   For lying there so still.
7. *For* every clot, a burning spot
   Was scorching in my brain.

8. Ephialtes offered *for* a great sum of money to show the mountain path.

9. Meldrum saw, *for* one moment, his comrades' faces.

10. The peasant's song shall tell of thee,
And little children shout *for* glee.

VIII. Give clearly the context of each of the subjoined extracts:—

1. "He has put down the mighty from their seat,
And has exalted them of low degree."

2. "Thy name
Shall be a charm to smother shame,
A travelling watchword to the free."

3. "Try not the pass," the old man said,
"Dark lowers the tempest overhead."

4. "I had thought," he said, "that all people knew our land. It is rocky and barren to be sure, but good enough."

5. "I am but the barbarians' slave and the Senate may not give audience to strangers within the walls."

6. One answered that "he had come to fight not to carry letters," and the other, that "his deeds would tell all that Sparta wished to know."

IX. Answer the questions attached to each of the following —

1. "The open window seemed to invite
The freeman to a farewell flight."

(*a*) Scan the first line, and (*b*) point out the figure in the second line.

2. "Ne had my Master Spenser charmed his Mulla's plains."
"A Spanish stranger chanced to come to Mulla's shore."

(*a*) Who is it that speaks of Spenser as his "Master" and why?

(*b*) What and where is the Mulla referred to in each of the above lines?

3. "Heavily I rose up as soon
As light was in the sky."

Re-write these lines, using the comparative of 'soon' and making the other necessary changes.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Rewrite the following with *sandhi*:—

1, काले + एव. 2, धनुः + रत्नम्. 3, जम्बू + छाया. 4, सः + गच्छति.

II. Analyse or give the *Vigrahas* of the following compounds,

and classify them:—विश्वामित्रः, मृतभार्य्यः, पराङ्मुखी, यथा न्यायम्, षण्मासम्, अर्द्धमार्गः.

III. Give in English the meanings of:—वैश्वदेव, दोहद, अहमहमिका, प्रायोपवेश, प्रत्यादर्श, शकुनिबन्धव्यसनी, मिथ्याग्रह, कृत्रिमभावरम्या, मन्त्रिमात्रव्यपदेशोपजीवी, षष्ठान्नकालक.

IV. Explain the following passages in English:—

1, वीर्यस्यैष परायणम्. 2, अन्तर्लीनमवहसति. 3, राजा कालधर्ममुपेयिवान्. 4, कृतं चरणपातविडम्बनादिभिः. 5, अनागतम् यः कुरुते स शोभते. 6, प्रत्यक्षे ऽपि कृते पापे मूर्खः साम्ना प्रशाम्यति. 7, सहस्रम्भरते कश्चित् शतमन्यो दशापरः. 8, उद्वेजनीया भूतानां व्याला इव भवन्ति ते. 9, यदि अहं तव विरुद्धमाचरामि तत् सुकृतमन्तरे मया विधृतम्.

V. Point out any grammatical irregularities in the following:—

1, दण्डमादत्वा गच्छति. 2, अप्रमेयन्तपस्तुभ्यम्. 3, इमान्यासनमुख्यानि आस्येतां मुनिपुङ्गवौ. 4, जराभिभूतपुरुषं पुत्रो ऽपि अवज्ञायते.

VI. 1. Point out the peculiarity of construction in पश्यता बहुनान्धनुरारोपयत्.

2. षड्विधं प्रीतिलक्षणं. What are the six marks?

3. What is meant by प्राघूर्णकन्याय?

VII. Decline उपेयिवान् and काति in the nom., acc., instr., and loc. cases; पाद in the instr., and loc. cases; स्त्री in the nom.,

acc., and gen. cases; and अक्षि in the instr., gen., and loc. cases.

VIII. 1. Conjugate द्वेष्टि in लट् and चरति in लिट्.

2. Give the forms of पश्यति, विशति and ब्रवीति in the 3rd person singular of लुङ्; of तिष्ठति in the 3rd person singular of लृट्; and of आससाद in the 3rd person singular of लट्

IX. Translate into Sanskrit, using single words for each of the italicized words or set of words:

1. The *hungry* Priyadarsana ate (*lit.* of अद्) all the remaining frogs.

2. *Taking leave of* his *sister's son* Yudhājit went (*lit.* of या) to his city.

3. Rama lived (*lat.* of वस्) in Ayōdhya and protected (*lit.* of पालयति) his subjects.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English the following:—

1. (*a*) कालोहि सकृदभ्येति यन्नरं कालकाङ्क्षिणं ।
दुर्लभस्स पुनस्तेन कालकर्म्म चिकीर्षता ॥

(*b*) उपनतभयैर्यो यो मार्गो हितार्थकरो भवेत्
स स विपुणया बुद्ध्या सेव्यो महान् कृपणोऽपि वा।
करिकरनिभौ ज्याघाताङ्कौ महार्थविशारदौ
रचितवलयैस्स्त्रीवद्बुद्धौ करौ हि किरीटिना ॥

(*c*) सन्तापयन्ति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः
दुर्मन्त्रिणं कमुपयान्ति न नीतिदोषाः ।

कं श्रीर्न दर्पयति कं न निहन्ति मृत्युः
कं स्वीकृता न विषयाः परिपीडयन्ति ॥

(*d*) कोकिलो हृदयग्राही माधवे रुचिरद्रुमे ।
अहं कन्दर्पसहितस्त्वास्यामि तव पृष्ठतः ॥

(*e*) कर्म्मकालो मुनिश्रेष्ठ लम्बते रविमण्डलं ॥

(*f*) कस्त्वितः प्रतिहारो मे कस्याज्ञां संप्रतीक्षते ॥
स्वगृहे को विचारोऽस्ति यथा राज्यमिदं तव ॥

(*g*) इयं सीता मम सुता सहधर्मचरी तव ॥
प्रतीच्छ चैनां भद्रं ते पाणिं गृह्णीष्व पाणिना ॥
पतिव्रता महाभागा छायेवानुगता सदा ॥

(*h*) अथासौ तद्वचनमाकर्ण्य सपरिजन एकैकां वनकाष्ठिकां ज्वलन्तीं चञ्चुग्रेण गृहीत्वा तद्गुहाद्वारं प्राप्य स्थिरजीविकुलाये प्राक्षिपत्. सर्व्वे दिवान्धा द्वारस्यावृतत्वादनिस्सरन्तः गुहामध्ये कुम्भीपाकन्यायमापन्ना मृताश्च ॥

2. Render freely into English the following:—(*a*) अहन्यहनि भूतानि प्रविशन्ति यमालयं ॥ (*b*) शरीरं माद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं ॥ (*c*) लोको भिन्नरुचिः ॥ (*d*) सत्येन लोकान् जयति ॥ (*e*) सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात् न ब्रूयात् सत्यमप्रियं ॥ (*f*) पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्व्वं ॥ (*g*) शान्तिः पुंसामलंक्रिया ॥ (*h*) अनुक्तमप्यूहति पण्डितो जनः ॥ (*i*) प्रिया तु सीता रामस्य दाराः पितृकृता इति । तस्याश्च भर्ता द्विगुणं हृदये परिवर्त्तते ॥

II. Translate into Sanskrit:—

In a certain city there was an ass named Mandamati. He carried loads for the washerman during the day. He wandered about at night as he pleased, and returned to his master in the morning. One night a friendship sprang up between him and a jackal. He grew stout in body and grazed in others' fields without fear. Once, standing in the midst of a field, he spoke to his friend thus: "It is a pleasant moonlight, I wish to sing." The jackal replied: "Both of us are thieves. Let us not be caught. Moreover, your voice is not sweet. It is heard to a great distance. There are guards in the field. They may apprehend us." The ass rejoined in anger: "What? Don't you know that my music has been praised even by the crow?" The jackal left the field, and the ass began to bray. The guards awoke and beat the ass to death.

Monday, 17th December, 1 a.m. to 1 p.m.

LATIN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. Write short Latin sentences with a view to exemplify (*a*) the genitive of quality; (*b*) the accusative of duration; (*c*) the ablative absolute; (*d*) the use of the supine both active and passive.

2. Describe deponent verbs. What remains of the active form do we find in them?

3. Conjugate *mihi opus est* in the future indicative.

II. 1. The following words are taken from your text-books:—
lebetas, consentirent, aegre, præpetis, pascunt, dimenso, acriter, ilicibus, exurere, consuessent.

Taking these words one by one, (*a*) if the word be a noun or an adjective, give its nominative and genitive singular; (*b*) if it be a verb, give the 1st person singular of the present and perfect indicative, its present infinitive and its supine; (*c*) if it be an adverb, give its comparative and superlative, and also the nominative singular (*masculine*, *feminine* and *neuter*) of the adjective from which the adverb is derived.

III. Complete the following sentences by using, *in the proper case*, the word or words given within brackets, and, if necessary, by adding proper prepositions:—

1. Senones finitimi erant . . . . (Belgæ).
2. Romani dominati sunt . . . (totus orbis).
3. Plerique Belgæ orti sunt . . . (Germani).
4. Cæsar statuit supersedere . . . (praelium).
5. Certior factus est Cæsar . . . (adventus hostium).
6. Murus nudatus erat . . . (defensores).
7. Nervii congressi sunt . . . (Romani).
8. Omnia agenda erant . . . (Cæsar).

IV. 1. Express in Latin :—

(*a*) The 13th, the 25th, and the 39th legions were praised for their valour.

(*b*) The town of Bibrax was eight miles distant from the Roman camp.

(*c*) My brother is now in Rome; but he will soon go to Athens and will stay there two or three months.

(*d*) O Ascanius, the true likeness of Astyanax, my most beloved child!

2. Express in English :—

(*a*) Quæ omnia ad diem facta sunt.

(*b*) Neutri transeundi initium faciunt.

(*c*) Oppidum ex itinere oppugnare conatus est.

(*d*) Passis manibus pacem petierunt.

3. Re-write the following sentence, changing the *obliqua oratio* into *oratio directa* :—Nuntium ad eum mittit: nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse.

V. Translate, and, as regards the italicized words, state in what cases they are, giving the reason :—Eo de media nocte Cæsar iisdem ducibus usus, qui *nuntii* ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas sagittarios, et funditores Baleares *subsidio oppidanis* mittit; quorum adventu et *Remis* cum spe defensionis studium *propugnandi* accessit, et hostibus eadem de causa spes *potiundi* oppidi discessit.

VI. Translate, so as exactly to bring out the force of the subjunctives, and parse the italicized *quæ* :—

1. Hæc sunt *quæ* nostra liceat te voce moneri.
2. Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mearum
   Sint, puer, et longum Andromachæ testentur amorem.
3. Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
   Conspexi venientem: huic me, quæcunque fuisset,
   Addixi.

VII. Parse fully the words in italics :—1. *Ægre* eo die *sustentatum est*. 2. Ne *qua* moræ fuerint dispendia. 3. Virgo *pube* tenus. 4. At *cetera* Graius. 5. *Noctem* illam, tecti silvis, immania monstra Perferimus.

VIII. Scan the following lines, and re-write them, supplying the correlatives of *qualis* and *quantus* :—

Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat;
Centum alii curva hæc habitant ad litora vulgo
Infandi Cyclopes.

IX. 1. What is meant by patronymic names? Form such names from Priamus, Laomedon, Dardanus.

2. Why is "Drepani portus" called by Virgil "illætabilis ora"?

"	"Troia"	"	"Neptunia"?
"	"Hector"	"	"Avunculus" (Ascanii)?
"	"Apollo"	"	"Arcitenens"?

3. Quote the line in which the Poet has condensed the chief features of Polyphemus.

X. Name in order, the lands and islands which Æneas, according to Virgil, landed at or passed by in the course of his wanderings.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English :—

1. Nate dea, nam te maioribus ire per altum
Auspiciis manifesta fides; sic fata deum rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo.
Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
Æquora et Ausonio possis considere portu,
Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcæ
Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Iuno.
Principio Italiam, quam tu iam rere propinquam,
Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,
Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus æquor
Infernique lacus Æææque insula Circæ,
Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto.
Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,
Triginta capitum fetus enixa, iacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati:
Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.

2. Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus, et ingens
Ipse; sed horrificis iuxta tonat Ætna ruinis,
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
Attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit;
Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exæstuat imo.
Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Ætnam
Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis;
Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et cœlum subtexere fumo.
Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
Perferimus, nec, quæ sonitum det causa, videmus.

3 O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub mœnibus altis
Iussa mori, quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile!

Nos, patria incensa, diversa per æquora vectæ,
Stirpis Achilleæ, fastus juvenemque superbum,
Servitio enixæ, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus
Ledæam Hermionem Laocedæmoniosque hymenæos,
Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.
Ast illum, ereptæ magno inflammatus amore
Coniugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
Excipit incautum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras.

4. Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta, ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, scutis innixi prœlium redintegrarent; tum calones, perterritos hostes conspicati, etiam inermes armatis occurrerent; equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugæ virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnæ se legionariis militibus præferrent. At hostes, etiam in extrema spe salutis, tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, cum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi iacentibus insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent; his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent, ut ex tumulo, tela in nostros coniicerent, et pila intercepta remitterent: ut non nequicquam tantæ virtutis homines iudicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat.

5. Adiuvabat etiam eorum consilium, qui rem deferebant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitatu nihil possent (neque enim ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed, quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis,) quo facilius finitimorum equitatum, si prædandi causa ad eos venissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, crebrisque in latitudinem ramis et rubis sentibusque interiectis, effecerant, ut instar muri hæ sepes munimen tum præberent, quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem posset. His rebus cum iter agminis nostri impediretur, non omittendum sibi consilium Nervii existimaverunt.

6. M. Catonem quidam percussit imprudens. Quis enim illi sciens faceret iniuriam? Postea satisfacienti, Cato: "Non memini, inquit, percussum me." Melius putavit non agnoscere quam ignoscere. Nihil, inquis, illi, post tantam petulantiam, mali factum est? Immo multum boni: cœpit Catonem nosse. Magni animi est iniurias despicere. Ille magnus et nobilis est, qui, more magnæ feræ, latratus minutorum canum securus exaudit.

II. Translate into Latin:—

Cato was, all his life, a most bitter enemy to the Carthaginians. He had been one of the ambassadors who were sent to Carthage in the year 157; and, on seeing the prosperity of the city, he had been filled with alarm. Since then, whatever might be the matter on which he spoke before the Senate, he ended his speech with these words: "Moreover, Carthage ought to be destroyed." Cato's cruel counsel prevailed at last; but he did not live to see it carried out, as he died three years before the fall of that unfortunate city.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARABIC: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Give 1. the meanings in English of :—

جمل - البق - الذباب - الطرقات الوعرة - الكبش
صخور - دكادك - بغال - سكين - النمر - لعمرى - منطقة -
اذا بهدة عظيمة - اعض به الي فلان - اما نعم مثمرة و اما لا
سريحة - فمن ذاته اللحم لم تفته المرفة *

2. the gender of :—

اثنان - ثلث - عشرة - عشر - ثلاثة عشر - ثلث عشرة
الابهام - الاصبع - الازار - القمر - الشمس - الاذن - الارض
النمر - الثعلب - العنكبوت *

3 the Arabic for :—my father, of his father, I saw thy brother.

4. an example of جمع مكسر according to each of the following measures :—

افعلة - فِعال - فُعُل - فعالين - تفاعيل مفاعيل
فواعيل *

II. How do you form 1, causative verbs, 2, diminutive verbs, 3, the imperative of ثلاثي مجرد and 4, the Aorist ?

III. Conjugate the following verbs marking the اعراب :—

ارم - قيل - بع - لم يضرب - لن ينصر*

IV. Write down :—

1. the imperatives of :— انفعل - تفعيل - افعال
استفعال - افتعال - فعلله

2. the various meanings of :— علي - مذ - حاشا
عن - من - و - ل - ب

V State the rule for the measure of اسم ظرف other than the measure of ثلاثي مجرد.

VI. How do you distinguish between the various cases of nouns.

VII. 1. Parse fully:— اذا فاتك الادب فالزم الصمت.

2. Point out the exact significations (خاصيات) of the following verbs:—

تفعلل - افعال - افعلال - تفعل - سمع *

3. Show by examples the construction and the effect of the words كان and صار.

VIII. Rewrite the following nouns substituting the singular form for the plural and the plural form for the singular:—

حكماء - حكام - زمان - ثمر - ليل - رياحين - قول - انعام - غزلان - دار - بهائم *

IX. Enumerate:—

1. the cases in which Diptotes (غير منصرف) become Triptotes (منصرف). Give examples.

2. the Conjunctions that govern the Subjunctive mood. Give examples.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARABIC: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Arabic:—

1. He heard a great noise in his house, which continued till midnight; and when all was quiet, he desired his neighbour to lend him a sword; and being thus armed, went on till he came to the gate of his own house; he entered the court full of fear, and perceived a man, who asked him who he was; he knew by his voice that it was his own slave. "How did you manage," said he, "to avoid being taken by the watchman?" "Sir," answered the slave, "I hid myself in a corner of the house, and went out as soon as I heard the noise. But it was not the watch who broke into your house; they were robbers, who within these few days robbed another house in this neighbourhood."

2. (*a*) Put out the candle. (*b*) She is dumb and deaf. (*c*) I will show you a beautiful picture. (*d*) Have you heard of his arrival? (*e*) He has abandoned his friends. (*f*) Abide with me a few days. (*g*) Let us attend to our duties. (*h*) The whole city has been flooded. (*i*) These things are come from Europe. (*j*) Permit us to go home.

II. Translate into English :—

1. ذكر صاحب حيوة الحيوان ان الاسد لما مرض عاد ته السباع الا الثعلب - فنم عليه الذئب - فقال له اذا حضر فا علمني - فاخبر بذ لك الثعلب - فلما حضر اعلمه - فقال له الاسد اين كنت الي الان - قال في طلب الد واء لك - قال فاي شيء اصبت - قال خزرة في ساق الذئب ينبغي ان تخرج - فضرب الاسد بمخالبه في ساق الذ ئب واتسل الثعلب منهم فمر به الذئب بعد ذلك و دمه يسيل - فقال له الثعلب يا صاحب الكف الاحمر اذا قعدت عند الملوك فانظر الي ما يخرج من راسك

2. قال الانسي للارنب اقصر - فقد اكثرت اللوم والذم للخيل ولو علمت انه خير حيوان سخر للانس لما تكلمت بهذا - قال الملك ما تلك الخيرية التي قلت اذكرها - قال خصال محمو دة واخلاق جميلة وسير عجيبة - من ذلك حسن صورتها و تناسب اعضاء بنية هيا كلها و صفاء الو انها و حسن شعو ر ها و سر عة عدوها و طا عتها لفار سها لانه كثيفما صرفها الفارس انقادت له يمنة و يسرة و قد اما و خلفا في الطلب و الهرب و الكر و الفر وذ كاء انفسها و جودة حواسها و حسن ادابها - ربما لا تروث ولا تبول ما دام راكبها عليها ولا تحر ك ذنبها اذا ابتل لئلا يصيب صاحبها - و لها قوة الفيل تحمل راكبها بحوذته و جوشنه و سلاحه مع ما عليها من السرج و اللجام و التجا فيف و آلة الحديد نحو الف رطل عند سرعة العدو *

3. قال ابن الانباري اشتريت وقتا صوفا حسنا فلبسته اياماً فدخلت علي ابى بكر الشبلي يوما لزيارته فوجدته

قد لبس قلنسوة جيدة فتكفرت ان هذه قلنسوة تلهى لصوفي لعله وهب لي - فقال الشبلي اخلع جبتك مجاعتها واخذ قلنسوة ورمى بهما في النار و احرقهما - و قال كل منية ما سوى رؤية الله فهو باطل *

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. Paraphrase.—

۱ زسودای هند و ز صفرای روس
فرو شست عالم چو بیت‌العروس

۲ زبلعار بگذر که از کار اوست
بنا گاه اصلش بن غار اوست

۳ درو بند اول که در بند یافت
بشرط خرد زان خرد مند یافت

۴ یکی درع رخشندهٔ چشمه دار
که در چشم آید یکی چشمه وار

۵ همان خورد کان نانراش دگر
چندین چند را خاک خارید سر

۶ بآئینه شد خلق را رهنمون
زتاریکی آورد جو بر برون

۷ طریدی بنا ورد زنگی نمود
که بر نقطه پرکار تنگی نمود

۸ بیک باد شد کشتیٔ خصم خرد
فرو ماند لنگر پلنگر نمود

2. Explain the underlined words and phrases.

3. What is the ایهام in نا تراش ?

4. Analyse any one of the above couplets.

II. 1. What are the lessons taught by the stories of Yusuf Sháh and the Vazir of Lankaran ?

2. Describe, by means of two or three appropriate adjectives, the character of each of the following :—

تیمور آقا - وزیر لنکران - زیبا خانم - سردار زمان خان - ملاباشي *

3. What was the last advice of Dárá to Síkandar ?

4. What were the offices held by سلیم بیگ زمانخان - میرزا یحیي - آقا بشیر ?

III. By whom, and under what circumstances, were the following words spoken ?

(۱) " نمیدانم خدا نکرده دیوانه شده اید یا بنگ اندوخته اید که این قبیل سخنان را متکلم شده بروے من میزنید من با بائے هستم سراج فقیر - من کجا تخت وتاج کجا " (۲) " این زن شما مثل طوطي ول گفتن ویر زدن دروغ گفتن را عادت دارد " (۳) " خر بیار باقلي بارکن " (۴) " السن بالسن والعین بالعین والجروح قصاص " *

IV. 1. Give the words and phrases used in your text-books for *a boat—a leg—to be deceived—to chatter—pretty—it is not long— to converse—to strangle—softly—to investigate.*

2. the English meanings of :—

تعارف کن - سني الجوانب - دیوان کردن - جوولاغي - قلم دادن - چي - تکلیف - دلم بازبشود - پاشدن - ترگ - گیر آوردن - خورده پا - رشته زدن - آب روان - عذان دادن - اخرو کردن - قر دادن - یله کردن - پای دادن - حیف نباشد *

3. the force of که in :—

(۱) خیال دو سر هنگ در پیش داشت
جز آن خود که سر هنگئ خویش داشت

(۲) چه دستي که باما درازی کني
به تیغ کیان دست بازي کني
(۳) همان سد یا جوج ز و شد بلند
که بست آنچنان کوه بر کوه بند
(۴) تو هم که راضي هستي (۵) اینها کار من که نیست *

V. Rewrite:—

1. "برخیزم بروم پیش خان" in the interrogative form.

2. "در حمام آب نبود" putting حمام in the nominative case.

3. "تقصیر من چه چیز است مرا مي زنند" as a simple sentence.

4. "باتش بدل گشت مشتي شرار
کلیچه شد آن سیم گاورس وار"
without any figure of speech.

5. "از شورش آه من همه شب * بادام تو دوش نا غنوده"
expanding the metaphor into a simile with all its ارکان

VI. Point out

1. any تصرف شاعری in:—

پنا هنده را یاد کرد از نخست * نیت کرد بر کامگاري درست

2. any defect in:—

سنان کش یکي نیزهٔ سي ارش * باب جگر یافته پر ورش

3. the force of ب in بخروار—

بجز گوهریں جام زرین عمود * بخروار گو بر بانبار عود

VII. 1. Correct the following and give in each case your reason:—

(۱) شما می گویند (۲) زیبا خانم و شعله خانم آمده است (۳) باحاجی صالح پرسیدم اینجانب قبول می نمایم (۴) از ایشیک اقاسي باشی گفتم *

2. Supply the ellipses in:—

تیمور آقا من چرا مي ترسم از که بترسم من ازان آدمها نیستم از کسے بترسم *

3. Parse تر- ستد and ماند in:—

برید از جهان شورش زنگ را * زدارا ستد تاج و اورنگ را (۲) حمائل یکے تیغ هندي چوآب * بگو هر تر از چشمهٔ آفتاب (۳) یکے را بلنگرگه خویش ماند *

4. What does the word باشي denote when it comes after a noun?

5. Fully explain the meaning of the underlined words:—

(۱) چوب که خوردي مي فهمي چه غلبیر (۲) آخ مردم! این غلبیر اینجا چه میکند؟ پدر سوختها

VII I. Narrate briefly in colloquial Persian the substance of the dial ogue between the Vazir and Ziba Khánam in the 2nd scene.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Persian:—

1. My fears were not without cause; for after the elephants had started at me some time, one of the largest of them put his trunk round the foot of the tree, plucked it up, and threw it on the ground. I fell with the tree, and the elephant taking me up with his trunk, laid me on his back, where I sat, more like one dead than alive. He put himself at the head of the rest, who followed him in line, one after the other, carried me a considerable way, then laid me down on the ground, and retired with all his companions. After having lain some time, and seeing the elephants gone, I got up, and found I was upon a long and broad hill almost covered with the bones and teeth of elephants. I doubted not but that this was the burial-place of the elephants, and that they carried me thither on purpose to tell me that I should forbear to kill them, as now I knew where to get their teeth without inflicting injury on them. I did not stay on the hill, but turned towards the city; and after having travelled a day and a night, I came to my patron.

2. (*a*) Hold your tongue; don't prevaricate.
(*b*) He dishonoured the bill.
(*c*) She muttered something which I did not hear.
(*d*) It is not easy to make a person understand a thing properly.

II. Translate into English:—

1. سگ لش چنان شد دو کو شنده را
که ریزند صفراے جوشنده را
چو خور شید روشن برآرد کلاه
پدیدار گردد سفید از سیاه
دو خسرو عنان در عنان آورند
ره دوستي درمیان آورند
بآزرم و خشنو دي از یکدگر
بتابند زان بر نتا بند سر
چو دارا دران داوري راے جست
دل راي زن بود در راے سست
سو آشتي کس نشد رهنمون
نمودند رایش بشمشیر و خون
که ایراني از رومي نیش خورد
بقائم کجا ریزد اندر نبرد
چو فردا فشاریم در جنگ پاے
ز رومی نمانیم یک تن بجاے
بدین عشوه دادند شه را فریب
یکے بر دلیری یکے بر فریب
همان قاصدان نیز کردند جهد
که برخون او بسته بودند عهد

2. (۱) فدایت شوم - بعد از اداے رسوم مخالصت و وظیفهٔ مصادقت عرض میشود که احوال عظیم‌الاهوال این

شکسته بال بر آنقبله گاهي ظاهر و باهر است از قضیهٔ پر بلیهٔ بے سر و ساماني در غایت حیراني و پریشاني مي باشم ولے چون میدانم که آن مرهي واقعي را در اینواقعه تاثر و تفکر تمام خواهد بود از اعلام این قصه و انهائے آن غصه باشاره اکتفا نمودم که بیاد آوری فراموش نخواهم شد *

(۲) خان حرف مرا قبول نکرده گفت "شما بچه دلیل ثابت میکنی ؟" جواب دادم که "لایق شان من نیست" و الا درین پنجاه سالگي با تیمور آقا کشتي میگرفتم زمینش می زدم میدیدید" - خان هم که همیشه این قبیل کارها را شوق دارد ، فرمود حکماً باید با تیمور آقا کشتي بگیرم و من هم چارهٔ ندیده پاشدم دست هم گرفتیم ، غیرت بمن زور آورده دقیقهٔ نگذشته تیمور آقا را پیش لنگ کشیدم - دیگر نمي دانم چه طور زمینش زده ام که طفل بیچاره بے حس افتاده روے زمین نقش بست - اینقدر شد که بعداز نیم ساعت حال آمد *

(۳) وزیر می خواهد برود - وسط اطاق غربالے افتاده بود - متفکر چشمش بطرف درب میرفته پایش را بگوشهٔ کمان غربال گذارده آن سر کمان بلند شده تراق بزانوش مي خورد - زانوش گرفته اخرو کرده مي نشیند رو بزنش داد کشیده گوید "آخ ! مردم ! این غلبیر اینجا چه میکند"

3. (۱) خواهر تو از خسیسي پدیر را توی شیشه کرده نا نش را پشت شیشه مي کشد *

(۲) مي گفت حرف زدی خنجر را تا دسته توي دلت فرو میکنم *

(۳) اخوند صمد ملا باشي در زندان ارک از زندان بان شنيد که منصب اورا بهم چشم او ملا رمضان داده اند فجاءة غصه مرگ شد *

(۴) چرا شما اين قدر دماغ مي فرو شيد *

(۵) بجهت اين طفل لاله مقرر بکن *

(۶) اوصيا ہئه اشيا در جوف اين مراسله انفاذ داشت *

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
URDU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. اُردو کي وجه تسميه رقم ہو *

2. رند کا تذکره بطريق اجمال تحرير ہو *

II. 1. الفاظ ذيل کے معنے سليس ہندوستاني مين لکھئے —

دست و گريبان ہونا - خالي کا مہينا - چيتھڑے ہونا - فقره کرنا - جامه سے باہر ہونا - جي چلانا - کہرام مچنا - کاسه ليس - رم خورده - کيلا جانا - بهلسنا - رال ٹپکنا - حدي خوان - سيف زبان - تنکے چننا - نابلد - عور مادر زاد - اشراقي - مرگ چهالا - خير مقدم *

2. اُن عربي الفاظ کے اضداد اُسي زبان مين کون لفظ ہين — .

شيخ - سياره - خلوت - نقد - غنا *

3. اُن الفاظ مرکبه کے اجزا اور ہر ايک جز کا معني رقم ہو —

شمشير - انجمن - دبستان - دشمن - آئينه - تيشه - نشتر - آبرو - گريبان - ناخدا - کربلا - بازار *

4. الفاظ ذیل کے پہلے حرف کے اعراب کو بدلانے سے کیا مختلف معنے حاصل ہوتے ہین —

گرد - گھن - ببڑا *

III. اِس نثر و نظم کي شرح سلیس ہندوستاني مین کیجئے —

(۱) " سبزہ گلستان عذار کا اُسکے نو دمیدہ اوْر ڈہڈہا"

(۲) " تساہل اِس امر مین دانائي سے دور ہي "

(۳) " جہل قدیم اِسکي طینت پرکدورت سے ایک لخت گیا" (۴) " جھوٹھ بولنا ضربت ثابت کي مانند ہي "

(۵) " صاحب استعداد اگر تربیت سے محروم ہو محل دریغ ہي اوْر تربیت نا مستعد کي ضائع "*

(۶) " ہون وہ تفسیدہ جگر خاک اڑادي مین نے
نگہ جذب سے جب جانب دریا دیکھا "

(۷) " ہوائ گلشن ایجاد اگر انصاف پر آئے
جلے قمري کا خون روغن کي جا سرو چراغان مین"

(۸) " لگا یہہ داغ تجھے کسب نور مہر سے ماہ
کہ ننگ جانتے ہین با کمال لینے کو "

(۹) "گلشن مین یاد آئي جو چشم سیاہ یار
سو سن کا پھول بنگیا دیدہ غزال کا "

IV. ابیات ذیل مین کیا صنائع لفظی ومعنوي ہین—

مثل موجي راہ مانگونگا اگر دریا سے مین

خشک ہونے کا نہین تو تا کمر ہو جائیگا
لاگ دل سے کي ہي پیدا شکل سے اک بت کے رند
شیشۂ من میکند باسنگ خارا اختلاط
قرار اسکو نہین ایکدم کسي جا پر
کسي حبیب کا پھرتا ہي آسمان مشتاق
غور سے دیکھو سراپا ہي وہ اک باغ و بہار
بال سنبل سرو قد غنچہ دہن رخسار گل

V. 1. ان حروف معدوی کے مختلف معاني معہ امثلہ تحریر ہو —

سے - پر - کو - مین - کیا *

2. مرقومۃ الذیل مصادر مین لازمي - متعدی بیک مفعول - اور متعدي بدو مفعول - اور فعل ناقص کون ہین —

لکھنا - جانا - دینا - دلانا - ہو جانا - ہونا - بھاگنا - بیٹھنا - کہنا - سکھا نا *

VI. ہر ایک مرقوم الذیل کے اقسام معہ امثلہ تحریر ہو —

مصدر - استفہام - مرکب نا قص - مفعول - مجاز - اف ونشر - کلمہ - استثنا *

VII. 1. ما ضئ مطلق - مضارع - حاصل مصدر - اسم حالیہ اور متعدی بالواسطہ کیسا بنائے جاتے ہین ؟

2. مصدر "لکھنا" سے صیغۂ واحد متکلم ماضئ بعید - ماضئ متشکي - ماضئ استمراري - ماضئ تمنائي اور مضارع لکھو *

VIII. 1. مرقوم الذیل تطعیجات کو با محاورہ نثر مین لاؤ - خلاصۂ مطلب بھي تحریر ہو —

(ا) " دوست راضي ر ہين تو باغ پدر
بيٹے بہتر ہي مان کہنا يہہ
کر تو نيکي پرے سے کہتے ہين
دہن سگ بہ لقمہ دوختہ بہ "
(ب) " زور طبع متکلم کتين ڈہونڈھيوست
تا کہ فہميد تو سا مع کي نہ اعلي ديکھے
تري خواہش کے جو ميدان مين پاوے وسعت
تو سخندان ابھي گوی سخن سے کھيلے "

2. پہلي بيت کي ترکيب کيجئے *

3. جن الفاظ پر لکيرين ہين اونکا اصطلاحي نام
ازروي علم صرف کے کيا ہي *

IX. مرقوم‌الذيل جملون کو موافق قاعدۂ اردو کے
صحيح کرو اوْر وجہ تصحيح بکمال اختصار تحرير ہو —
(۱) ہم نے لڑکے کو کتاب دئے (۲) لڑکي نے کہي مين
کتاب پڑھتي ہون (۳) لڑکون نے پوچھے تم کو نسي کتاب
پڑھتے ہو (۴) ہندہ نے شاگرد کو پڑہائي (۵) زيدنے تختي
لکھا (٦) ہندہ نے پاني پيئ (۷) لڑکيون نے تختيان لکھے
(۸) لڑکيون نے اپنے بہائيون کو پڑہائين

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Urdu :—

I received one morning a message from Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and as it was not in his power to come to me, begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea and promised to come to him directly. I accordingly went

as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed my guinea and had a bottle of wine and a glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, desired he would be calm, and began to talk to him of the means by which he might get out of his pecuniary difficulties. He then told me he had a book ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and having gone to a bookseller, sold it for sixty pounds. I brought Goldsmith the money, and he paid his rent, not without scolding the landlady in a high tone for having used him so ill.

II. Translate into English :—

1. سرو کے حق میں تبر نہ ارۂ شمشاد ہیں
کسلئے ہم سے ہوا خواہ چمن ناشاد ہیں
کیا ہوا گلزار عالم کي مخالف ہوگئي
صورت برگ خزان اوراق گل برباد ہیں
کس ہوا میں ہم ابھرتے ہیں عبث مثل حباب
یہہ تو ثابت ہي کہ مشت خاک بے بنیاد ہیں
جو ندیکھیں صورت آباد جہان میں تیری شکل
نام کو بینا ہیں پر اعماي مادر زاد ہیں
بہکے اون انکھوں کے سرمے نے بڑا دہوکا دیا
یار کے چہرے پہ یارب بیض ہیں یا صاد ہیں
شمع سان کٹوا کے سر روشن کیا کب اپنا نام
دودمان عشق میں ہم ناخلف اولاد ہیں
صدمۂ نشتر اوٹھاوں کسکے کسکے ہاتھہ سے
ایک رگ سودا ہوں میں اور سیکڑوں فصاد ہیں
عشق نے نرغوں میں ڈالا ہی ستمگاروں کے رند
ایک میں جزو ضعیف اور سیکڑوں جلاد ہیں

2. کہا میں نے اے یار بڑے آدمی حاصل ہیں مسکینوں کے - اور ذخیرے ہیں گوشہ نشینوں کے .. مقصد ہیں

زائرون کے - اور نگہبان ہین مسافرون کے - برای راحت مردمان اٹھاتے ہین بار گران - کھانے مین ہاتھ اُسوقت ڈالین کہ متعلق اور زیر دست کھاوین - اور انکے جود وکرم کا فضلہ یتیم و بیوہ اور فقیر و پیر و اقربا اور ہمسائے کو پہنچتا ہی *

نظم

تونگرون کو ہی نت وقف و نذرو مہماني
زکوۃ فطر کي ہرسال و ہدي و قرباني
تري ہي پونجي دو رکعت سو تیري خاطر کو
انہون کے وقت بھی لاحق ہی سو پریشاني

قدرت جود کی اور قوت سجود کي دولتمندون کو بہتر میسر ہوتي ہی کہ مال پاکیزہ وجامۂ پاک و دل فارغ و پاس آبرو رکھتے ہین - اور قوت طاعت کي لقمۂ لطیف مین ہي اور صحت عبادت کي لباس طاہر مین - ظاہر ہی معدۂ خالي مین کیا قوت ہو اور دست تہي مین کیا سخاوت - پاي شکستہ سے سیر کیا ہوسکے - اور بھوکے کے ہاتھ سے کیا خیر *

قطعہ

رات کو سو وے و ہي دائم پراگندہ حواس
جس بشر کي وجہ قوت صبح کي ظاہر نہو
گرمیون مین آذقہ کرتي ہي اکھٹا اسلئے
تاکہ جاڑون مین فراغت قوت سے ہو مور کو
3. غیرون پہ کھل نہ جائے کہین راز دیکھنا
میري طرف بھی غمزۂ غماز دیکھنا

اوڑتے ہي رنگ رخ مرا نظرون سے تها نہان
اس مرغ پر شکستہ کي پرواز دیکھ
بدکام کا مآل برا ہي جزا کے دن
حال سپہر تفرقہ انداز دیکھنا
کشتہ ہون اسکي چشم فسون گر کا اي مسیح
کرنا سمجھ کے دعوي اعجاز دیکھنا
ترک صنم بھي کم نہین سوز جحیم سے
مومن غم مآل کا آغاز دیکھنا

III. Write an essay in Urdu on "*Sugar.*"

شکر کا بیان اُردو مین حتي الوسع مرقوم ہو —

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
MARATHI : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. खालीं लिहिलेल्या आर्यांचे अर्थ स्पष्टपणें लिहा.

1. त्यासीं पारिषदोत्तम मणिभद्र बहुप्रसाद सख्यकरी ।
चिंतामणि मणिभद्रें दिधला त्या चंद्रसेन राजाला ॥
कौस्तुभमणिचा महिमा जैसा तैसा असे बरा ज्याला ।
ज्याचा स्पर्श सुवर्णाचि उपला ताम्रा अयाकरि त्रपुस ॥

2. त्वन्नामवर्ण एकहिं अघनगशत हरिल गा महाबाहो ।
यापरिचि आवराया नतमानसहरि लगाम हा बाहो ॥

3. म्हणवी दुर्जनम महाव्याधि दरिद्रत्व मूर्खता हाय ।
एकेकहि नरकच मग सागावें ज्यांत सर्व तें काय ॥

4. इक्ष्वाकुकुलज राजाहोता विख्यात मित्रसह नामा ।
अतुलप्रताप लोकीं ज्याच्या साहीं शके न रिपुधामा ॥

II. पारिषदोत्तम, अधनगशत, अतुलप्रताप, नतमानसहरि, त्वन्नामवर्ण, इक्ष्वाकुकुलज; यापदांतील समासांचे नांव सांगा व त्यांचा विग्रह लिहा.

III. 1. ओवाळणें, 2. परिसणें, 3. सभाजन, 4. मिरविणें, 5. पुसणें. 6. सालस, 7. लाहणें, 8. तळमळ, 9. धाणें, 10. सूदत्व, 11. खपणें, 12. लोकर्ण, 13. शतमख, 14. परिस, 15. मंगलवती, 16. साहाय्य.

(a) या पदांचे अर्थ लिहा.

(b) ह्यांत 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, या पदांस व्युत्पत्ति अथवा प्रकृति सांगा.

IV. 1. पुष्पावचयछद्मे ती सखियां तें वनांतरी धाडी ॥

2. हत्या दोष न खपला वित्तें देहेंचि भी बरा खपलों ॥

3. बाल्वत्प्रताप हरितो तम सर्वहि जेविंनाथ दिवसाचा ॥

4. रक्षक विवेक नसतां पुण्यव्रतकाम काम नाशील ॥

5. मरुपार्थिकावरपडला जाणों बापा बुधा सुधावर्ष ॥

ह्याचे अर्थ सांगा. 2, 3, 4, वचनें कोण कोणास सांगितले तें.

V. अंशुमती, उमा, चंद्रसेन, धटज, सुपर्ण, मित्रसह, ह्यांविषयीं तुम्हास कळले तें संक्षेपानें लिहा.

VI. महाराष्ट्रभाषेंत स्त्रीलिंग विषयीं आवश्यक विधींस लिहा. खालीं लिहिलेल्या पुल्लिंगशब्दांस स्त्रीलिंगरूप सांगा.

पणजा. पाडा. बोका. बेडूक.

महार. चाकर. इंद्र. ब्राह्मण.

VII. 1. प्रयोजकक्रियापदें कशी उत्पन्नहोतात? एक एक विधास दोन दोन उदाहरण लिहा.

2. ह्या धातूंस, भूतकाल, पुंलिंग, प्रथमपुरुष, एकवचन-लिहा; भिणें, नेणें, धाणें, पळणें, लपणें.

VIII. बागोबहार मूलग्रंथ कोण केला? कोणती कोणती भाषात तर्जुमाझाली? मूलग्रंथरचना केंव्हा झाली? ते कळू नघेण्यास प्रमाण काय?

IX. आर्यावृत्ताचे लक्षण काय? तुम्ही वाचलेल्या ग्रंथांतून उदाहरण लिहून लक्ष्य लक्षण समन्वय करा.

X पहिल्या दरवेशाची गोष्ट संक्षेपानें एक पृष्ठ लिहा.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MARATHI: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Marathi:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxiii.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. सकलकळा निपुणा मी सर्वजनांगित सदा मला कळते ॥
दैवें तुजसीं मजसीं सङ्गति सत्प्रेम जें न तळमळतें ।
ऐसें वदे स्तनातरवर्ती मणिहार त्यासि दे हा तें ॥
कळवी कृतसङ्कल्पा अंशुमती द्यावयां स्वदेहा तें ।
नृपपुत्र म्हणे झालिस सुदति मुदतिशयवती परिस्पष्ट ॥
कष्टग्रस्त असें मी गतापितृमातृक नृपासनभ्रष्ट ।
ऐसा हा विगतविभव तुजयोग्यवरावयासि कां गमला ॥
तप्तजनें सेवावा निष्पत्रच्छाय काय सांग मला ।
पितृशासनलंघाया तूंबाला पितृमती कसी उचिता ॥

स्वच्छंदाचरणानें राहेना कुलज कीर्त्तिची शुचिता ।
अंशुमती त्यासि म्हणे कौतुक होतें पहा कसें आर्य ॥
प्रमुदित होतिल सत्वरसिद्धिस पावेल चिंतिलें कार्य ॥

2. या स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्तीवरून कोणी एक परमेश्वर आहे असें सिद्ध होतें; आणि हें व दुसरीं यथायोग्य परिमाणाचीं सर्व उदाहरणें तूला आपल्या व पशूंच्या शरीरांमध्यें व झाडामध्यें आणि मनुष्य, पशु व झाडें या परस्पराचें महत्त्व, उंची व आकृति यामध्यें, दिसतात; त्याहींकरून ईश्वराचें अद्भुत ज्ञान, शक्ति, व चागुलपणा, हीं दिसून येतील.

जेंव्हा तू बावडी, चेंडुपळीं, किंवा दुसर काहीं करितोस तेंव्हा तुला किती विचार करावा लागतो, आणि त्याच सर्वभाग चागले यथायोग्य परिमाणाचे व्हावे म्हणून किती जपावें लागतें याचा तुला अनुभव असेलच.

III. Write an essay in Marathi on "*Sugar.*" "साखर" विषयीं एक निबंध लिहा.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. "உத்தியோகபருவம்" என்பதற்குப்பொருள் என்ன?
2. பெருந் தேவனார் இருந்த இடமும் காலமும் எவை?
3. பட்டணத்துப்பிள்ளையாரின மறுபெயர் என்ன?
அருளிய பிரபந்தங்களில் முக்கியமானவை எவை?

II. அடியில் வரும் செப்யுட்களுக்குப் பதவுரை எழுதுக:—
1. தையல் சுயம்வரத்துஞ் சாய்த்துன்னை யீர்த்தமரர்
பொய்கைக் கரைப்பிணித்த போதகத்தும - ஐயா

நிலாதுரந்த வஞ்ஞான்றும் நின்னோடே யன்றோ
வலாதிரண்ட தோளான் மகன்.

2. கடுப்பத் தலைகீறிக் காலு மிழந்து
நடைத்தாரா ரென்பதூஉம் பட்டு - முடத்தோடு
பேர்பிறி தாகப் பெறுதலாற் போகாரோ
நீர்குறி தாகப் புகல்.

III. 1. முதற் பாட்டைச் சொன்னதார்? யாருக்கு? யாரைக்குறித்து?

2. "பொய்கைக் கரைப்பிணித்த" வரலாற்றை ஐந்து வரிக் கதிகப்படாமல் எழுதுக.

3. 'துரந்த', 'போகார்', 'புகல்'; - இவற்றிற்குப் பகுபத உறுப்புகள் எவை?

4. 'திரண்ட' என்பதின் பகுதியடியாற்பிறந்த நிகழ்கால வினையெச்சமும், எதிர்மறை எவற்பன்மையும் கூறுக.

5. இவ் விரண்டு பாட்டிலுமுள்ள உம்மைகட்கும் ஏகாரங்கட்கும் பொருள் என்ன?

6. 'திரண்ட தோளான்', 'காலுமிழந்து'; - இப்புணர்ச்சிகட்கு நன்னூற் சூத்திரங்கள் எழுதுக.

7. இரண்டாவது பாட்டிற்கு எழுவாய் பயனிலைகள் எவை?

8. 'வலாதிரண்ட' - தழுவுதொடரா, தழாத்தொடரா? விரித்தெழுதி விடை கூறுக.

IV. 1. அடியிற்கண்டபாட்டுகளைவசனக்கிரமமாயெழுதுக:

(a) எளிதென வில்லிறப்பான் எய்து மெஞ்ஞான்றும்
விளியாது நிற்கும் பழி.

(b) பாலூன்று நீணிரையும் பார்கொளப்போய்ப் பார்வேந்தீர்
வேலூன்றி நின்றீர் விராடனகர் - மாலூன்றும்
வாயம்பால்வாள் விசயன் மற்றும்மைவென்றிலனோ
காயம்பா லாறக் கடிது.

2. இவற்றில் முதற்பாட்டு யாரால், எதற்கு திருஷ்டாந்தமாக உரைக்கப்பட்டது?

3. 'வாள் விசயன்' ஆர்? அவனடைந்த வெற்றியாது?

4. 'இறப்பான்', 'விளியாது', 'கடிது', - இவற்றிற்குச் சொல்லிலக்கணமும் முடிபும் கூறுக.

V. மத்தளை தயிருண்பானு மலர்மிசை யேகினனு
நித்தலுந் தேடிக் காணு நிமலனே நீயின்றெய்திச்
சித்தளை திரு நான்கூரிற் சேந்தனை வேந்தனிட்ட
கைத்தளைநீக்கியென்முன் காட்டுவெண்காட்டுளானே.

1. இச்செய்யுளுக்குப் பொழிப்புரை எழுதுக.

2. இந்தப்பாட்டு எந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டது?

VI. 1. 'தனிக்கோட்டு வாரணம்', 'கங்கைமகன்', 'இலங்கைக் கிழவற்கிளையான்', 'குருநாடாளும் பெருமான்', - இவர்கள் யார்?

2. 'நாவற்கிழ்ப் பெற்ற கனி', - இதை எது ஒக்கும்?

3. 'சுகதபேதம்', 'தோஒமுடைய', 'போதலர் தார் வேந்தன்', 'கடம்பட்டான் பெற்ற குடம்', - இவற்றிற்குப் பொருள் எழுதுக.

4. 'அஞ்சார் முரண் மறலி தும்பைமுடி சூடினும்',- யார் அஞ்சார்?

VII. 1. இன்னு, அர்த்தம், வாய்மை, சதாசாரம்; - இவற்றிற்கு எதிர்மொழிகள் எவை?

2. பற்றிரண்டு, முக்குணம், அறுசுவை, உட்பகை யாறு; இவை இன்னின்ன வென்று தெரிவிக்க.

3. தருக்கி, இவர்த்து, நாவாய், கழகம், வேசரி, சேதா, சிரோமணி, சாஷ்டாங்கம்; - இவற்றிற்கு அர்த்தம் என்ன?

4. அஸ்தம், அசலம், சிரவணம், உத்கிருஷ்டம், கரதலாமலகம்; - இவற்றிற்குச்சாரியான தமிழ் மொழிகள் எவை?

VIII. ஆகுபெயர்க்கும் வினைத்தொகைக்கும் நன்னூற் சூத்திரங்கள் எவை?

IX. திராவிட பாஷைச் சிறப்பைப்பற்றி வினோத சரித்திரத்தில் சொல்லியிருப்பதைப் பத்து வரிக்குள்ளாக எழுதுக.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.
TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Tamil:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxiii.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. உன்னுடைய பாக முனக்கே நிலையாக
வன்னவர்கள் பாக மவர்க்காகப்-பன்னலையேன்
மண்ணுடு கைவிட்டு வாள்வீமன் றோள்வலியால்
விண்ணுடு மாள்வீர் விரைந்து.

2. தெற்றப் பரிந்தொருவர் தீர்ப்ப ரெனப்பட்டார்க்
குற்ற குறையை யுரைப்பதாந் - தெற்ற
வறையா ரணிவளையாய் தீர்த லுறுவார்
மறையார் மருத்துவர்க்கு நோய்.

3. ஒழியாப்பிறவியெடுத்தேங்கியேங்கியுழன்றநெஞ்சே
யழியாப்பதவிக் கவுடதங்கேட்டி யனுதியனை
மழுமான்கரத்தனை மால்விடையானை மனத்திலுன்னி
விழியாற்புனல்சிந்தி விம்மியழுன்மை வேண்டு
மென்றே.

4. வீரபத்திரர் என்பவர் சிறிது முறுவலித்து, என் தாயைப்பார்த்து, அம்மா! தங்களுக்குக் குழந்தையே யில்லையெனக் கேள்விப்பட்டிருந்தேன். ஆகவே இவ்வாண்குழவியாருடையது எனக்கேட்க, என் தாய் அதன் கதையாவும் எடுத்துச்சொன்னாள். அது கேட்டு, அவர் துணுக்குற்று, மனம் பதைத்து, ஐயோ! அந்தச் சண்டாளனு இப்படிச்செய்தான்? எனக்கு அப்போது தெரியாமற்போயிற்றே; என்செய்வேன்! தெரிந்திருக்குமானால் அச்செகந்நாதத்திலேயே அவனுக்குத் தகுந்த புத்தி கற்பித்திருப்பேனே; ஆயினும் தெய்வம் அவனைப் படாதபாடெல்லாம்படுத்திப் பரதேசியாக்கிவிட்டது என, என் தாய் அவன் எவ்வாறு ஆயினன்? சங்கதியென்ன? சொல்லுங்கள் ஐயா என்றாள்.

5 அக்கொடும்பாவி குடும்பத்தைக் குலைத்த மறுவருடமே, குடிக்கக்கஞ்சியும் உடுக்கக் கூறையுமின்றி, வீதிதோறுந் திரிந்து வேதனையடைந்தமையை என்கண்ணாரக்கண்டேன்.

6. என் தந்தை போர்க்குச்சென்று மார்பிற் குண்டுபட்டுருவித் தேகவியோகமானான்.

7. அவன் தெருத்தெருவாகத் திரிந்து சின்னத் தொழில்கள் செய்து ஜீவித்துவருகிறான்.

8. பதறாத காரியம் சிதறாது.

9. நிறைகுடம் தளும்பாது.

10. இருமை வகைதெரிந் தீண்டறம் பூண்டபெரியீர்!

III. Write an essay in Tamil on "*Sugar.*"

"சர்க்கரை" இதைப்பற்றிச் சுருக்கமாயெழுதுக.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. నిర్వచనోత్తరరామాయణ మెవ్వరిచే రచియింపఁబడినది? నిర్వచనీయమములేక యీకథనే మఱెవ్వరు రచియించిరి? అట్టి ప్రబంధములకుం బేరేమి?

2. మహాభారతమును దెనిఁగించినవా రెవ్వరు? వారెంతెంత వఱకు రచించిరి? వారిలో మొదటివానిచరిత్రమును సంగ్రహముగా వ్రాయుఁడు.

3. పంచతంత్ర మెచ్చటఁగలిగినది? దీనివంటిగ్రంథములు మఱెవ్వి? పంచతంత్ర విభాగములనామములను దెలిపి వానియర్థములను లిఖింపుఁడు

II. ఇందు క్రిందిపద్యంబులకుం బ్రతిపదార్థము వ్రాయుఁడు.

1. జ్యానాదంబు నిశాతహేతిపటలీసంఘట్టరావంబు ఘం
టానిక్వాణసమేతబృంహితము గాఢస్ఫేరహేషాసము
త్థానోపేతఖురాహతిధ్వనియు సాంద్రం బైనభేరీపటు
ధ్వానం బేర్పడ దయ్యె నయ్యెడబలద్వంద్వంబునం దేమియున్

2. రాజితసౌధపఙ్క్తిరుచిరద్యుతిజాలము పర్వి నిత్యవి
భ్రాజితచంద్రికావిభవభంగిన యొప్పెడునప్పురంబుఁ గే
లీజితవైరి రావణుఁడు లీలమెయిం జని కీర్తికాంతసం
యోజితరేఖ గ్రొత్తయగుచుండఁగఁజేసి మదంబెలర్పఁగన్

3. నీతిదాఱంగి కార్యముల నెట్టన నాగ్రహవృత్తిఁజేసినం
బ్రీతిగ సిద్ధిఁబొందినను భీతిజుగుప్సయుఁ బుట్టు భూజను
ల్వేతురు చేయుచేఁతలు ఫలింపకతక్కినమున్నవచ్చు న
త్యాతురతాస్పదంబు లగునాపద లిద్ధవివేకవైభవా

4. కలఁగెం దోయధిసప్తకంబు గిరివర్గంబెల్లనూటాడె సం
చలతంబొందె వసుంధరావలయ మాశాచక్రమల్లాడెఁగొం
దలమందెంద్రి దశేంద్రుపట్టణము పాతాళంబుఘూర్లిల్లె నా
కులమయ్యెన్ గ్రహతారకాగణమునం క్షోభించెనవ్వేళయున్

(a) ఈ పద్యంబులలో నేయే పద్య మేయే గ్రంథంబున నేయే సందర్భంబున నున్నది? (b) మొదటి పద్యమునందలి కర్తయేది? అన్వయమును విశదీకరింపుఁడు. (c) రెండవపద్యమునందలియలంకారమును దెల్పి లక్షణసమన్వయముఁజేయునది. (d) "తోయధిసప్తకంబు".—ఇక్కడ 'క' ప్రత్యయమునకుం బ్రయోజనమేమి? ఆయేడింటిని వివరింపుఁడు. గ్రహములకును తారకలకును గల భేదమేమి?

III. 1. అచ్చెరుపడి, నేమము, ఈసు, పయనము, పజ్జ, బాస, విన్నపము, సందెజాము —వీనిప్రకృతులను వ్రాయుఁడు.

2. పరిణయము, దంతావళము, ఉక్కిపంబు, జవ్వనము, సమవర్తి, మోహరము, లవిత్రము, మాలకరి, పండితమాని, ఇంగితము, బలిభుక్కు, కలుఁగు, త్రోటిపుటము, దైవజ్ఞులు.—వీని యర్థములను లిఖింపుఁడు

3. పురుషార్థములు, సప్తవ్యసనములు, పంచభూతములు, చతుర్దశవిద్యలు.—వీనిని వివరింపుఁడు.

4. ఏకపింగళుఁడు, నీలగళుఁడు, రావణుఁడు, విష్ణువు, శ్రోత్రియుఁడు, కుశలుఁడు.—వీని వ్యుత్పత్త్యర్థములను దెల్పుఁడు.

5. హరి, గుణము, ధర్మము, వృత్తము.—వీని నానార్థముల నెఱింగింపుఁడు.

6. ఒక్కర్తు, మిత్రుఁడు, వృద్ధుఁడు, అలంకారము.—వీనికిం గలరూపాంతరముల వ్రాయుఁడు.

IV. 1. దుర్దమదోర్కాండవిమర్దితోత్థితగదాదండోద్భటుండు

2. రత్నమాలికానిష్పతదంశుజాల రమణీయవిమానము.

3. దర్పదుర్వారస్ఫారపరాక్రమక్రమకళావైదగ్ధ్యవిస్తారము.

4. నిర్ఘోషసాంద్రద్యావాపృథివీదిశావలయగర్జస్ఫూర్జి లాకారుఁడు.

వీనిలో మొదటిరెంటియొక్కయర్థములను వివరించి వ్రాయునది. కడమ రెంటియందలి సమాసములను దెల్పి విగ్రహములను లిఖింపుఁడు.

V. 1. "జడనిధు లిక్కడక్కడవైచు మంథనగంబుకరణి."

2. "త్రిపురములేర్చుభూతపతితీవ్రశరంబునుబోలె."

3. "దాతృత్వమునందు శిబికర్ణదధీచులతోనుసమానుఁడు."

వీనియందు ఇమిడి యున్నయితిహాసములను సంగ్రహముగా వ్రాయుఁడు.

VI. 1. నంది రావణుని జూచి "శవమని" చెప్పుటకుఁ గారణమేమి?

2. "పునరుద్భవమయ్యెద నీకు మృత్యువై."—ఇదెవరిమాట? అదెట్లు నెఱవేరెను?

3. "ఘోరనరకంబున కేగెడివారిచిహ్నములు."—వీనిని దెల్పునట్టి పద్యమునుగాని తదర్థమునుగాని వ్రాయుఁడు.

4. "ఈయేడుగురును బుద్ధిమంతునిచేత విడువఁబడఁదగినవారు." "ఇవి యాఱును బూజ్యతకు విఘ్నకారణములు."—వీనిలో ఏడుగురు ఎవరెవరు, ఆఱు ఏవేవి?

VII. 1. చతుర్థాశ్వాసాంతమునసున్నతృతీయావిభక్త్యంతములైనపదములనేపదముతోనెట్లన్వయింపవలయు? ఇక్కడ విశేషమేమి?

2. "హిమవంతంబునకేగి" యనుచో షష్ఠీవిభక్తి యేయర్థం బునవచ్చెను? మఱి యీషష్ఠికి మూలుగా నేవిభక్తి యుండవచ్చును?

3. మీసలు, పగతురు —వీనియేకవచనములనువ్రాసి యట్టిపదము లను రెంటిని లిఖింపుఁడు.

4. చెల్లాచెదరై.—ఈరూప మెట్లుకలిగినది? ఇట్టిది మఱి రెండు దాహరణములిండు.

5. రావణాభిచారంబు, దనుజేంద్రుఁడు —వీనిని విసంధిగా వ్రాయుఁడు.

6. దాశరథి.—ఇది యెట్టివృత్తి? మఱి రెండుదాహరణము లిండు. పూనిక, మెలఁకువ.—ఈపదములెట్లేర్పడినవి? అట్టివానికిఁ బేరేమి?

VIII. 1. రావణునికిఁ గుబేరుఁడు చెప్పినసీతని సంగ్రహముగా పది పద్యములలో వ్రాయుఁడు.

2. ఆషాఢభూతికథను సంగ్రహముగా పదిపద్యములకు మీఱ కుండ వ్రాయుఁడు.

IX. రెండవ ప్రశ్నయందలి మొదటిపద్యము వృత్తమా జాతియా? దానిలక్షణమును దెలిపి, ఒక పాదమునకు గణవిభజనముచేసి అన్ని పాదములలో యతిస్థానముల నిరూపింపుఁడు.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Telugu:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxiii.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. ధనపతితోడ దరిద్రునకుఁ దత్త్వవిదుండగువానితోడ మూ
ర్ఖునకుఁ బ్రశాంతుతోడఁగడుక్రూరునకుఁ బ్రణశూరుతోడభీ
రునకు వరూధితోడ నవరూధికి సజ్జనుతోడఁ గష్టదు
ర్జనునకు నెవ్విధంబునను సఖ్యము దానొడఁగూడనేర్చునే.

2. విద్యుజ్జిహ్వునిఁ వేల్మిడిం దునిమి దోర్వీర్యం బవార్యంబుగా
నుద్యద్విక్రమవైరివీరసుభటవ్యూహంబు నెల్లన్ ధను
ర్విద్యాకౌశల ముల్లసిల్ల సమరోర్విం గూల్చె నిర్ఘోషసాం
ద్రద్యావాపృథివీదిశావలయ గర్జస్ఫూర్జితాకారుఁడై.

3 మంచుకొండకు సమీపభూమియందొక వనంబుగలదు ఆ వనంబనేక ఫలభరితంబులైన వృక్షంబులతో నిండియుండును. అక్కడ సంచరించుచుండెడువానరసమూహం బొకనాఁడు శీతబాధచేత మిణుఁగురుఁబురుగుల గుంపుఁజూచి యవి నిప్పులనుకొని చలిగాచుకొనుచుండఁగా సూచీముఖం బనునొకపక్షి వచ్చిచూచి ఓపిచ్చివానరములారా! ఇవి నిప్పులుగావు—మిణుఁగురుఁబురుగులు; అదిగో ఆ చెట్టుదాపున నిప్పులున్నవి; మీరక్కడికిఁ బోయి చలిగాచుకొనరాదా? అని రెండుమూడుమాఱులు చెప్పెను. అప్పుడొకవానర మా పక్షిం జూచి కన్నులెఱ్ఱఁజేసికొని నిన్నెవరడిగిరి? అని దానింబట్టి బ్రాతికి వేసికొట్టి ప్రాణంబులు పోఁగొట్టెను.

4. ఈలోకములోని జనులు మితవ్యయముచేసి నెమ్మదినొందువారును, అమితవ్యయముచేసి హీనదశను పొందువారును అని, రెండు తరగతులుగా విభజింపఁబడుచున్నారు. ఇండ్లు, నానావిధ యంత్రములు, నదులకు వంతెనలు, ఓడలు, వీనిని నిర్మించువారును, సుఖమునకును నాగరికతకును కారణభూతములయిన మహాకార్యములను ప్రయత్నించి సాధించువారును, సంపాదించినధనము విచ్చలవిడిగా వెచ్చపెట్టక సంగ్రహించియుంచువారేకాని మఱియెవరునుకారు.

5. (a) విత్తేశుఁడు, (b) స్వయంకృతాపరాధము. (c) దీనికిఁ బ్రతిఫలములేదు. (d) అతిథిసత్కారము. (e) మాంసలుబ్ధులు. (f) సకలనీతిశాస్త్రపారగుఁడు. (g) వాది. (h) నేరస్థుఁడు.

III. Write an essay in Telugu on "*Sugar.*"

చక్కెర'ను గుఱించి తెలుఁగుభాషలో ఒక యవవ్యాసము వ్రాయుఁడు.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. ನೀವು ಓದಿದ ಕನ್ನಡರಾಮಾಯಣ ಕಾವ್ಯದಿಂದ ಅದರ ಕರ್ತುವಿನ ದೇಶ, ಮತ, ಗೋತ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಏನು ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದು ?

2. ಅಹುದುಮತ್ತೀಯಿಳೆಯ ಜನನಿ। ಗ್ರಹವದಾವವನಿಂದ ಬಳಕೀ। ಮಹಿಗೆಒಂದನಿರೋಧವಾವುದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆನಲು ॥

ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿಯು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ (ಒಂದು ಪುಟಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಸ್ತಾರದಂತೆ) ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

II. 1. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಪದ್ಯಗಳ ದಂಡಾನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—(ಪ್ರತಿಪದಾರ್ಥ ಬರೆಯುವದು ಬೇಡ.)

(a) ಅಹುದಲೇ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿಕವಿತೆಯ। ರಹಣಿಲೇಸ್ಯೈ ಶೋಕಮುಖಸಂ। ನಿಹಿತವಪ್ಪಶ್ಲೋಕಪ್ರಬಂಧಸುಕಾವ್ಯರಚನೆಯೆಲಿ। ವಹಿಸಲೀಪದ್ಧತಿ ಪರಿಶ್ರುತ। ವಹುದುಬಳಕೀ ಲೋಕದಲಿನಿನ। ಗಹುದುಕೀರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಕವಿಯೆಂದಜನಸಭೆಯೊಳಗೆ ॥

(b) ಹಗಲುಸಂಧ್ಯಾರಾಗದೆಸಕದ। ಬಗೆಯುವಿಭ್ರಾಂತಿಯೆಲಿನೀರಜ। ಮುಗಿವವಾಣಜನಿತದಾಹಜ್ವಾಲೆಯೆಂದಳುಕಿ। ದಿಗಿಭವಂಜುವ ವಧಿನೃಪರುಮೈ। ದೆಗೆವರುಲ್ಕಾಪಾತಭೀತಿಯ। ಬಿಗುಹಿನಲಿಬಹಳ ಪ್ರತಾಪವದೆಂತೊದಶರಥನ ॥

(c) ಬಿಸಜಗರ್ಭನಬಿನ್ನಹಕೆಹರಿ। ನಸುನಗುತಕೃಪೆಯಲಿ ಕಟಾಕ್ಷದ। ರಸುಮಿಯನುಸೂಸಿದನು ಸುರರವಿಪಾದರಜನಿಯಲಿ। ನಸಿದರುಕ್ಕುಡುಗಿದಿರಿನೊಂದಿರಿ। ವಶವನೈದನುಕೆಟ್ಟಿರಖಿಲಾ। ಯಸಕೆಸಂದಿರಿಸೈರಿಸಿದಿರಿನ್ನಂಜಬೇಡೆಂದ ॥

2. (a) ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, (b) ಪದ್ಯದ 3ನೇ ಪಙ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳ ಹೆಸರೇನು ?

III. ದಶರಥನಿಗೆ ಪುತ್ರರಾಗುವರೆಂಬದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂತ ತೋರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಂತ್ರನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಕಾರಣಗಳ್ಯಾವವು ? ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳುಹುವಂತೆ ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳ ಸಹಿತ ಬರೆಯುವದು.

IV. 1. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಗುರುತುಮಾಡಿರುವವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ?

(a) ವರಕರಾಭಯಕರದ ಶೋಭಾಕರದ, (b) ವರಸಿಂಧುರ ನಿಭಾನನದ, (c) ಕೆಲವಾನುದಿವಸಕೆ, (d) ದಿನವಹಿಯೆಲ್ಲಂ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವನು.

2. ತೋರಿತೋರದ ; ಮಾಯೋಸಾರ ಮಾಯೋದೂರ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರುವ ವಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವದು.

3. ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ, ಡಾಮರ; ಸಿಂಧುರ, ಸಿಂಧೂರ; ಆರಂಬ್ಭ, ಆರಂಭ; ವಾದಿ,ವಾಗ್ಮಿ; ಅತಿಶಯ, ನಿರತಿಶಯ-ಇವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥಭೇದವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

4 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಶರಥನು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದನೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಬರೆದದೆ :—" ಗತಸೂನು ವಿವನೆಂದೆನ್ನ ಹೊಗಿಸರು ಸಗ್ಗವನು ಸುರರು"— ಗತಸೂನು ವೆನ್ನುವದು ಸರಿಯೇ.

5 ಪುರುಷಚತುಷ್ಟಯ,ಸುರಯಮಳರು, ಭೂತಪಂಚಕಗಳ್ಯಾವವು?

6. 'ಮರುಳುತನದಿಂದಾದಶಾಸ್ಯಗೆ ವರವನಿತ್ತೆನು' ವರವ್ಯಾವದು ?

7. ಜಾಂಬವ, ಅಂಗದ, ಸುಗ್ರೀವ, ಹನುಮಂತ, ನಳ, ನೀಲ— ಇವರು ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ದೇವತೆಗಳು !

8. 'ಈ ಟಾಕಣವು ಮುಂದೆ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನ ದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೊತ್ತವಾಲನದಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದೆ'—ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಎರಡರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದೆ !

9. ಅನಿಮಿಷೇಂದ್ರ, ಪರಭೃತ, ಆರಡಿ, ಕೈಮಸಕ, ಕುಡಿಯಿಟ್ಟ ಹರುಷ, ಶಾರ್ವರಿಯ ಪರಿಯಟಣ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ - ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಬ್ದತಃ ಅರ್ಥ ಬರೆಯುವದು.

V. ದಶರಥನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನು ಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸೌಖ್ಯಮುಂತಾದ್ದನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸುವ ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿಪಾಠ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

VI. ಗತಿಗೆ ಕುಣಿದವು ಹಂಸೆ ಸಂಭಾ। ಷಿತದಮೃದುರವಕೊದಗಿದವು ಪರ। ಭ್ರತವಪಾಂಗಮರೀಚಿ ಚಂದ್ರಿಕೆಗಾಚಕೋರಚಯಂ। ಗತಪರಿಶ್ರಮವಾದವಧರಾ। ಮೃತಫಲಕೆಮನದಂದವರೆಗಿಳಿ। ರತಿಗೆಸೇವಕರಿಲ್ಲವಾದುದು ಹೇಳಲೇನೆಂದಾ।

ಇದು ಯಾರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳಿದೆ? ಇದರ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವೇನು? ಗುರುತುಮಾಡಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ವಿಶೇಷಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ. ಅಕ್ಷರತಪ್ಪುಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ.

VII 1. ಕೆಳಗಣ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ?

(a) ತಂದೆ, ಮಗ, ಅಜ್ಜರಕಥೆ; (b) ಜಮೆದಾರನು, ಕಳ್ಳನು; (c) ಪಾರಿವಾಳದಹಕ್ಕಿ, ಗಿಡಗ, ಹಾವು, ಬೇಡನು - ಇವರ ಕಥೆ; (d) ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಬಂದ ನರಿಯ ಕಥೆ; (e) ಟಿಟ್ಟಿಭನೂ ಆನೆಯೂ.

2. ಕೆಳಗಣ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಕಥೆಗಳು ನೀವು ಓದಿದ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವೆ? ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿರಿ.

(a) ದೇವರುಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಭಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ಉಣ್ಣದೆ, ಉಡದೆ ಸಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೂಳಿಡುವವರು ಹೆಡ್ಡರು; (b) ದುಷ್ಟರ ಸಹವಾಸದಿಂದ ಕೇಡು ಸಂಭವಿಸುವದು; (c) ಬುದ್ಧಿಮಂತರು ಸಮಯವರಿತು ಉಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಜೀವಿಸುವರು; (d) ರಾಜಾಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗುವರು; (e) ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಹೊಗಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

VIII. 1 ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಸಮಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿರಿ.

2. ಕೆಳಗಣ ತದ್ಧಿತಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?
ಸಾಲಂಗುಳಿ, ಅಮರ್ದುಣಿ, ಓದಾಳಿ, ಕಲ್ಲುಟಿಗ, ಕುಂಬಾರ, ಬೇಟಿಗಾತಿ.

3. ಮಾಡುಗುಂ, ಇರ್ದತ್ತು, ರಕ್ಷಿಪುದು, ಕುಡುಗೆ, ನೊಂದಪಂ. ಇವುಗಳ ಹೊಸ ಗನ್ನಡ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

4. ಗೋಡೆ, ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯರ್, ಬೆಜ್ಜಂ, ಸಮ್ಮಗಾರ, ಬಂಜೆ, ಹಾವುಗೆ- ಇವುಗಳ ತತ್ಸಮರೂಪವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5. ಏಕ ವಚನದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುವಚನವನ್ನೂ, ಬಹುವಚನಾರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕವಚನವನ್ನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವದು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲುಂಟಿ? ಸೋದಾಹರಣ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಿರಿ.

6. ಏನ್ ಎಂಬದರಹಳೆಗನ್ನಡವಿಭಕ್ತಿರೂಪಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

IX. 1. ಮಾತ್ರೆ, ಗಣ, ಪ್ರಾಸ, ಯತಿ - ಯೆಂದರೇನು, ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

2 ಷಟ್ಪದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧಗಳುಂಟು? IIನೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ (a) ಪದ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಥಮಾರ್ಧವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾರಮಾಡುವದು.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Kanarese :—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxiii.]

II Translate into English —

1. ಮರುಳುತನದಿಂದಾದಶಾಸ್ಯಗೆ। ವರನನಿತ್ತೆನು ದೇವತಾನದ। ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವಡಶಕ್ತ ಭಕ್ತಾಧೀನನೀನೆಂಬ। ಬಿರುದುಮೆರೆವುದು ಜೀಯಜೀವವ। ಹೊರೆಯಲರಿಯೆವು ವೈರಿದಶಕಂ। ಧರನುಪದ್ರವದಿಂ ಕೃಪಾಂಭೋನಿಧಿಯೆಕೇಳೆಂದ ॥

2 ಎತ್ತಹೋದುದೊಹಸಿವುತೃಷೆಹೊಗೆ। ದುತ್ತಮದ ಮಹಿಮಾತಿಶಯಹಸಿ। ದತ್ತುಮೊಲೆವಾಲಿಂಗೆ ಸೊಗಸುವುದಿದು ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಲಾ। ಎತ್ತಲುರ್ವರೆ ಗಹಿಪತಿಗೆವಿಹ। ಗೋತ್ತಮಂ ಗರಿದೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಬನ। ನೆತ್ತಿದರುವ ನಿತೆಯುರು ಬೆರಗೇನಲ್ಲವೆಯೆಂದ ॥

3 ಆಗ ಮೊಸಳೆಯು ಗಂಗಾತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಮಾವಿನಮರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ—ಎಲೋ, ವೃಕ್ಷ ರಾದ, ಉಪಕಾರಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಅಪಕಾರಮಾಡಬಹುದೇ? ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಲು; ಆ ವೃಕ್ಷವು ನಾನು ಸಕಲರಿಗೂ ಪುಷ್ಪಫಲಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನೆರಳಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ನನ್ನ ಉಪಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದೆ, ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಡಿಯುವರು; ಮನೆಗಳ ನಿಮಿತ್ತದಿಂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಡಿಯುವರು; ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತಿಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಒದೆಯುವರು. ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನಾಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕ್ರಮಪಡಿಸುವರು. ಆದದರಿಂದ ಉಪಕಾರಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಅಪಕಾರಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದುನುಡಿಯಿತು.

4. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವು ನೀರಿನಗುಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹಾಗೆ ತೋರಿ, ಹೋಗುವದು; ಯೌವನವು ಅಸ್ಥಿರವಾದದ್ದು; ಆಯುಸ್ಸು ಶರತ್ಕಾಲದ ಮೇಘದೋಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಘಳಿಗೆ ಘಳಿಗೆಗೂ ನಾಶವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವದು; ಆದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮಂಥಾ ಸತ್ಪುರುಷರ ಸೇವೆಯಂಮಾಡಿ ಕೃತಾರ್ಥನಾಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದುಹೇಳಿ, ಮತ್ತು—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೃತ್ಯುವು ಹುಲಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಗರ್ಜಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದೆ; ರೋಗಗಳು ಶತ್ರುಗಳ ಹಾಗೆ ಸ

ಮಯೆವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇವೆ ; ಆಯುಸ್ಸು ಒಡೆದ ಗಡಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿ ಇಟ್ಟ ನೀರಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತ ಇರುವದು ; ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಶಿಷ್ಯನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸ ಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು ಆಷಾಢ ಭೂತಿಯೆಂಬ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಯನ್ನು ಬೇಡಿದನು.

5. ಹಣ ಮುಳ್ಳವನೆ ಕುಲೀನಂ । ಗುಣಿರೂಪಾಢ್ಯಂ ಸಮಸ್ತವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಪುಣಂ॥ ಎಣಿಸಲ್ಪಾಗ್ಯಿಯುಮಾತನೆ। ಗುಣಮಿಲ್ಲಂಜಗದಿ ಹಣವನಾಶ್ರಯಿಸಿಕ್ಕುಂ॥

III. Render into appropriate English :—

1. ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಂದ ಆಪತ್ತುಗಳು ದೇವರದಯೆದಿಂದ ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ಹಾರಿ ಹೋಗುವವು.

2. ದೇವರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಲಿ ! ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದಿರು.

3. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞರು ವಿಷವನ್ನು ವಿಷವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ ; ಆದರೆ ಪರರ ಒಡವೆಯೇ ವಿಷವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ,—ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ವಿಷವು ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಪರರ ಸೊತ್ತು ಪುತ್ರಪೌತ್ರರನ್ನು ಸಹ ಕೊಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದೆ.

IV. Write an essay in Kanarese on "*Sugar.*"

"ಸಕ್ಕರೆ" ಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM : TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR.

I. പതിന്നാലുവൃത്തം - അലാഉദ്ദീൻ - ഇതുകളുടെ മൂലഗ്രന്ഥം ഏതാകുന്നു? പതിന്നാലു വൃത്തത്തിന്റെ രീതിയിൽ മററ വല്ല ഗ്രന്ഥവും മലയാളത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ പേർ പറക.

II. 1. സ്ഥാനത്തുവേണംവ്യയങ്ങൾചെയ്യിട്ടവാൻ
സ്ഥാനവ്യതിക്രമം സാദ്ധ്യവുമല്ലെടോ.

2 മന്നവരാം നവനന്ദവധംകൊണ്ടു
മന്ദമടങ്ങുന്ന മന്ദുദഹനനെ
ഉജ്ജ്വലിപ്പിക്കയാൽ ആശുനിണക്കിന്നു
നിശ്ചയം നാശം ഭവിക്കും.

3. ചക്രായുധങ്കലിഹവക്രംതുടന്നരിപു
ചക്രത്തെഞാൻതടിതിവിക്രോശയാമിയുധി
സക്രോധമേവമഥ വിക്രാന്തിശാലിഹരി ച
ക്രം പറഞ്ഞു.

(a) മേൽഎഴുതിയപദ്യങ്ങളുടെഅർത്ഥംഎഴുതുക.

(b) താഴേ വരഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വാക്കുകളെ വ്യാകരിക്കുക.

III. 1. തുംഗങ്ങളായഭവദംഗങ്ങൾതോറുമുടനംഗാര
ചാരുരുചിതങ്ങുന്ന ഭംഗിഭരമംഗീകരിച്ചു

2. കാറോടിടഞ്ഞതിരു മാറായശൈലമതിൽ
ആറായിഹാരം.

3 മദാന്ധതചമ്പൂംക്കൊണ്ടു വൈരിപ്രപഞ്ചംക
ഥാശേഷമാക്കാൻ.

മേൽ എഴുതിയവയെ വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കുക.

IV. 1. (a) മുററും നൃപതിയായിവാഴ്കനീയുഴിയിൽ.

(b) തുരഗതതിമൊഴിയുമൊരു ഘോഷാരവ
ങ്ങളും.

(c) വിരവിനൊടു കടകമിതു രക്ഷിച്ചതിന്നു
ഇതുകളിൽ താഴെ വരയിട്ട പദങ്ങളുടെ അ
ർത്ഥം എഴുതുക.

2. കച്ചിറ - അഗ്ഗലക്രിയ - അമ്പരന്നു-പാങ്ങ
ഭവതാരകൻ - കർണ്ണേജപൻ-നിഖില ചിറതാമണി
നിർവ്വാണരൂപി. ഇതുകളുടെ അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക.

V. 1. മൂന്നുപ്രകാരമായുള്ള നൃപതികൾ—ഏതെല്ലാമെന്നു വിവരിക്കുക.

2. നാട്ടിൽ പ്രജകൾക്കു രാജാവിനെ കുറിച്ചൊട്ടുമെ രാഗമില്ലാതെവരും വിധൌ രണ്ടുപ്രകാരം പ്രതിവിധാനം ഉണ്ടു. ഏതാണ ?

3. അൎത്ഥമാവാത്ത്യമിത്ഥം പാൎത്തുകാണുന്നനേരം. എതുവിധമെന്നു വിവരിക്കുക.

VI. 1. കൂനിൽ കുരുവെന്നപോൽ.

2. വെളിപ്പുറത്തുവീണ വെള്ളംപോലെ.

3. കുപ്പയിൽകിടന്നു മാടം കിനാവുകാണുക.

ഇവകളുടെ അൎത്ഥം എഴുതുക. വായിച്ചപുസ്തകത്തിൽ കഥാസംബന്ധവും കാണിക്കുക.

VII. 1. "കളളപ്പാത്തുമ്മ" യുടെ കഥ ചുരുക്കമായി എഴുതുക.

2. സാത്യകി-വിദുരർ-കൎണ്ണൻ-ഭീഷ്മർ-ഇവരെക്കുറിച്ചറിയുന്നത സംക്ഷേപിച്ചെഴുതുക.

VIII 1. സുഹൃന്മരണം-ഇതിലെസന്ധിവിവരിക്കുക.

2. ജനകൻെറ മതം വെടിയുന്ന നൃണാം ജനനം വിഫലം. ഇതിൽ താഴെ വരയുള്ള വാക്കുകളെ വ്യാകരിക്കുക.

3. ഭൂതകാലത്തിൻെറ പല പ്രയോഗങ്ങളെ ഉദാഹരണസഹിതം എഴുതുക.

IX. താമര - സമുദ്രം - ഈ പദങ്ങളുടെ സംസ്കൃതപൎയ്യായപദങ്ങളെ എഴുതുക.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Malayalam:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxiii.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. തൻെറമകൻ മരിച്ചുപോയെന്നൊ കാണാതെപോയെന്നൊ വിചാരിച്ചു ക്ലേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അമ്മ അവനെ ജീവനോടെ കണ്ടുടനെ സുബോധം വരുത്തുവാനുള്ള വഴിയൊക്കയും നോക്കി തൻെറടം വന്നുടനെ അവൻ "അമ്മെ എനിക്കു തിന്മാൻ വല്ലതും തരിക, ഈ മൂന്നുദിവസമായി ഞാൻ കുടിനീർപോലും ഇറക്കിയില്ല" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാറെ അവൾ അവിടെയുള്ളതെല്ലാം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു അവൻെറമുമ്പാകെവെച്ചു, മകനേ, നിന്നെത്തന്നെ കരുതീട്ടു വേണംതിന്മാൻ - ഇപ്പോൾ കത്തലടക്കിയാൽ മതി - അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തരക്കേടു പിണയും. എന്നുതന്നെയല്ല നീ ഇപ്പോൾ ഏറെയൊന്നും സംസാരിക്കയും വേണ്ട. ഇപ്പോൾ നിന്നെക്കണ്ടതു മതി - വൎത്തമാനം പിന്നെ കേൾക്കാം; എന്നു ബുദ്ധി ഉപദേശിച്ചു.

2. നമ്മുടെ ആയുഷ്കാലത്തിൽ അനവധികാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ നമുക്കു പ്രതികൂലമായി ഇടവിടാതെ നേരിടാം. ചിലർ നമ്മുടെ ഇഷ്ടത്തിന്നു വിപരീതമായ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി നമ്മെ ചെറുക്കുന്നു. സുഖലാഭാദികൾ നാം തേടുന്നതിൽ മററു ചിലർ നമുക്കു പകയാളികളായിരിക്കുന്നു. മററു ചിലർ നമ്മുടെ നടവടികളെ അഭിമാനിച്ചു ആവിധം ആചരിച്ചു വരുന്നു.

3. അവൻ അന്നോളം തൻെറ അമ്മയുടെ മുഖമല്ലാതെ അന്യസ്ത്രീകളുടെ മുഖം കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. അവൾക്കൊ ഉച്ചതിരിഞ്ഞുപോയിരുന്നുവെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ബാല്യത്തിലും അവൾ അത്രസുന്ദരിയായിരുന്നില്ല.

4. സജ്ജനങ്ങളെ പീഡിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിന്നു ദുർജ്ജനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന ശ്രമം തൽകാലം സഫലമായ്പ്പന്നേക്കാമെങ്കിലും കാലക്രമേണ തങ്ങളുടെ ദുഷ്കർമ്മങ്ങളുടെ ഫലം പതിന്മടങ്ങായി തങ്ങളെതന്നെ ബാധിക്കും.

5. ഈ പച്ചപ്പുകൽ നിങ്ങളെന്തിന്നാണ ഈപച്ചക്കളെവ പറയുന്നതു.

6. വരുന്ന ആഴ്ച ഈ ദിവസവും പിറേറത്ത ആഴ്ച നാളെദിവസവും ആ കാൎയ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ച ആലോചിപ്പാൻ സഭകൂടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

III. Write an essay in Malayalam on "*Sugar.*"

"പഞ്ചസാര" യെക്കുറിച്ച അറിയുന്നതിനെ മലയാളത്തിൽ എഴുതുക.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URIYA: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. (କ) ବେତାଳ-ପଞ୍ଚବିଂଶତି ରଚୟିତାଙ୍କ ନାମ ଓ ଧାମ ଲେଖ ।

(ଖ) ଏହି ପୁସ୍ତକ ପଠନରେ ବିକ୍ରମସେନ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଦେବଙ୍କୁ କି ଫଳ ଲାଭର ବର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କରିଥିଲେ ?

II. ସେ ଯେଉଁ ଶ୍ମଶାନ ସ୍ଥଳ ଭୂତ ଚହିଁ ହୋଇ ମେଳ । ଅଙ୍ଗ ଘସ୍ତି ଯୁତ ବହୁଳ ଶୋଣିତ କପାଳମାଳେ ସଙ୍କୁଳ । କାଳଦେବତା ଆସୀତ ପ୍ରାୟେ ପାଏ ଶୋଷ୍ଟ ବଡ । ଯହୁଁ କରନ୍ତରେଶ୍ଚଟାଳ କୁକ୍କୁରେ ଲେକଠିଣ୍ଡ ଶୁଷ୍ଟହାଡ । ଧୂମାନ୍ଧକାର ମଳିନମହୀନାଶମ୍ଭ ଗର୍ଜ୍ଜନ ଚଡାର୍ଗ୍ଗ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ଦଶଇ ଭୟ୍ଥିତ କାଳମେଘ ପ୍ରାୟେ ପୁଣ । ଭୂତ ବେତାଳ ରାକ୍ଷସେ ଦଶନ୍ତ ପୁଣି ସେ ଦଶେ । ଏ ଶଙ୍କା ପୁରତ ଶ୍ମଶାନରେ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଲେଯାଇ ନୃପ ଚୋଷେ

(କ) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଖିତ ପଦ୍ୟକୁ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଅର୍ଥ ଲେଖ ।

(ଖ) ପୁଣି ତହିଁରେ ଥିବା ଅଳଙ୍କାରମାନଙ୍କର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ସହିତ ନାମ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କର ।

(ଗ) ଏହି ପଦ୍ୟ କେଉଁ ରାଗରେ ଲିଖିତ ?

(ଘ) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକେଳି, ମୁଖାରୀ, ଶଙ୍କରାଭରଣ ଓ କାମୋଦୀ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ଗୋଟିଏ ୨ ରାଗ ଥିବା ଗୋଟିଏ ୨ ଗୀତ ତୁମ୍ଭ ପୁସ୍ତକରୁ ଲେଖ ।

III. (କ) ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପଂକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କରେ ଥିବା ପୌରାଣିକ ଘଟନାମାନଙ୍କର ଇତିବୃତ୍ତ ଲେଖ ।

1. ରାମ ହେମମୃଗ ବୋଲି ମନେ ନ ପାରିଲେ କଳି ।
2. ନହୁଷ ନୃପତି ଯାନରେ ଦ୍ୱିଜାତି ଯୁକ୍ତ କଲେ ନେଇ ଧରି ।
3. ସହସ୍ରାର୍ଜୁନ ନୃପତି କଲେ ବିପ୍ର ଧେନୁ ହରି ।
4. ଦ୍ୟୁତରେ ହାରିଣ ଜାୟା ଭ୍ରାତୃଗଣ ହେଲ ଧର୍ମଙ୍କ ଦାସତ୍ୱ ।

(ଖ) ଗୁରୁ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ଏକ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ କନ୍ୟାକୁ ବିବାହ ହେବାକୁ ଆସିଲେ ; କନ୍ୟା ମୃତ ପୁନର୍ଜୀବିତ ଓ ବିବାହିତ ହେଲା—ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ କଥା ଅତି ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରି ବେତାଳର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଓ ବିକ୍ରମସେନର ଯୁକ୍ତିର ସହିତ ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖି କଥାସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କର ।

IV. (କ) "ମିତ୍ର ବିବିଧ ଭର୍ତ୍ତା-ଶିର ଯୋଡିଲା । ଭର୍ତ୍ତା ବିବେକେ ମିତ୍ର ଶିରକୁ ବେଳା ଯେ । ତକ୍ଷଣେ ଉଠି ବେନ ଜଳେ ଜଳହ । ମୋର ଏ କନ୍ୟା ବୋଲି ପାଇଣ ମୋହ ଯେ । ଏ କନ୍ୟାକାହାର ହେବ ? ଯୁକ୍ତି ଦ୍ୱାରା ତୁମ୍ଭର ବିଚାର ସମର୍ଥନ କର ।

(ଖ) ମିଳିଲେ ତିନି ଜନ ବଳେ । ତାଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକ ଖଡ୍ଗ ପରାଇଣ ବହଇ । ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପବନରେ ଲୁଗୁଇ ରାକ୍ଷସ ଉଖିଡ଼ି ନେଇ । ତୃତୀୟ ବୋଲେ ମାରଣ ଆଣିବ ସେ କନ୍ୟାକୁ । ବହଇ ଇତର ବର ରଥକୁ ଜିଅ ମୋହର । ରାକ୍ଷସକୁ ମାରି ଉଥେ ଆଣିଲା ସେ କନ୍ୟାକୁ । ତାହା ଅର୍ଥେ ତିନି ବରେ ବିବାଦ କଲେ ସେଠାରେ" ସେ କନ୍ୟା କାହାର ହେବ ? ତୁମ୍ଭ ଉତ୍ତରର ଯୁକ୍ତି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କର ।

V. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ସମର୍ଥକ କଥାମାନ ତୁମ୍ଭ ପୁସ୍ତକରୁ ଲେଖ :—

(କ) ଯାହାର ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଅଛି ତାହାର ବଳ, ନିର୍ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଲୋକର କେଉଁ ଠାରେ ବଳ ?

(ଖ) ଅବ୍ୟାପାରରେ ବ୍ୟାପାର କଲେ ବିପଦ ଜାତ ହୁଏ ।

VI. (କ) ପାକଶାସନ, କିଞ୍ଚଲ୍କ, ଆବର୍ତ୍ତ, ଭୂଦେବ, କୁଲାଳ, ତ୍ରିଶ୍ରୀଭବ, ଚଟୋଳ ଓ ନାଗବନ୍ଧୁକ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ଅର୍ଥଲେଖ ।

(ଖ) ଯୁବରାଜ, ଅହର୍ନିଶ, କାପୁରୁଷ, ଓ ଦୀର୍ଘଶୃଙ୍ଗ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ସମାସ ଓ ସମାସବାକ୍ୟ ଲେଖ ।

(ଗ) ଧୂଳିସାତ୍, ଅଶ୍ୱତର, ଶ୍ରୀଳ ଓ ପିଣ୍ଡବଳ୍ଲ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟୁତ୍ପତ୍ତି ସହିତ ଅର୍ଥଲେଖ ।

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URIYA : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Uriya :—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxiii.]

II. Translate into English :—

(କ) ଏ ଅନ୍ତେ ସେ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ, ବେଖାବେଳେ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନରେ, ଆସିଣ ପ୍ରଭୁ ବଶ୍ୱନାଥ । ବଣଭୁଜ ଶୋଭିତ, ପଞ୍ଚବଦନଯୁତ, ପିଙ୍ଗଳ ବଶେ ନେତ୍ର-ଯୁଥ ସେ । ଶୂଳବର । ଧରିଛନ୍ତି ବଳବର । ବଶନ୍ତି ମହାଭୟଙ୍କର ଏବଂବିଧ ଆକାର, ଧରଣ ବଶ୍ମୟର, ଭଣିଲେ ନୃପତି ଶ୍ରମୁର ସେ । ୨୯ । ଉଠ ହେ ନୃପବରେ, ଡୋହର ଦୁରଦ୍ୱାରେ, ମଞ୍ଜୁକ୍ଷରେ ଶୋଇଛି ପୁତ୍ର । ଡୋହର ଗ୍ରକ୍ୟଧର, ହୋଇବ ସେ ନକର, ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିବ ଡୋ ଗୋତ୍ର ସେ । ଏହା ଶୁଣି । ଉଠ ତତ୍କ୍ଷଣେ ଉଠି ନୃପମଣି । ଚଣାକ ଉଠାଇଲ ପୁଣି । ତାହାର ଆଣେ ଏହା, କହନ୍ତି ନରନାହା, ଶୁଣି ତା ଗୁଣୀ ବୋଲେ ବାଣୀ ସେ । ୨୪ । ଆହେ ନୃପତିବର, ଆଣିବାକୁ କୁମର, ବାହ୍ୟକୁ ପେଶ ଏକ ବାଣୀ । ସେ ଯାଇ ଏହ କ୍ଷଣ, ସେ ପୁତ୍ରଙ୍କୁ ଘେନଣ, ପ୍ରବେଶ ହେଉ ଥାଣେ ଆସି ସେ । ଏହା ଶୁଣି । ଏକ ବାଣୀ ଡାକ ନୃପତି ।

ବୋଲନ୍ତି ଭୁଯାଅ ଚଢ଼ିଛି । ସୁର ଦ୍ୱାରେ କୁମ୍ଭର, ମଞ୍ଜୁ ଖର ଭିତର, ତାହାକୁ ଅଣ ମୋର କଛ ସୋ ୨୪

1. ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଲୋକେ ଅନୁକ୍ତ କଥାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ତର୍କଣା କରନ୍ତି; କାରଣ ଜ,ଅନ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ଇଙ୍ଗିତ ଭାବ୍ କୁ ସିସବୁ କଥା ଜାଣିପାରେ ।

2. ବ୍ରତ୍ୟାଭ୍ରଳାଣୀ ମିତ୍ର ସମ୍ପର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବାଲରେ ସଙ୍ଗ ସି ମିଳନ୍ତି ମାତ୍ର ସେମାନଙ୍କ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଲାଗି ବିପତ୍ତି କଷ୍ଟି ପଥର ହୁଏ ।

3. ତୃଣକୁ ରକ୍ଷକଲେ ତାହାଁରେ ମଉହସ୍ତୀ ବନ୍ଧା ଯାଏ ।

4. ପୁନରପି ଉପରୋଧ ନ ଥିବା କୃପରେ ଧନ ପରଧନ ସମାନ ହୁଏ ।

(ଖ) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ଭାବ ଯେଉଁ ୨ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଇଂରାଜୀ ବଚନମାନଙ୍କରେ ମିଳେ ତାହା ଲେଖ ।

(ଗ) କୌଣସି ୨ ଇଂରାଜୀରେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଯେଉଁ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରପାତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନ କରୁଁ, ତାହା ବାସ୍ତବିକ ଉଲ୍କାପାତ; ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରପାତ ନୋହେ । ଇଂରାଜୀ ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ବିତ୍‌ମାନେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦ୍ରାଣ୍ଡ ବିଷୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ସବୁ କଥା ନିରୂପଣ କରି ଅଛନ୍ତି, ସେଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେତୋଟି ପ୍ରଧାନ କଥା ନିମ୍ନରେ ସଙ୍କଳିତ ହେଲା ।

III. Write an essay in Uriya on "*Sugar.*"

ଶର୍କରାବିଷୟରେ ଉଡ଼ିଆରେ ଏକନିବନ୍ଧ ଲେଖ

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

FRENCH: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. Give the feminine of *auteur, poëte, protecteur, veuf, chanteur, héros, gouverneur, empereur.*

2. What is the gender of *balançoire, lune, émeraude, topaze, aubépine, lumière, mer, époque, orgue, oreille, aventure.*

3. Write the plural of *chou, canal, gentilhomme, poteau, marteau, lieu, cheveu, cheval.*

4. What is the imperative of *rire, s'asseoir, dire, penser, dorer, éteindre, balayer combattre.*

II. 1. Translate into French:—*the fiftieth—the year seven hundred and thirty-six—two by two—eighty-four times.*

2. Of the following words in which is the *h* aspirate:—*humeur, horloge, haricot, histoire, héros, honte, herbe, horde.*

III. 1. Masculine adjectives in *eur* have several forms for the feminine; name them and give examples.

2. Put the proper accents on the following words:—*barriere, arriere, paitre, fidelite pate, ame, neuvieme, oter, huitre, bete, betail, frele.*

IV. Give French equivalents for:—*which of the two—whence—how often—in spite of—owing to—with respect to—for want of—by the side of.*

V. 1. Place the appropriate prepositions after the following adjectives:—*fidèle, compatible, inférieur, oublieux, avide, digne, sensible.*

2. What are the cedilla and the trema; write short sentences making use of them.

VI. 1. Translate into French:—(*a*) I should never have believed so. (*b*) He was not worthy to be chosen for such an office. (*c*) Are you not of the same opinion. (*d*) Listen to my advice. (*e*) I want some books. (*f*) He is so far from being ill, that he starts to-morrow on a scientific excursion. (*g*) Let him do what he likes, he cannot succeed in this affair.

2. Translate into English:—(*a*) Il me tarde de vous voir. (*b*) N'avez-vous pas besoin de repos? (*c*) Il a eu mal aux dents toute la nuit dernière. (*d*) Il ne fait que dormir. (*e*) Il a beau penser toujours à cela, il ne se consolera pas. (*f*) Il sait parfaitement monter à cheval, mais il se plaît encore davantage à entendre de la bonne musique.

VII. 1. Point out any peculiarities in the following words and phrases, and give the meaning:—*coi—hoqueton—Gascon—Normand—goujats—en croupe—prouesse—chère lie—mafflue—frairie— brouet clair—le drôle eut lapé le tout en un moment—le moindre ducaton.*

2. Annotate the words in italics:—(*a*) On s'assemble à trois heures après midi au *kolo*. (*b*) Fondre *dans* Varsovie. (*c*) *Chargé* de cinq blessures. (*d*) Son éloquence *à qui* sa bonne mine donnait de la force. (*e*) Ils *faisaient* scrupule de boire du lait jour de jeûne.

3. Mention the conditions for peace dictated by Charles XII. to King Augustus, and describe the interview between the two sovereigns.

4. Who inspired Charles XII.? Compare the two.

VIII. Give the difference between:—1. *atteindre quelque chose* and *atteindre à quelque chose*; 2. *anoblir* and *ennoblir*; 3. *aider quelqu'un* and *aider à quelqu'un*; 4. *consommer* and *consumer*; 5. *capable* and *susceptible.*

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

FRENCH: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English:—

1. Un pauvre bûcheron, tout couvert de ramée,
Sous le faix du fagot aussi bien que des ans

Gémissant et courbé, marchait à pas pesans,
Et tâchait de gagner sa chaumine enfumée.
Enfin, n'en pouvant plus d'efforts et de douleur,
Il met bas son fagot, il songe à son malheur.
Quel plaisir a-t-il eu depuis qu'il est au monde ?
En est-il un plus pauvre en la machine ronde ?
Point de pain quelquefois, et jamais de repos :
Sa femme, ses enfants, les soldats, les impôts,
Le créancier, et la corvée,
Lui font d'un malheureux la peinture achevée.
Il appelle la Mort. Elle vient sans tarder,
Lui demande ce qu'il faut faire.
C'est dit-il afin de m'aider
A recharger ce bois ; tu ne tarderas guère.
Le trépas vient tout guérir ;
Mais ne bougeons d'où nous sommes :
Plutôt souffrir que mourir,
C'est la devise des hommes.

2. Mortellement atteint d'une flèche empennée,
Un oiseau déplorait sa triste destinée,
Et disait, en souffrant un surcroît de douleur :
Faut-il contribuer à son propre malheur !
Cruels humains ! vous tirez de nos ailes
De quoi faire voler vos machines mortelles !
Mais ne vous moquez point, engeance sans pitié,
Souvent il vous arrive un sort comme le nôtre.
Des enfans de Japet toujours une moitié
Fournira des armes à l'autre.

3 Dans une ménagerie
De volatilles remplie
Vivaient le cygne et l'oison :
Celui-là destiné pour les regards du maître ;
Celui-ci, pour son goût ; l'un qui se piquait d'être
Commensal du jardin ; l'autre de la maison.
Des fossés du château faisant leurs galeries,
Tantôt on les eût vus côte à côte nager,
Tantôt courir sur l'onde, et tantôt se plonger,
Sans pouvoir satisfaire à leurs vaines envies.
Un jour le cuisinier, ayant trop bu d'un coup.
Prit pour oison le cygne, et, le tenant au cou,
Il allait l'égorger, puis le mettre en potage
l'oiseau, près de mourir, se plaint en son ramage,
Le cuisinier fut fort surpris,
Et vit bien qu'il s'était mépris
Quoi ! je mettrais, dit-il, un tel chanteur en soupe !
Non, non, ne plaise aux dieux que jamais ma main coupe
La gorge à qui s'en sert si bien !
Ainsi dans les dangers qui nous suivent en croupe
Le doux parler ne nuit de rien.

4. Il a forcé la jeune noblesse de ses Etats à voyager,

s'instruire, à rapporter en Russie la politesse étrangère. J'ai vu de jeunes Russes pleins d'esprit et de connaissances. C'est ainsi qu'un seul homme a changé le plus grand empire du monde. Il est affreux qu'il âit manqué à ce reformateur des hommes la principale vertu, l'humanité. De la brutalité dans ses plaisirs, de la férocité dans ses mœurs, de la barbarie dans ses vengeances, se mêlaient à tant vertus. Il poliçait ses peuples, et il était sauvage. Il a de ses propres mains été l'exécuteur de ses sentences sur des criminels, et dans une débauche de table, il a fait voir son adresse à couper des têtes. Il y a dans l'Afrique des souverains qui versent le sang de leurs mains, mais ces monarques passent pour des barbares. La mort d'un fils, qu'il fallait corriger ou déshériter, rendrait la mémoire de Pierre odieuse, si le bien qu'il a fait à ses sujets ne faisait presque pardonner sa cruauté envers son propre sang.

5. O toi, qui es notre consolateur perpétuel dans toutes nos adversités, grand saint Nicolas, infiniment puissant, par quel péché t'avons nous offensé dans nos sacrifices, génuflexions, révérences, et actions de grâces, pour que tu nous aies ainsi abandonnés? Nous avions imploré ton assistance contre ces terribles, insolents, enragés, épouvantables, indomptables destructeurs, lorsque, comme des lions et des ours qui ont perdu leur petits, ils nous ont attaqués, effrayés, blessés, tués par milliers, nous qui sommes ton peuple. Comme il est impossible que cela soit arrivé sans sortilége et enchantement, nous te supplions, ô grand saint Nicolas, d'être notre champion et notre porte-étendard, de nous délivrer de cette foule de sorciers, et de les chasser bien loin de nos frontières avec la récompense qui leur est due.

6. J'ai là sur mon bureau un cahier tout neuf qui m'invite à le remplir, et je suis assurée de deux ou trois bonnes heures de solitude dans la tranquillité de ma chambre. Mais par où commencerai-je? C'est curieux, la timidité qui vous prend tout à coup quand il s'agit d'écrire autre chose qu'une lettre. Il me semble n'avoir plus rien à raconter, mes pensées se figent. Une, deux, trois, . . allons! Ce diable de papier me glace décidément; il a l'air de me dire:—Je suis si bien ainsi blanc comme neige, soyeux, brillant, immaculé; prends garde aux sottises dont tu vas me couvrir; j'attends un chef-d'œuvre, ou bien . . . Il est menaçant ce papier, il m'impose. Jamais je n'oserai lui confier les souvenirs d'enfance que certains auteurs savent rendre adorables. Les miens seraient insignifians, hélas, bien que j'aie passé, grâce à des succès innombrables de cours et de catéchisme, pour un précoce génie.

II. Translate into French:—

1. "When I was a boy at school," said an old man, "I was very often idle. Even during lessons I used to play with other boys as idle as myself. Of course we tried to hide this from the master, but one day we were fairly caught. 'Boys,' said he, 'you must not be idle; you must attend to your books. You do not know what you lose by being idle now. Youth is the time to learn. Any one of you who sees another boy looking off his book will please come and tell me.'"

2. A fisherman upon the beach,
At early break of day,
Saw something floating on the tide,
That rolled within the bay.
It was a child—a little girl,
Of some ten years or more,
That here the cold, remorseless wave,
Was casting on the shore.
How pitiful the look he bent,
On that young form so fair!
How tenderly he wiped the face,
And wrung the heavy hair!

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GERMAN : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. Supply the articles for thefollowing nouns:—Weib, Hund, Katze, Schwein, Löffel, Gabel, Messer, Kamin, Sonne, Glaube, Liebe, Schicksal, Auge, Hand, Zehe, Fuss, Nacht, Tag, Geruch, Gehör.

2. Distinguish between—*der* Alp and *die* Alp; *der* Band and *das* Band; *die* Erkenntniss and *das* Erkenntniss; *der* Heide and *die* Heide; *der* Bauer and *das* Bauer; *der* Bund and *das* Bund; *die* Gift and *das* Gift; *der* Hut and *die* Hut; *der* Kunde and *die* Kunde; *das* Mark and *die* Mark.

3. The nouns given hereafter have two plurals with a twofold meaning. Give the two plurals and distinguish them—das Band, der Bau, das Gesicht, der Laden, der Mann, das Tuch, das Wort, das Ding, die Bank, das Land.

II. 1. Give three examples each, in which German adjectives are shown to govern (*a*) a genitive, (*b*) a dative.

2. What are the comparatives and superlatives of the following adjectives:—breit, viel, müde, edel, hoch, klug, faul, galant, äussere, weiss, rot, lebendig, lugnerisch.

If you are of opinion, that for one or the other of these adjectives no degrees of comparison can be formed, state yourreasons.

3. "Du bist mein; und nun ist das Meine *meiner* als jemals." (Göthe, *Hermann und Dorothea*); give your opinion on the form "*meiner*."

III. 1. Give the English expression for *ten* of the following sentences:—

(*a*) Du *wirst* es erleben. (*b*) Kein Meister *wird* geboren. (*c*) Als er das gesagt *hatte*. (*d*) Wenn er gekommen *sein wird*, werde ich gehen. (*e*) Das Kind *kann* schreiben. (*f*) Der Junge *kann* sterben, der Alte *muss* sterben. (*g*) Jetzt *könnt* ihr spielen. (*h*) Seine Aussage dürfte richtig sein. (*i*) Du *darfst* ihn verklagen. (*j*) Es *mag* so sein wie er sagt. (*k*) Der Kranke *mag* nicht essen. (*l*) Er *muss* krank sein. (*m*) Kinder *müssen* bescheiden sein. (*n*) Muhammed *soll* an Gift gestorben sein. (*o*) Du *sollst* nicht stehlen. (*p*) Das

Kind *will* das Buch verloren haben (*q*) Diesmal *will* ich dir deinen Fehler vergeben (*r*) Die Mutter *lasst* das Kind spielen (lasst es zu). (*s*) Der Lehrer *lasst* das Kind schreiben (veranlasst es) (*t*) *Lass* deine Thorheiten!

2 Write short notes on the signification of *five* of the words italicised.

IV. 1. Decline (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative) the following phrases —(*a*) Der gute Mann. (*b*) Meine zehn Finger. (*c*) Jeder Mensch.

2 Supply the following verbs with their corresponding prepositions or conjunctions —achten, anführen, annehmen, anrechnen, ausdeuten, ausgeben, begrüssen, berufen, halten, machen, schildern, taugen, verwandeln, zerlegen, wählen, mahnen, entbinden, belehren, vertrösten, entwöhnen.

3. Give the German expressions for—3742120, ¼ on the 7th of August 1888

V 1. Correct the broken German of *Riccaut de la Marlinière* in the following sentences —(*a*) Ik hatt ihn zu spreak sehr nothwendik. (*b*) Ik kann auk mik auf Deutsh explicier. (*c*) Ihro Gnad soll also wiss, dass ik komm von die Tafel bei der Minister (*d*) Aber wie man pfleg su sagen ein jeder Ungluck schlepp'nak sik seine Bruder. (*e*) Ik will niks weiter sag Man muss sein galant gegen die Damen. (*f*) Das nenn die Deutsch betrugen? Betrugen! O, was is die deutsche Sprak! fur ein arm Sprak! fur ein plump Sprak!

2. Translate idiomatically into German the following sentences:—(*a*) I lost sight of him (*b*) I cannot but think so (*c*) Will you help yourself. (*d*) It is a matter of course. (*e*) He preached in the open air. (*f*) One word will do the business (*g*) It is not worth the while. (*h*) I happened to meet him in the street. (*i*) He threw out hints. (*j*) We gave him the lie

3 Translate idiomatically *ten* of the following sentences:—

(*a*) Herr Just will ein Glaschen haben (*b*) Aller guten Dinge sind drei (*c*) Er zalt nicht promt und lasst nicht mehr so viel aufgehen. (*d*) Lieber Bestie als so ein Mensch. (*e*) Ich bin dir sehr verbunden. (*f*) Die Handschrift thut nichts zur Sache (*g*) Dem wollen wir einen Possen spielen Ich bin dabei. (*h*) Das Herz redet uns gewaltig gern nach dem Maule. (*i*) Das soll wohl auf mich gehen (*j*) Man muss nicht reicher scheinen wollen als man ist (*k*) Wir konnen Geschriebenes nicht gut lesen (*l*) Ein Vergnügen erwarten ist auch ein Vergnugen (*m*) Was lassest du dir weiss machen (*n*) Denn ein geschaftiges Weib thut keine Schritte vergebens. (*o*) Glucklich wem doch Mutter Natur die rechte Gestalt gab (*p*) Nur ein Fremdling, sagt man mit Recht, ist der Mensch hier auf Erden (*q*) Der brave Mann denkt an sich selbst zuletzt (*r*) Der Starke ist am machtigsten allein (*s*) Herrenlos ist auch der Freiste nicht (*t*) Fruh ubt sich was ein Meister werden will.

VI Answer *four* of the following questions:—

1 Give a short account of Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm*

2. What are the opinions of Herrn von Tellheim and of Werner as to the calling of a soldier?

3. How does Dorothea describe the ideal of womanhood?

4. How does Hermann answer Dorothea's question—*Wie gewinn ich Walter und Mutter?*

5. How is it that Schiller holds a different opinion on what Tell has done and what Parricida has done?

6 Which were the thoughts of Tell when waiting for Gessler in the "hohle Gasse bei Kussnacht"?

7. Schiller, in his celebrated criticism on Göthe's *Egmont* passed the following judgment upon Egmont: "Er wandelt gefährlich wie ein Nachtwandler auf jaher Dachspitze" Describe the character of Egmont in order to substantiate Schiller's impression.

8. How do Margarete von Parma, Vansen, and Egmont describe the character of the Herzog von Alba?

VII. 1. Paraphrase in German:—

Mit dem Pfeil, dem Bogen,
Durch Gebirg und Tal
Kommt der Schütz *gezogen*
Früh *am* Morgenstral,

Wie *im* Reich der Lufte
König ist die Weih,
Durch Gebirg und Klufte
Herrscht der Schutze *frei*.

Ihm gehört das *Weite;*
Was sein Pfeil erreicht,
Das ist seine Beute,
Was *da* kreucht und fleugt.

2 Parse the italicised words.

VIII. 1. Margarete von Parma says about Egmont: "Sein Gewissen hat einen gefälligen Spiegel." Explain this expression in German (or English).

2. What allusion is made in Göthe's *Hermann and Dorothea* to India, and what do you think about the adjective of India used there?

MONDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN: TRANSLATION.

I. 1. Translate into English:—

Das Fräulein: Warum nicht? Was haben Sie denn gegen das Lachen? Kann man denn auch nicht lachend sehr ernsthaft sein? Lieber Major, das Lachen erhält uns vernünftiger als der Verdruss. Der Beweis liegt vor uns. Ihre lachende Freundin beurtheilt ihre Umstände weit richtiger als Sie selbst. Weil Sie verabschiedet sind, nennen Sie sich an ihrer Ehre gekränkt; weil Sie einen

Schuss in dem Arme haben, machen Sie sich zu einem Krüppel. Ist das so recht? Ist das keine Uebertreibung? Und ist es meine Einrichtung, dass alle Uebertreibungen des Lächerlichen so fähig sind? Ich wette, wenn ich Ihren Bettler nun vernehme, dass auch dieser eben so wenig Stich halten wird. Sie werden einmal, zweimal, dreimal Ihre Equipage verloren haben; bei dem oder jenem Banquier werden einige Capitale jetzt mit schwinden; Sie werden diesen und jenen Vorschuss, den Sie im Dienste gethan, keine Hoffnung haben wieder zu erhalten: aber sind Sie darum ein Bettler?

2. Mein lieber Major von Tellheim!

Ich thue Euch zu wissen, dass der Handel, der mich um Eure Ehre besorgt machte, sich zu Eurem Vortheil aufgeklärt hat. Mein Bruder war des Nähern davon unterrichtet, und sein Zeugniss hat Euch für mehr als unschuldig erklärt. Die Hofstaatscasse hat Ordre, Euch den bewussten Wechsel wieder auszuliefern, und die gethanen Vorschüsse zu bezahlen; auch habe ich befohlen, dass alles, was die Feldkriegscassen wider Eure Rechnungen urgiren, niedergeschlagen werde. Meldet mir, ob Euch Eure Gesundheit erlaubt, wieder Dienste zu nehmen. Ich möchte nicht gern einen Mann von Eurer Bravour und Denkungsart entbehren. Ich bin Euer wohlaffektionirter König.

3. Also sprach sie, und steckte die Ringe nebeneinander.
Aber der Bräutigam sprach, mit edler männlicher Rührung;
Desto fester sei, bei der allgemeinen Erschüttrung,
Dorothea, der Bund! Wir wollen halten und dauern,
Fest uns halten und fest der schönen Güter Besitzthum.
Denn der Mensch, der zur schwankenden Zeit auch schwankend gesinnt ist,
Der vermehret das Uebel, und breitet es weiter und weiter:
Aber wer fest auf dem Sinne beharrt, der bildet die Welt sich;
Nicht dem Deutschen geziemt es, die fürchterliche Bewegung
Fortzuleiten, und auch zu wanken hierhin und dorthin.
Diess ist unser! So lass uns sagen und so es behaupten!
Denn es werden noch stets die entschlossenen Völker gepriesen
Die für Gott und Gesetz, für Eltern, Weiber, und Kinder,
Stritten und gegen den Feind zusammenstehend erlagen.
Du bist mein; und nun ist das meine meiner als jemals.
Nicht mit Kummer will ich's bewahren und sorgend geniessen,
Sondern mit Muth und Kraft. Und drohen diesmal die Feinde,
Oder künftig, so rüste mich selbst und reiche die Waffen.
Weiss ich durch dich nur versorgt das Haus und die liebenden Eltern,
O, so stellt sich die Brust dem Feinde sicher entgegen.
Und gedächte jeder wie ich, so stünde die Macht auf
Gegen die Macht, und wir erfreuten uns alle des Friedens.

4. *Thoas.* So geht!
Iphigenie. Nicht so, mein König! Ohne Segen
In Widerwillen, scheid' ich nicht von dir.
Verbann uns nicht! Ein freundlich Gastrecht walte

Von dir zu uns: so sind wir nicht auf ewig
Getrennt und abgeschieden. Werth und theuer,
Wie mir mein Vater war, so bist du's mir,
Und dieser Eindruck bleibt in meiner Seele.
Bringt der Geringste deines Volkes je
Den Ton der Stimme mir ins Ohr zurück,
Den ich an euch gewohnt zu hören bin,
Und seh ich an dem Aermsten eure Tracht;
Empfangen will ich ihn wie einen Gott,
Ich will ihm selbst ein Lager zubereiten,
Auf einen Stuhl ihn an das Feuer laden,
Und nur nach dir und deinem Schicksal fragen.
O geben dir die Götter deiner Thaten
Und deiner Milde wohlverdienten Lohn!
Leb wohl! O wende dich zu uns und gieb
Ein holdes Wort des Abschieds mir zurück!
Dann schwellt der Wind die Segel sanfter an,
Und Thränen fliessen lindernder vom Auge
Des Scheidenden. Leb wohl! und reiche mir
Zum Pfand der alten Freundschaft deine Rechte.
Thoas. Lebt wohl!

5. *Melchthal.* Durch der Surennen furchtbares Gebirg,
Auf weit verbreitet öden Eisesfeldern,
Wo nur der heisre Lämmergeier krächzt,
Gelangt ich zu der Alpentrift, wo sich
Aus Uri und vom Engelberg die Hirten
Anrufend grüssen und gemeinsam weiden,
Den Durst mir stillend mit der Gletscher Milch,
Die in den Runsen schäumend niederquillt.
In den einsamen Sennhütten kehrt' ich ein,
Mein eigner Wirth und Gast, bis dass ich kam
In Wohnungen gesellig lebender Menschen.
—Erschollen war in diesen Thälern schon
Der Ruf des neuen Gräuels, der geschehn,
Und fromme Ehrfurcht schaffte mir mein Unglück
Vor jeder Pforte, wo ich wandernd klopfte.
Entrüstet fand ich diese graden Seelen
Ob dem gewaltsam neuen Regiment;
Denn, so wie ihre Alpen fort und fort
Dieselben Kräuter nähren, ihre Brunnen
Gleichförmig fliessen, Wolken selbst und Winde
Den gleichen Strich unwandelbar befolgen,
So hat die alte Sitte hier vom Ahn
Zum Enkel unverändert fort bestanden.
Nicht tragen sie verwegne Neuerung
Im altgewohnten gleichen Gang des Lebens.
—Die harten Hände reichten sie mir dar,
Von den Wänden langten sie die rost'gen Schwerter
Und aus den Augen blitzte freudiges
Gefühl des Muths, als ich die Namen nannte,

Die im Gebirg dem Landman heilig sind,
Den eurigen und Walther Fürst's—Was euch
Recht würde dünken, schworen sie zu thun,
Euch schworen sie bis in den Tod zu folgen.

II. Translate into German :—

My Lord,—The Duke of Wellington has obtained many victories, but he never yet has obtained a victory over the English people! —That battle has now to be adventured! it has been tried before, but in vain. On far worse ground the great captain hazards it again; for his first battle was to prevent giving power to the people; the power obtained, his second is to resist it. It is the usual fate of fortunate warriors, that their old age is the sepulchre of their renoun. No man has read the history of England without compassion for the hero of Anne's time. Marlborough in his glory, and Marlborough in his dotage; what a satire in the contrast. With a genius for war, it may be, equal; with a genius in peace, incontestably inferior; with talents far less various; with a knowledge of his boldness, without his eloquence and his skill, the Duke of Wellington has equalled the glory of Marlborough,—is he about to surpass his dotage? Marlborough was a trickster, but he sought only to trick a Court; has the Duke of Wellington a grander ambition, and would he trick a people? "Like chimneys," said the wise man, "which are useful in winter and useless in summer soldiers are great in war, and valueless in peace." The chimney smokes again! There is a shout from the philosophers who disagree with the wise man, "See how useful it is!"—but it smokes because it has kept the shoot of the last century, and has just set the house in a blaze!—The smoke of the chimney, in this instance, is only the first sign of the conflagration of the edifice.

Let us, my Lord, examine the present state of affairs. Your Lordship is one of that portion of the late ministry which has been considered most liberal. Acute, far-seeing and accomplished, with abilities, which, exercised in a difficult position, have been singularly successful in the results they achieved, your Lordship is among those whose elevation to the cabinet was hailed with a wider satisfaction than that of a party—and so short a time has elapsed between your accession and retirement (expulsion would be the proper term), that you are but little implicated in the faults or virtues of the administration, over whose grave I shall endeavour, in the course of this letter, to inscribe a just and impartial epitaph.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

[*N. B.*—(1) Answers in money must be stated in £. s. d. or in Rs. a. p. as the case may be, and *not* as fractions of £ 1 or of Re 1. (2) Except in the case of question I., the process by which each result has been obtained must be given in full.]

I. Add together (without copying out) the following sums, and write down the results:—

	£ s. d.		Rs. a. p.
(1)	2065-19- $6\frac{1}{2}$	(2)	20581-15- 4
	149- 0- 7		3690- 4-11
	6595- 4- $3\frac{3}{4}$		28-11- 7
	12964-13-$11\frac{1}{4}$		308- 8- 8
	24- 8- $9\frac{1}{4}$		19075- 0- 5
	1549-17- $5\frac{3}{4}$		9-14- 6
	707- 3-10		207- 9-10
	19208-10- $0\frac{1}{4}$		53968-13- 1
	6-15- $9\frac{3}{4}$		6072- 8- 7
	358- 1-$10\frac{1}{4}$		90- 1- 9
	68877- 4-$11\frac{1}{4}$		7782-12- 3
	4059-17- $5\frac{3}{4}$		30259-15-10

II. Simplify $\dfrac{6\frac{3}{8} - 4\frac{1}{8}}{5\frac{1}{2} - 4\frac{2}{5}} - \dfrac{2\frac{8}{15} \div 1\frac{11}{14} + 1\frac{1}{4} - \frac{8}{15} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{5} \times 3\frac{5}{7} - 5\frac{3}{5} \div 3\frac{4}{15}} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$

III. Find the value of of $1\frac{8}{17}$ of $\cdot 01\dot{2}3\dot{6}$ of Rs. 5-11-8; and taking the rupee as worth 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, express the result as the decimal of one shilling.

IV. Find by any method the value of 9 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lb. of coffee at £72-18-4 per ton.

V. When iron is at £3-7 6 a ton. the cost of laying a railway 10 miles 2 fur. 20 p. in length with rails weighing 270 lb. each is Rs. 67,500. Find the cost of laying a railway 25 miles 220 yds. long with rails of the same length weighing 500 lb. each, when iron is at £3-14-3 a ton.

VI. Find the present value of £482-6-$10\frac{1}{2}$ due 3 years hence at 5 per cent. compound interest.

VII. When exchange is at the rate of 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per rupee, a person in Madras orders from a bookseller in England a parcel of books, the published price of which is £5. The bookseller allows discount at the rate of 25 per cent. on the published price, but includes in his bill a charge of 13*s.* for packing, freight, &c. When the books arrive in India, a further sum of Rs. 2-8 has to be paid on account of landing charges and cost of delivery. If the books can be obtained from a bookseller in Madras at the rate of $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas per shilling of the published price, find how much the person loses by ordering from England.

VIII. A person holds forty Rs. 500 shares in a concern which pays dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. When the shares are at Rs. 675, he sells out and invests half the proceeds in 4 per cent. stock at 90. With the other half he buys a house, for which he receives an annual rental of Rs. 1,440, subject to a deduction of 3as. 9p. per rupee for repairs and taxes. Find the alteration in his annual income.

IX. In a certain year a country produces 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. Of this quantity 40 per cent. is available for export at Rs. 3-2 per bushel. In the following year the acreage under wheat has increa-

sed 20 per cent., but the yield per acre is only seven-eighths of what it was in the previous year, while the quantity required is the country has increased 5 per cent. If at the same time the export price has fallen to Rs. 3 per bushel, find the increase in the value of the wheat available for export.

X. The population of a country is 33,264,000, and there are 99 males to 101 females. 2 out of every 11 boys and 1 out of every 33 girls of school-age are under instruction. If the boys of school-age form one-seventh of the male population and the girls of school-age form one-seventh of the female population, find the total number of pupils under instruction.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 3-30 P.M.

ALGEBRA.

I. 1. Divide $a^3+8b^3+27c^3-18abc$ by $a^2+4b^2+9c^2-6bc-3ca-2ab$.

2. Resolve into three factors $(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)(x+7)+15$.

3. Show that $4(a^2+ab+b^2)^3-(a-b)^2(a+2b)^2(2a+b)^2$ $27a^2b^2(a+b)^2$.

II. Find the G. C M. and L. C. M. of

$3x^4+17x^3+27x^2+7x-6$ and $6x^4+7x^3-27x^2+17x-3$

III. If $y=\dfrac{1+x}{1-x}$, prove that $\left(x-\dfrac{1}{x}\right)\left(y-\dfrac{1}{y}\right)=4\dfrac{xy+1}{x-y}$.

IV. Solve the equations :—

1. $\dfrac{a+c}{x-2b}-\dfrac{b+c}{x-2a}=\dfrac{a-c}{x+2b}-\dfrac{b-c}{x+2a}$.

2. $2x-3y+z+1=0$; $5x-3z=6$; $3x+2y=4z$.

V. In a quarter-of-a-mile race, A gives B a start of 22 yards, and beats him by 2 seconds ; and in a 300-yards race, he gives him a start of 2 seconds, and beats him by $10\frac{1}{3}$ yards. Find the rates of each.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 10 A.M. TO NOON.

GEOMETRY.

I. 1. Prove that in every triangle if a side be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the sum of the two interior and opposite angles.

2. If BC, the base of an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle, be produced to D; and a circle be described with centre C and radius CA, cutting BA produced in E; show that the angle DCE is equal to three times either of the angles at B or C.

II. 1. Prove that if two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each; and one side equal to one side, viz., the sides which are opposite to equal angles in each; then shall the other sides be equal each to each, and also the third angle of the one to the third angle of the other.

2. Two straight lines AB, BC intersect at B, and P is any

point within the angle ABC. Draw through P a straight line terminated by BA, BC, and such that P shall be its middle point.

III. 1. If a straight line AB be bisected at C and produced to D, show that the rectangle contained by AD, BD, together with the square on CB, is equal to the square on CD.

2. The base BC of an isosceles triangle ABC is produced to D, and AD if joined. Show that the square on AD exceeds the square on AB or AC by the rectangle contained by BD, CD.

IV. 1. If the straight lines AB, CD in the circle $ABCD$ be equal to one another, they shall be equally distant from the centre. Prove this proposition and state its converse.

2. Prove that if, in equal circles, two arcs be equal, the chords which cut them off are equal.

3. ABC is a given circle, and P a given point outside the circle. Through P draw a straight line cutting from the circle a segment which shall contain a given angle.

V. 1. Prove that the sum of the opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is two right angles. Enumerate the converse of this proposition.

2. ABC is a triangle, BD,CE are drawn perpendicular to AC, AB, respectively, and meeting in O, and AO is joined. Show that the angle CBO is equal to the angle DAO.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 3-30 P.M.

PHYSICS.

I. Why is it that in erecting a building an engineer places the beams so as to have the greatest possible depth, and uses beams strong enough to bear five or six times the greatest weight that will be put upon them?

II. A barometer is placed so as to stand on a flat plate, and is covered with a glass receiver which fits air-tight to the plate. Will the barometer continue to show the changes in pressure of the external atmosphere? Give a reason for your answer.

III. How does sound move? Show how you could calculate the distance of a flash of lightning by noting the interval of time between the flash and the thunder.

IV. What would happen if a vessel containing water at 80°C were placed under the receiver of an air pump, and the air exhausted?

A block of ice is fixed at the bottom of a vessel, which is then filled with water up to a certain level. Will the surface of the water remain at the same level after the ice melts?

V. How can you use lenses for examining (1) near objects, (2) distant objects?

VI. When we look at some stars we see them as they were two or three years before, and not as they are at the moment at which we are looking. Explain this.

VII. A blacksmith can make a piece of iron red-hot by hammering it. How do you account for the heat thus produced?

VIII. Describe an experiment for showing that there are two kinds of electricity. A gold leaf electroscope is charged with negative electricity, and a glass rod rubbed with silk is brought near it. What will take place; and why?

IX. What are the chief properties of a magnet? How can you make a very strong one?

A wire through which a strong current of electricity is passing is placed above a magnet and at right angles to it; what effect will it produce?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 3-35 TO 5-5 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

I. For what purposes are chemical equations employed, and what information do they convey? How would you use chemical equations to ascertain the weight of sulphuric acid required to dissolve 100 lb. of zinc, and the weight of chalk required to produce 100 lb of calcium chloride?

$S = 32$. $O = 16$. $Zn = 65$. $Ca = 40$. $C = 12$. $Cl = 35{\cdot}5$.

II. Respiration and combustion are said to be similar processes. What evidence is there to support this statement? In what respects would you expect the air contained in a close room crowded with people to differ from the outside air? By what natural process is the air which has been altered by respiration restored to its original condition?

III. Mention one of the most important ores of iron, and state how the metal is obtained from it. In how many different forms is iron met with, how do they differ from each other in composition and properties, and for what purpose is each variety used? Mention a liquid which dissolves iron, the substance produced by its action, and a test by which the presence of iron in the solution may be recognized.

IV. What is "fire damp," and how are explosions in coal mines produced by it? Explain the action of Davy's safety lamp in preventing explosions. Persons who go down a coal mine immediately after an explosion are frequently suffocated. How do you account for this?

V. Gunpowder is made by mixing sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre. Is it a chemical compound of those substances, and if not a chemical compound, what is it? Give the reasons for your answer.

THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO NOON.

INDIAN HISTORY.

I. What do you know of the Guptas?

II. Write a short account of the destruction of the kingdom of Vijayanagar.

III. Trace the expansion of the Mughal empire in India under the four "Great Mughals."

IV. Write brief notes on Todar Mal, Nana Farnavis, FaHian, and Megasthenes.

V. Relate the circumstances that led to the convention of Wargam, and the events which immediately followed it.

VI. State briefly the military and civil events that characterized the administration of Lord Cornwallis.

VII. 1. Give the dates of the following events:—the coronation of Sivaji; the capture of Gerish; the battle of Gujarat; the abolition of sati; the fall of Seringapatam; the granting of the first charter to the East India Company; the invasion of Nadir Shah; the treaty of Bassein.

2. Mention the circumstances in which the following additions were made to the British empire:—Tanjore; the Carnatic; Sind; Madras; the Panjab; Pegu; Oudh; Dindigal.

THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 12-5 TO 2-5 P.M.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

I. Give a brief account of the invasion and settlement of the English in Briton, and of their social and religious condition at that time.

II. Describe the Feudal system. When was it first introduced into England, and why?

III. 1. What were the liberties granted to the people by Henry I., John, and Edward I.?

2. How was it that the Tudors were able to wield more power than their immediate predecessors?

IV. Describe the events that led (1) to the formation of the Spanish Armada, and (2) to the wars with France in the reign of William III.

V. Write short notes on each of the following:—the Star Chamber; the Bloody Statute; the Cabal; the Habeas Corpus Act; the Domesday Book.

VI. Give a brief account of the war with France under Napoleon I., stating the cause or causes that led to it, its leading events, and the terms of the treaty of peace that brought it to a close.

VII. Give a short account of the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade in the British possessions, and of the men who played the chief part in it.

THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 3 TO 5 P.M.

GEOGRAPHY.

I. A steamer makes a coasting voyage from Ostend to Genoa, calling at all the important seaports on the way. Name those seaports in the order in which they are reached: also the mountains that will be seen from the steamer's deck.

II. What are the principal grains used as food by the inhabitants of Maisur, England, Egypt, the Panjab, the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Ceded Districts?

III. Account for the mild, moist climate of Ireland, and the excessive rainfall on the Malabar coast.

IV. What are the principal means of transit used in conveying merchandise between Alexandria and Malta, Sheffield and London, Cocanada and Rajahmundry, Tibet and Nepaul, New Orleans and St. Louis, Pekin and Nankin, Herat and Teheran, and Cuddapah and Madanapalle?

V. Mention the forms of Government prevailing in the following countries:—France, Afghanistan, Russia, China, England, the United States, Brazil, Persia, and Holland.

VI. Name the principal manufacture of each of the following towns:—Rouen, Bombay, Pittsburg, Geneva, Mechlin, Venice, Tula, Nankin, and Dundee.

VII. Give a short description of the Tell, the Maremma, the Terai, and the Runn of Kach.

VIII. Draw a map of China proper, showing the principal physical features and the positions of the chief towns.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION, 1888.

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER 1888, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

I. 1. What is approximately the chronological position of *As you like it* among the plays of Shakespere?

2. What is your conception of the character of the melancholy Jacques?

3. What is the lesson which the play is intended to teach?

II. 1. Shakespere gives no set description of the forest of Arden, but incidentally he tells us many of its features. Quote any passages or expressions which reveal the character of its scenery

2. What was the *occasion* on which Jacques uttered his reflections on the drama of man's life commencing "All the world's a stage"? Enumerate the several acts into which he divides the drama

3. By whom, and in what connection, were the following familiar sentences spoken?

(*a*) Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head

(*b*) And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot,
And thereby hangs a tale.

(*c*) Your *if* is the only peacemaker; much virtue in *if*.

III. 1. In what sense does Shakespere use the words italicized in the following sentences? How does his use differ from that now current?

(a) Nothing remains but that I *kindle* the boy thither, which now I'll go about.

(b) As the coney that you see dwell where she is *kindled*.

(c) The duke is *humourous*.

(d) And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.

2. Write short notes in explanation of the allusions in the following passages:—

(a) There they live like the old Robin Hood of England

(b) Sad Lucretia's modesty.

(c) I was never so be-rhymed since Pythagoras' time, that I was an Irish rat, which I can hardly remember.

(d) You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth first.

IV. 1. Explain any grammatical peculiarities you observe in the following passages:—

(a) I'll tell thee, Charles, it is the stubbornest young fellow of France.

(b) Nor ne'er wed woman, if you be not she.

(c) To fright the animals, and to kill them up.

2. State concisely, in your own words, the meaning of:—

(a) If ever he go alone again I'll never wrestle for prize more.

(b) Dead shepherd! now I find thy saw of might,
'Who ever loved, that loved not at first sight'?

(c) He uses his folly like a stalking horse; and, under the presentation of that, he shoots his wit.

(d) Play music;—and you brides and bridegrooms all,
With measure heaped in joy, to the measures fall.

V. 1. Paraphrase, without annotations:—

(a) And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools,—
Being native burghers of this desert city,—
Should, in their own confines, with forkèd heads
Have their round haunches gored.

(b) I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I saved under your father,
Which I did store, to be my foster nurse,
When service should in my old limbs lie lame,
And unregarded age in corners thrown;
Take that: and he that doth the raven feed,
Yea, providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age!

2. Explain the play upon words in the following passage:—

Celia—I pray you bear with me; I cannot go no further.

Touchstone—For my part, I had rather bear with you, than bear you; yet I should fear no cross, if I did bear you; for, I think, you have no money in your purse.

VI. 1. By what imagery does Shelley try to render the impression produced on him by the skylark and his song? How does the melancholy of Shelley enter into the poem?

2. In what poems do the following lines occur? Give the names of the author of each:—

(a) For of the wholly common is man made,
And custom is his nurse!

(b) For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.

(c) Love not thy life, nor hate; but what thou live't
Live well; how long, or short, permit to Heaven

(d) O Love! who bewailest
The frailty of all things here,
Why choose you the frailest
For your cradle, your home, and your bier?

VII. State, in two or three lines, the dominant thought in:—

1. Blanch White's sonnet beginning 'Mysterious night! when our first parent knew.'

2. Wordsworth's sonnet beginning 'Two voices are there, one is of the sea.'

VIII. 1. Paraphrase:—

Let him live
Before thee reconciled, at least his days
Numbered, though sad, till death, his doom (which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to reverse)
To better life shall yield him.

2. In what sense does Milton use the words italicized in the following phrases? State also their modern meaning:—

(a) *fondly* lost, (b) *defended* fruit, (c) my *obvious* breast, (d) a world *devote* to universal wreck, e) themselves they *vilified*, (f) with *regard* benign.

IX. 1. Quote in the words of the poet any *one*, but *not more than one*, of the following familiar passages:—

(a) Eve's lament on over-hearing the archangel announce to Adam that he must leave the garden of Eden.

(b) Byron's comparison of the beauty of Greece with that of the human body from which life has but just departed.

2. Explain the allusions in

(a) "Four faces each
Had, like a *double Janus*."

(b) The King
Felt in his breast the phantom of the knife
Long ere Ravaillac armed himself therewith.

(c) "And thence
To Agra and Lahor, of great Moghul,
Down to the golden Chersonese?"

X. 1. I at first with two fair gifts
Created him endowed.

What are the two fair gifts thus said to have been given to Adam?

2. Eve says:— While here we dwell,
What can be toilsome in these pleasant walks?
Here let us live, though in fallen state, content.

What ominous signs did Adam show to Eve as indicating that her wish would not be granted?

3. What was it that most afflicted Adam in the prospect of leaving Eden?

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

I. "The *faint beginnings* of this memorable contest may be discerned *early in the reign of Elizabeth.*"

1. Give a short account of the incident referred to in the words italicized.

2. What was the precise nature of the contest thus described as "memorable"?

3. How and when did it finally end?

II. 1. Select from the narrative of the parliamentary contest in your text, the chief incidents in which Hampden bore a prominent part, and show how the manner in which he bore himself in each case illustrates his character.

2. Macaulay makes a long quotation from a letter addressed by Hampden to Sir John Eliot as bringing out his character in his private relations.

Give the subject of the letter, and indicate what are the characteristics Macaulay considers it brings out.

3. How was Hampden occupied between 1628 and 1640?

III. 1. The Petition of Right and the Grand Remonstrance are the two most important political documents of Charles' reign State the nature of their contents, and in the case of the latter note any circumstances of interest that attended its passage through the House of Commons.

2. Macaulay describes a certain event as "the most important of Charles' whole reign" and regards it as "the cause of the civil war." Write a brief account of the event alluded to.

IV. 1. Use the following expressions in short sentences of your own, so as to show *unambiguously* that you know the *exact* idiomatic sense in which they are used:—under his wing—a stretch of power—to the life—on long credit—the voice of the nation—between ourselves—out in one's calculations—to tell against—to have an eye to—to be past one's work.

2. Give the meaning of the following words or expressions occurring in the text:—town and gown—freshman—catechumen—dumb waiter—ecumenical—naturalization.

3. "They were a *sect:* persecution made them an *opposition.*" Bring out the precise meaning of the words italicised.

V. 1. "Now at length for the first time since the day when the sceptre of Henry the Fourth dropped from the hand of his lethargic grandson, England had a king whom she despised."

(*a*) Who are 'the lethargic grandson' and 'the king' thus alluded to as despised?

(*b*) Bring out what it was in the character of 'the king' that led him to be despised.

2. "The number of volumes housed in the Alexandrian library amounted to 100,000, *as volumes were then formed.*"

(*a*) Who was reigning in Egypt when the volumes reached this number?

(*b*) In whose reign was the library founded?

(*c*) Its foundation is referred to by Newman as an epoch-making event. How?

(*d*) Give the exact meaning of the part of the quotation italicised; or state why these words were inserted.

3. "Still the fact remains that a life such as his (the friend whom Newman visited) is in itself dangerous." What is the exact nature of the life thus alluded to, and wherein does the danger of it consist?

VI. Give clear explanations of each of the following sentences, paying special attention to the portions italicized:—

1. The Speaker answered that he was merely *the organ of the House.*

To whom and on what occasion was this answer given?

2. On this point was *that great issue joined,* whereof the two parties *put themselves on God and on the sword.* What is the point referred to?

3. I have no thought of *making light of* a tribunal *established in the conditions and necessities of human nature.*

4. They who are *ever taking aim make no hits.*

5. The war of the two parties was *like the war of Arimanes and Oromasdes*

6. The restless Aristotle is *walking his pupils off their legs* in his Lyceum.

What name are the followers of Aristotle known by, from the circumstance noted here?

VII. Give Newman's definition of a University, and show by reference to any two of his illustrations that University life has advantages which it is beyond the power of books to bestow.

VIII What was there in the nature of the subject with which Newman was dealing that led to his introducing a description of the religious body to which he himself belongs? In answering the question bring out clearly the characteristics of the body described.

IX. Describe in your own words the two events alluded to in the following passage: "If the chance concurrence of half a dozen sophists, or the embassy of three philosophers could do so much of old" &c.; and state distinctly the precise object Newman had in in troducing these illustrations.

X. 1. Describe what Newman regards as the advantages and the disadvantages arising from the working of Law and Influence respectively on the life of Universities.

2. In dealing with this portion of his subject Newman takes

occasion to describe the various principles put forward as guides of human conduct. State *very shortly* but clearly the nature and defects of each of these.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. Paraphrase :—

The years which since thy birth have passed away
May well to thy young retrospect appear
A measureless extent : like yesterday
To me, so soon they filled their short career.
To thee discourse of reason have they brought
With sense of time and change, and something too
Of this precarious state of things have taught,
Where man abideth never in one stay,
And of mortality a mournful thought.
And I have seen thine eyes suffused with grief
When I have said that with autumnal grey
The touch of eld hath marked thy father's head;
That even the longest day of life is brief
And mine is falling fast into the yellow leaf.

II. 1. To what circumstances is the presence of Keltic words in English due? What class of words is it chiefly that English has borrowed from Dutch? Give a few examples

2. Why does the word Avon occur so often as the name of English streams, and what is the explanation of the affix *by* in the name of so many English towns?

3. What is meant by a doublet? Mention, with an example under each head, three causes that have operated in producing them

III. 1. Give the derivation of the following words, showing how the present meaning is connected with the meaning of the root :—urbane, polite, trivial, idiot, generous, impertinent.

2. Write notes on the italicised portions in the following :—far*the*r, hind*most*, *none*, twice *a* week, all of *a* size, woe *worth* the day, Thursday.

3. Point out the prefixes and suffixes in the following words; give their meaning and state to what language they belong, —forlorn, evangelist, farthing, rally, warden, simple.

IV For the italicised Latin verbs in the following sentences substitute simple English verbs joined with adverbs or prepositions: —(1) His statements are hardly *corroborated* by the facts. (2) I cannot *tolerate* such insolence. (3) It was late before the meeting *dispersed*. (4) He *supplemented* his small income by private tuition. (5) He did not mean to *divulge* the secret. (6) The custom has been *transmitted* from father to son. (7) He was *resuscitated* before the doctor arrived. (8) The matter has never been fully *explained*.

V. 1. How may the participle, gerund, and verbal noun, respectively, be recognised? Frame sentences to illustrate your answer.

2. Parse the italicised words in the following sentence:—(*a*) They bound him *hand* and *foot*; (*b*) The overseer is a friend of *mine*; (*c*) *Darkness* coming on, they could not advance; (*d*) They were devotedly attached to *each other*.

VI. 1. Show by illustrative sentences that you understand the difference between:—(*a*) martyr *to* and martyr *for*; confide *in* and confide *to*; reconcile *with* and reconcile *to*: (*b*) grateful and gratified; illusion and delusion; remember and recollect.

2. What general truth is intended to be conveyed by each of the following proverbial expressions:—

(*a*) Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
(*b*) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
(*c*) A new broom sweeps clean.
(*d*) It's a poor workman that finds fault with his tools.

3. Explain:—a moral certainty; an unvarnished tale; a leading question; a sleeping partner; a lame excuse; a stubborn fact.

VII. 1. Point out any mistakes of grammar, idiom, or language in the following, and write the sentences in a correct form:—(*a*) He called on me last week, but I did not see him since. (*b*) Many years have now transpired since the Mexican war. (*c*) Of all the other applicants to the post he seems to me the best man whom I must choose. (*d*) He was in reality a poor man, but who did not appear to be as such but as rich. (*e*) Selfish men sometimes succeed to deceive the world and to be set aside as generous. (*f*) When writing an essay, the teacher supplies us with a few hints on the subject, which he asks us to expand and form a connected composition out of them.

2. Explain fully the meaning of the following sentences:—

(*a*) The river is navigable for nearly 2000 miles for vessels of large draught.

(*b*) Every man is not fit to take up the gauntlet in the defence of truth.

(*c*) Mr. Thompson's ditties have well earned the honour of a third edition.

(*d*) I cannot make up my m nd, until I have heard all the pros and cons.

VIII. Point out and analyse the figures of speech in the following extracts, and then express the meaning in plain language:—

1. There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

2. Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights and live laborious days.

3. Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.

4. His longer poems are Egyptian sand-wastes, with here and there an oasis of exquisite greenery, a grand image sphinx-like, half buried in drifting commonplaces.

IX. Write a short essay (not more than three pages) on "*Success in Life.*"

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

I. Trace the course of the blood from the capillaries of the intestine to the right ventricle. Explain fully why the blood takes this particular course.

II. Explain how it is that the temperature of the human body remains approximately the same under varying conditions.

III. Give an account of the action of the various digestive juices on bread (which contains gluten and starch). What happens to butter (or ghee) in the stomach and intestines?

IV. How is the oxygen which comes into the lungs absorbed? Where is it used, and what for? In what forms does it leave the body?

V. Give an account of the anatomy of the larynx. How are the vocal chords rendered tight or slack? What is the effect on the voice of the tightening or slackening of these chords?

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Paraphrase and explain in Sanskrit prose the following verses:—

1. पात्रविशेषे न्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः ।
जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य ॥

2. क्व रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क्व च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधम् ।
मृदुतीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि ॥

3. न हि बुद्धिगुणेनैव सुहृदामर्थदर्शनम् ।
कार्यसिद्धिपथः सूक्ष्मः स्नेहेनाप्युपलभ्यते ॥

4. नायं दैव्या भाजनत्वं न नेयः
सत्काराणामीदृशानामशोकः ।
यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे
पुष्पैः शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने ॥

5. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तृवत्सलास्तन्व्यः ।
अन्यसरितामपि रसं समुद्रगाः पाययन्त्युदधिम् ॥

II. Write English notes on अष्टमूर्तिः, त्रैगुण्यम्, त्रयी, पङ्कच्छिल्फलम्, नेपथ्ये, वैतालिकः, प्रवेशकः, पञ्चबाणः, तव सखी, बिम्बाधर द्विरेफ, हरदग्धो मनोभवद्रुमः, रुक्मिणी, परिव्राजिका, शान्तं पापम् अशमान्.

III 1. Which former poets are mentioned in the prologue of the Mâlavikâgnimitram?

2. Name the father and son of Agnimitra, and the dynasty to which these three princes belonged according to the Purânas.

3. Explain the intrigue for which Dhârinîs ring is used.

4. What popular beliefs are connected with the Châtaka and the Chakravâka?

5 Describe briefly the Asvamedha.

6. Define the four means of success to be employed by kings.

7 Which two sorts of coins are referred to, and which value is assigned to them in the S'ukranîti?

8. What relation is supposed to exist between the तिमि and the राघव?

IV. 1. What is the nominative singular of अनडुह्, अहन्, उपानह्, उष्णिह्, उशनस्, कामदुह्, परिव्राज्, पुंस्, लक्ष्मी, स्त्री, and the instrumental singular of ग्रामणी, दधि, दध्यच्, ब्रह्महन्, मघवन्, and युवन्?

2. Conjugate the root अस् 'to be' in the present tense.

3. Give the second person singular in the imperative of the parasmaipada of अस् (to be), आप्, तन्, दा, पिष्, बन्ध्, मुष्, लिह्, शास्, सु, हन्.

4. Give the third person plural of the perfect in the parasmaipada of यच्, पच्, वच्, घस्, दा, नी, स्तु, कृ, भिद्, गम्, हन्,

5. Give the third person singular in the parasmaipada and âtmanepada of the benedictive of दा and कृ and the third person

singular in the aorist in the passive of दा, गै, नी, श्रु, कृ, दृश्, वच्, गम्, जन्, लभ्, हर.

6 From what roots are the desideratives जिघृक्ष, जिगीष, धित्स, लिप्स, शिक्ष derived?

7. Form the following compounds:—

अहश्च रात्रिश्च, अग्निश्च सोमश्च, पुमान् गौरिव, महान् पन्थाः, पूर्वम् अन्हः.

V. Correct and re-write the following passage:—

केचिद्वने तीक्ष्णबाणो नामा पुलिन्दोऽप्रतिवसत। सश्चेकदा मृगयां करोतुं प्रतस्थौ। अथ तेन प्रसर्पन्ता महद्व्याघ्रो समासादयितः। तं पश्य शरेण सस्समाहनत् प्राणगतश्च व्याघ्रो भूमौ पपत। तं च प्राप्त्वा कश्चितासन्नमृत्युर्शृगालः अभुञ्जत॥

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Sanskrit:—

A company of four brothers once determined to fly from their country of Kashmere, where there was great drought and famine, and the people were dying by thousands, day after day Providing themselves with viands for the journey, they started one auspicious day, and halted for the night under a big banyan tree with long spreading branches. At midnight they were suddenly aroused by the shrill cries of a little bird, which the eldest brother, in his rage, ordered one of the party to catch, the second to draw out his knife and kill, and the third to kindle a fire and cook. They all immediately and unanimously bestirred themselves, and the little bird in sore dismay, pleaded hard for life and said "Spare, oh! spare me, and I will show you a storehouse of wealth." "Very well," said they. "Dig then round the trunk of this tree and you will find treasure untold." They then spared the bird, found the treasure, and turned back to their homes.

II. Translate into English:—

1. मूलं दोषस्य हिंसादेरर्थकामौ स्म मा पुषः।
तौ हि तत्त्वावबोधस्य दुरुच्छेदावुपप्लवौ॥१॥

अभिद्रोहेण भूताना मार्जयत् गत्वरीः श्रियः ।
उदन्वानिव सिन्धूनामापदामेति पात्रताम् ॥ २ ॥

2. राजा——साधु वयस्य निपुणमुपक्रान्तमिदानीं, दुरधिगमसिद्धावप्यस्मिन्नारम्भे वयं त्वामाशास्महे, कुतः ।
सप्रतिबन्धं कार्य्यं प्रभुरधिगन्तुं सहायवानेव ।
दृश्यं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सुचक्षुरपि ॥ ३ ॥
(नेपथ्ये) अलमलं बहु विकत्थ्य, राज्ञः समक्षमेवावयोरधरोत्तरयोर्व्यक्तिर्भविष्यति ।

3. चित्रगतायामस्या कान्तिविसंवादशङ्कि मे हृदयम् ।
संप्रति शिथिलसमाधि मन्ये येनेयमालिखिता ॥ ४ ॥
उन्मत्तानां श्रवणसुभगैः कूजितैस्सारसानां
सानुक्रोशं मनसिजरुजस्सह्यतां पृच्छतेव ।
अङ्गे चूतप्रसवसुरभिर्दक्षिणो मारुतो मे
सान्द्रस्पर्शः करतल इव व्यापृतो माधवेन ॥ ५ ॥
त्वदुपलभ्य समीपगतां प्रियां हृदयमुच्छ्वसितं मम विक्लवम् ।
तरुवृतां पथिकस्य जलार्थिनः सारेतमारसितादिव सारसात् ॥ ६ ॥

4. पुनः प्रविश्य कञ्चुकी——विजयतां देवः अमात्या विज्ञापयति कल्याणी देवस्य बुद्धिः । मन्त्रिपरिषदोऽप्येतदेव दर्शनम् ॥

द्वेधा विभक्ता श्रियमुद्वहन्तौ
धुरं रथाश्वाविव संग्रहीतुः ।
तौ स्थास्यतस्ते नृपते निदेशे
परस्परावग्रहनिर्विकारौ ॥ ७ ॥

5 मित्रं शत्रुश्चतुर्धा स्यादुपकारापकारयोः
कर्त्ता कारयिता चानुमन्ता यश्च सहायकः ॥ ८ ॥
यस्य सुद्रवते चित्तं परदुःखेन सर्वदा ।
इष्टार्थं यततेऽन्यस्याप्रेरितस्सत्करोति यः ॥ ९ ॥
आत्मस्त्रीधनगुह्यानां शरणं समयं सुहृत् ।
प्रोक्तोत्तमोऽयमन्यश्च त्रिद्व्येकपदमित्रकः ॥ १० ॥
अनन्यस्वत्वकामत्वमेकस्मिन् विषये द्वयोः ।
वैरलक्षणमेतद्वान्येष्टनाशनकारिता ॥ ११ ॥

6. अन्तर्मृदुर्बहिःक्रूरो भूत्वा स्वां दण्डयेत् प्रजाम्
अत्युग्रदण्डकल्पस्स्यात् स्वभावाहितकारिणः ॥ १२॥
राष्ट्रं कर्णेजपैर्नित्यं हन्यते च स्वभावतः ।
अतो नृपस्सूचितोऽपि विमृशेत् कार्य्यमादरात् ॥१३॥
आत्मनश्च प्रजायाश्च दोषदर्शी युक्तमो नृपः ।
विनियच्छति चात्मानमादौ भृत्यास्ततः प्रजाः ॥ १४ ॥

7 शाखामृगस्य शाखायाश्शाखां गन्तुं पराक्रमः ।
यन्मया लङ्घितोऽम्भोधिः प्रभावोऽयं तव प्रभो ॥१५ ॥

[Addressed by Hanuman to Rāma]

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
LATIN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. What difference in meaning is there between the following Latin words and their English derivatives?—ferocitas, inhumanitas, ludicrum, spectaculum?

2. Give the English of—sales, operæ (plural of *opera*), carceres, sordidissimo cuique, lustrum, humum subactam atque puram, assiduum sacerdotem creavit. Derive "assiduus."

II. Write down:—

1. The nominative singular and gender of—cotem, latices fornice, incudi.

2. The accusative singular of—auceps, securis, Pan, Salmoneus.

3. The ablative singular of—specus, nemo, aries, cor.

4. The genitive plural of—compos, reses, stirps, mus.

III. 1. Parse—levasso, ausim, dedier, siris, descissent, passisl (in *crinibus passis*).

2. Give the third person singular *only* of the future perfect indicative active of—differo, colligo, perstringo, surgo, and of the verbs compounded with *ex* and *plaudo*, *ab* and *fero*, *ob* and *cædo*, *re* and *frango*.

IV. 1. What cases are governed by the following prepositions? Give the English and state which may follow their case: erga, ergo, penes, tenus.

2. Translate into English:—Ad unguem, de industria, pro virili parte, sub tempus, ut in homine Romano, cum populo agi, vicem unius.

V. 1. With what different meanings is *alter* used in the following? Unus et alter, numero alterum tantum adiecit, succidiam alteram.

2. What fractions of the "as" are *quincunx*, *semis*, *triens*? Explain "directos in quincuncem ordines."

3. Put into Latin:—A few days ago—beyond (*supra*) the 700th year—I am now 84 years old—this is now the 33rd year since he died—the elections will be held on the 18th December.

4. What was the Latin expression for Leap-year, and why was it so called?

VI. Translate into English and point out the construction of the following italicised words:—

1. Seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis
   Doctus *iter* melius . . .

2. Clamor inde concursusque populi *mirantium*, quid *rei* esset

3. Puero post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum nato ab inopia *Egerio* inditum nomen.

4. . . . . quemadmodum nostro more male rem gerentibus *patribus bonis* interdici solet, ...

5. Sicut fortis equus, spatio qui sæpe supremo
   Vicit *O'ympia*, ...

VII. 1. Express in Latin, so as to illustrate the use of the participle:—(*a*) On being admitted, they killed her by overwhelming her with their shields. (*b*) The story runs that the head of a boy whose name was Servius Tullius was on fire whilst he was sleeping. (*c*) On Mettius asking what his orders were, Tullus commands him to keep the soldiers under arms.

2. Explain the use of the subjunctive mood in the following:—

(*a*) Itaque nemo adhuc convenire me voluit, cui fuerim occupatus.

(*b*) Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Ære et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.

VIII. Re-write the following extracts:—

1. (In the form of *Oratia Obliqua*) "Tuum est," inquit, "Servi, si vir es, regnum, non eorum, qui alienis manibus pessimum facinus fecere. Erige te deosque duces sequere."

2. (Changing the voice of the verbs into the passive.)
Atqui hoc animo agitavi, te novacula cotem discissurum.
Romulus septem et triginta regnavit annos.

IX. 1. Translate the following and name the metres *alluded to*:—
Res gestæ regumque ducumque et tristia bella
Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus.
Versibus impariter iunctis querimonia primum,
Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos.

2. Write short explanatory notes on (*a*) Vel qui prætextas vel qui docuere togatas. (*b*) Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum. (*c*) Hic meret æra liber Sosiis. (*d*) Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Give the context of the last.

X. Who are alluded to in the following lines, and for what were they famous?

1. Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, cæsis insignis Achivis.

2. Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ, parvoque potentem
Fabricium.

XI. "Sequitur tertia vituperatio senectutis, quod eam carere dicunt voluptatibus."

How does Cicero answer this complaint against "Old Age?"

Tuesday, 18th December, 2 to 5 p.m.

LATIN: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English:—

1. Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta, tubæque
Æmula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine pauco,
Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, atque
Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;
Quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus,
Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat.
Postquam coepit agros extendere victor, et urbem
Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno

Placari Genius festis impune diebus,
Accessit numerisque modisque licentia maior.

2. Non quivis videt immodulata poëmata iudex;
Et data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis.
Idcircone vager scribamque licenter? Ut omnes
Visuros peccata putem mea. Tutus et intra
Spem veniæ cautus, vitavi denique culpam,
Non laudem merui.

3. His actis propere exsequitur præcepta Sibyllæ.
Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu,
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro, nemorumque tenebris:
Quam super haud ullæ poterunt impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis; talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:
Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornum.
Quattuor hic primum nigrantes terga iuvencos
Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos;
Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,
Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten, cœloque Ereboque potentem.

4. Dicite, felices animæ, tuque, optime vates,
Quæ regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
Venimus, et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes.
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis;
Riparumque toros, et prata recentia rivis
Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
Hoc superate iugum, et facili jam tramite sistam.
Dixit; et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
Desuper ostentat: dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.

5. Crescebat interim urbs munitionibus, quum alia atque alia appetendo loca, in spem magis futuræ multitudinis, quam ad id quod tum hominum erat, munirent. Deinde, ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, adiiciendæ multitudinis causa, vetere consilio condentium urbes, qui obscuram atque humilem consciendo ad se multitudinem, natam e terra sibi prolem ementiebantur, locum qui nunc septus descendentibus inter duos lucos est, Asylum aperit. Eo ex finitimis populis turba omnis, sine discrimine, liber an servus esset, avida novarum rerum, perfugit: idque primum ad coeptam magnitudinem roboris fuit.

6. Hæc agenti portentum terribile visum, anguis ex columna lignea elapsus, quum terrorem fugamque in regiam fecisset, ipsius regis non tam subito pavore perculit pectus, quam anxiis implevit curis. Itaque quum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur, hoc velut domestico exterritus visu, Delphos ad maxime inclytum in terris oraculum mittere statuit; neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, duos filios, per ignotas ea tempestate terras, ignotiora maria, in Græciam misit. Titus et Arunς profecti. Comes his additus L. Iunius Brutus, Tarquinia sorore regia natus, iuvenis longe alius ingenio quam cuius simulationem induerat.

7. Quid multa? Sic mihi persuasi, sic sentio, cum tanta celeritas animorum sit, tanta memoria præteritorum futurorumque prudentia, tot artes, tantæ scientiæ, tot inventa, non posse eam naturam, quæ res eas contineat, esse mortalem; cumque semper agitetur animus, nec principium motus habeat, quia se ipse moveat, ne finem quidem habiturum esse motus, quia nunquam se ipse sit relicturus; et cum simplex animi natura esset, neque haberet in se quicquam admixtum dispar sui atque dissimile, non posse eum dividi; quod si non possit, non posse interire; magnoque esse argumento homines scire pleraque antequam nati sint, quod iam pueri, cum artes difficiles discant, ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primum accipere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari.

(Not from Text-books.)

8. Vacua castra hostium Cæsar conspicatus, tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, raros milites, ne ex oppido animadverterentur, ex maioribus castris in minora traducit; legatisque, quos singulis legionibus præfecerat, quid fieri vellet, ostendit. In primis monet ut contineant milites, ne studio pugnandi aut spe prædæ longius progrediantur; quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi proponit: hoc una celeritate posse vitari; occasionis esse rem, non prœlii. His rebus expositis, signum dat, et ab dextra parte alio ascensu eodem tempore Haeduos mittit.

II. Translate into Latin:—

The villa Adriana, situated on the plain at the base of the Tiburtine hill, was built, from the designs of the Emperor Hadrian, in order to include in one spot all he had seen most striking in the course of his travels. It covered a space said to have been from eight to ten miles in circuit, and must have been more like a town than a villa. Nothing in Italy can be compared to its imposing ruins. Hadrian was residing here when he was seized with the illness of which he died at Baiæ, on the 10th of July, A.D. 138.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. Paraphrase:—

(۱) تماشاے آن حلهٔ نغزباف * دل شاه را داده بروے طواف
چنان عهد بستند بایکدگر * که چون هوس ازکان براردگهر
زدریاے او آب ریزي کنند * بران گنج دان خاک بیزي کنند
(۲) سه خط زان سه جنبش پدیدار شد * سه دوري دران خط
گرفتار شد *
چوگشت آن سه دوري ز مرکزعیان * تنوعند شد جوهري درمیان

2. Rewrite in plain Persian:—

(۱) دزد جواب داد که من آن غافل نادانم که بگفت

وگوئي تو بر خاک نشينم و دم گرم تو مرا برباد سرد نشاند - تا هوس سجاده بر روے آب افگندن بخاطر آوردم در آتش زيان کاري سوختم وسيلي روزگار محکم خوردم - (۲) مارگفت تو در برابري نيکي بدی کنی ومن آنچه در بازار تو خريده ام بتو مي فروشم - (۳) نا اهل را پروردن آب خود بردن است - (۴) التماس دارم که بعد ازين دفتر مشقت سفر بر من نخواني که مسافرت مرد را پخته مي سازد *

II. Write a short account of the life of Abul Fazl. Briefly point out the difference between the characters of Kalila and Damna. Enumerate the حواس خمسهٔ ظاهري وباطني Why was the title of ذوالقرنين given to Sikandar?

III. Give 1. the etymology of:—

بيمار - بالمشافهه - آفتاب - مغک - صاحبقران - مياتجي - فيلسوف - خانواده - سکندجبين - شرمنده - يگانه - پرستان - شاباش - آسمان - ليلي - کتخدا *

2. The English meanings of:—

لويد - دست افزار - پدرام - مرتاض - گنج شائگان - راس المال - ناموس اکبر - عبره - فرضه - دستربگ - چارمادر - اوتاد علوي - کشکينه - کنگش - خرگه گاؤ پشت - آش بهت جوش *

3. the literal and the technical meanings of:—

سرقه - قصيده - استعاره - عروض - بيت - ضرب - تقطيع - حشو *

IV. 1. What is meant by جوي آب and تشنه in

چندين بازداد ارشمندش جواب * که بر تشنهٔ راه زد جوی آب

2. ار in پرستار - دیدار and گفتار 3 ي in صفائي and خلاصي

4. ین in 5 کهین مهین عطف تفسیري 6. معرب and معرس words?

V. 1. Explain the word بلکه in each of the following:—

(۱) گر بر آید خطت مشو دلگیر * بلکه خیریتت دران باشد (۲) قشون شاهي را ملاحظه نمودم شصت هزار سوار خواهد بود بلکه هفتاد هزار (۳) کسے از من تواضع طعام نکرد بلکه روا نداشت که آبے خورم *

2. The following words have two meanings each according to their vowel-points (اعراب); re-write the words marking the vowel-points and giving the meanings

کسب - درویش - مطلع - مدبر - نوشت - حواد *

3 Criticise:—

مستم زغم عشق تو مستم مستم - بنده بخانهٔ شما آمده بود - یک ملماس مترش بیار *

4 Point out the peculiarities of construction in:—

(۱) خسرو غریب است وگدا افتاده در شهر شما * باشد که از بهر خدا سوے غریبان بنگري (۲) یکے بدع رد تیز بر گردنش (۳) گفت عالم بگوش جان بشنو (۴) چند کواغذات توے آن صندوقچه اند *

VI. Analyse:—

دگر روز گز عطسهٔ آفتاب * دمیدند کافور بر مشک ناب

فرستاد شه تا بروشن ضمیر * فلاطون نهد خامه را بر حریر

Scan the first couplet. Explain the metaphorical meanings of the underlined words and phrases.

VII Write down the Persian proverbs that correspond to the following in the English language:—1. Charity begins at home 2. Tit for tat. 3. A little learning is a dangerous thing. 4. Look before you leap 5. Out of sight, out of mind.

VIII. 1. With what letters are the following letters interchangeable ف - ب - چ - گ - ل And what numerals do they represent?

2. How does ہمزہ appear when it comes in the beginning, middle and end of a word?

3. State, with your reasons, which of the following is correct:—

گفتم بزید و بہ عمرو (2) گفتم بزید و عمرو ?

IX. 1. Mention any four of the best meters (اوزان مطبوع)

2. Name the three kinds of استفہام and give examples.

3. Define مبالغہ and distinguish between its three varieties (تبلیغ - اغراق - غلو)

4. Mention the figures of speech in Persian which correspond to zeugma and apostrophe in English. Give examples.

5. Point out the figure of speech in :—

بگرد ترستم امشب ہجوم بلبل بود * مگر چراغ مزارم زروغن گل بود

X. Narrate in idiomatic Persian any one of the following stories:—

حکایت صیاد طامع - شتر سوار ومار - کدبشک کہ انتقام خود از باشہ گرفت - سہ حسد پیشہ - سہ ماہیان آبگیر

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Persian:—

1. There was once a ravenous wolf that spent the night in making raids upon the flocks, and the day in regaling himself with his stolen booty. Neither the traps nor dogs could capture him, and the shepherds despaired of preventing his attacks. One day, however, Lightfoot (the dog), in ranging over the forest, came upon the retreat of the wolf, and proposed to reason the matter with him.

"How," asked the dog, "can one of your intrepid mind be guilty of attacking these defenceless lambs? The boar and the lion are your proper prey. Be brave, and feed upon such noble food; but let your great soul melt with generous pity towards these harmless creatures."

"Friend," replied the wolf, "you must weigh the matter thus: We are by nature beasts of prey, and when hungry, must eat. But it is just so with men. Go home, then, and make the same appeal to your master that you have made to me; for men eat sheep by thousands, we only now and then. Be sure the sheep fare much worse with their pretended friends than with their open enemies."

2. The hands are fashioned for work, the feet for walking the senses for vigilance, reason to contrive, and every function of the body for active life. If they are unemployed, they suffer a kind of death; as manure unspread is useless and even pernicious.

3. (*a*) He folded the letter and thrust it into his coat-pocket. (*b*) France has washed her hands of us. (*c*) He gave an *impromptu* reply. (*d*) Zayid is a skin-flint.

II. Translate into English:—

1. چو سقراطرا داد نوبت سخن * رطب ریزشد خوشهٔ نخل بن
جهاندار را گفت پاینده باش * بداد و بدانش گراینده باش
همه آرزوها شکار تو باد * نهفت جهان آشکار تو باد
ز پرسیدهٔ شهریار جهان * که داند که هست آن پژوهش چنان
ولیکن باندازهٔ رای خویش * کند هر کسی عرض کالای خویش
نخستین ورق کافرینش نبود * جز ایزد خداوند بینش نبود
زهیبت برانگیخت ابری بلند * همه برق وباران او سودمند
زباران اوگشت پیدا سپهر * پدید آمد از برق او ماه و مهر
زماهیتی کز بخار او فتاد * زمین گشت برجای خویش ایستاد
ازان پیشتر رهنمون پی نبرد * گزاف سخن بر نشاید شمرد

2. چون دمنه سخن بدینجا رسانید و روز بیگاه شده بود شیر گفت این را به میزان داد باید سپرد تا درکار او فرو روند چه در شرائط سیاست وآداب سلطنت بی‌گواه ودلیل نشاید حکم فرمودن - دمنه گفت کدام حاکم راست کارتر از عقل شهریار است وضمیر سلطان آئینهٔ گیتی نما است که چهرهٔ حال هر یکی از ملازمان بر حضرت او روشن است و یقین می دانم که در دریافت حقیقت این راز هیچ چیزی برابر فراست پادشاه نیست و بر آئینه امید دارم که چون آئینهٔ دل ملک از زنگار غرض پاک است صورت راستی دران پرتو اندازد - شیر گفت ای دمنه در تحقیق این مهم نهایت مبالغه خواهد

رفت - دمنه گفت من بواسطهٔ بی گناهي این همه کوشش
مي نمایم چه میدانم که بدبن کاو کاو اخلاص من زیاده
ظاهر شود - اگر من گناهي میداشتم درگاه ملک را ملازم
نمی گرفتم و بپاي شکسته منتظر بلا نمي نشستم زمین
فراخ ست باقلیمی دیگرمي رفتم - این همه کوشش من
براي آنست که مبادا دشمنان بمکر و حیله ملک را از
راه حق به برند و نگذارند که از قرار واقع پرسش شود -
مادر شیر گفت اي دمنه چندین مبالغهٔ تو خالی از دغدغه
نمي نماید و تو نزیرکی میخواهی که خود را بیگناه برون
آري و بي آنکه این مهم را پرسشي نمایند خلاصئ تو ممکن
نیست اضطراب مکن *

3. آورده اندکه کسري را پسرے بود بسیار خوار همیشه
خسته و بیمار بود هیچ کس سبب بیمارئ او نمی دانست -
طبیبي را حاضر آوردند از یمن صبیح صورتي ملیح سیرتي
صافی مزاجي شافي علاجي رنجوران را از دم او آسایشے
ومهجوران را از قدم او آرامشے - دست بر نبض او نهاد
دانست علت تخمه است و سبب او بسیارئ کلها
با جتماع علاجش کرد - کسري پرسید که او را چه داد ي
که به شد - گفت گرسنگي *

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

1. 1. اُردو کی تصانیف اِبتدائي کیا ہین ?

2. نظم اردو کی ولادت مجملاً تحریر ہو *

3. ذوق کو کس سے خطاب خاقانئ ہند کا ملا ? اور
کس لئے ?

1. II. اِن الفاظ کے معنے سلیس ہندوستانی مین رقم کیجئے —

کرمک شب تاب - مکتوب سرلوح جبدن - توبہ کا فل ہونا - کھکبیر - لام کاف - مروحہ جنبانی - تنکے چننا - گرگ باران دیدہ - جی چھوٹنا - طوطی بولنا - سری - مکڑ چاندنی *

2. مرقوم الذیل الفاظ کے اجزا اور انکے معنے رقم ہو —

سیماب - سکنجبین - ذلف - خرمن - فرمان - کردگار - تنومندی - نوشیروان *

1. III. اِن ابیات کی تشریح تحریر ہو اور ہر شعر کے لطائف شعری وصنائع لفظی ومعنوی بیان کرو —

(۱) " کون گھر آئینہ کے جاتا اگر وہ گھر مین
خاکساری سے نہ جاروب صفائی دیتا "

(۲) " کیون تکبر ہوتا یہہ بندہ محکوم القضا
گر نہ ہوتا بول اپنا قاضی کا پیادہ جانتا "

(۳) " خریدار اسکی رحمت جنس عصیان کی ہی گریہ سے
چھڑک کر بیچتا ہون نفع پر سودا خسارے کا "

(۴) " طلسم طرفہ تر آنسو نے میرے مردمان باندھا
کہ ہی اِک اِک گرہ مین حاصل صد بحروکان باندھا "

(۵) " جھجکا مستی مین وہ صاحب ہوس جام شراب
عکس خال اپنا جو سمجھا عکس جام شراب "

(۶) " کرے ہی شرع کا پاس نمکحرام شراب
حرام ہی نہین لیکن نمک حرام شراب "

(۷) " گرجے گردون کی طرح سے وہ بآواز مہیب
جو ہری جسکو کہ بتلائے ہی گرجا گوہر "

(۸) " عصمت بھی کیا شئ ہی کہ الگ یوسف کنعان
دہاے مقفل سے عزیزان نکل آیا "
(۹) " ہوگیا طفلی ہی سے دل مین نرازو تیر عشق
بھاگے ہین مکتب سے ہم اوراق میزان چھوڑ کر "
(۱۰) " محفوظ ہین جو رکھتے در عز و قدر پر
ابجد کا قفل قاعدۂ اب و جد سے ہین "

2. تیسری بیت کی ترکیب کیجئے *

3. چھٹوین بیت کی تقطیع رقم ہو *

4. دسوین بیت مین کیا عیب ہی *

IV. حذاف ۔ مذاف ۔ اور اذاف کی تعریف مطابق بستان حکمت تحریر ہو *

V. ان فقرون کا خلاصۂ مطلب سلیس نثر مین رقم کیا جاوے —

(۱) " الحمدللہ کہ رشتہ جنسیت کا تجھ مین مجھ مین مستحکم ہی * "
(۲) " زمانے نے بہت سے اوراق سیاہ و سفید لیل و نہار کے اولٹے * "
(۳) " نیر اقبال اوسکا حضیض نکبت سے نکل کے اوج ترقی پر درخشانی کر رہا تھا * "
(۴) " جو نقد کہ دارالضرب خاطر مین جمع ہی سکہ خانۂ امتحان سے بازار ظہور مین لاؤ * "
(۵) " شعلۂ غیرت عشق اور آتش محبت بادشاہی کانون سینہ مین مشتعل ہوی * "
(۶) " جسکے مشام جان نے بوی وفا نہین پائی ہی اسکو ریاحین محاسن صفات سے کچھ نصیب نہوا * "

(۷) " چشم دور بین سے نقیر اوٗر تطمیر طریق کار سا زي اوٗر مہم پردازي اوٗر تقریر وتدبیر فریسہ کی امتحان فرمائی تو تمام نقد حال اوسکا محک قبول پر عیار کامل پایا * "
(۸) " کلام رسول چاہئے کہ قاعدۂ لطف وخشم اوٗر ساختن اوٗر سوختن پر مبني ہو * "

VI. سوالات ذیل سے کسي تین سوال کے جواب رقم ہو —
(۱) پانچ خصلتین جن سے حصول مطلب ہوتا ہی ؟
(۲) کن چھہ شخصون سے چھہ چیزون کی طمع نہ رکھے ؟
(۳) کونسے تین شخص روش حکمت سے دور ہین ؟ (۴) کونسے تین گروہ ہین جنکي دوستی سے احتراز کرنا واجب ہي ؟ (۵) کن چار چیزون کے بغیر بقاي ملک اور استحکام دولت ممکن نہین ؟ (۶) آٹھہ گروہ کونسے ہین جنکي صحبت ضرور ہي ؟ (۷) بد گمانی اوٗر بیدلي چا کرون کي کتني صورتون مین ہوتي ہي ؟ (۸) پانچ عورتین جنکے واسطے غم کرنا روا ہي ؟

VII. 1. متعلقات فعل کونسے ہین اوٗر ترکیب مین انکا حکم کیا ہي ؟
2. ارکان جملہ کونسے ہین ؟

VIII. باعتبار وجہ شبہ کے تشبیہ کی قسمین کتنے ہین ؟ اوٗر تعریف استعارہ کي کیا ہي ؟ تشبیہ اوٗر استعارہ مین کیا فرق ہي ؟

IX. 1. ارکان بحور کتني چیزون سے مرکب ہوتي ہین ؟
2. تقطیع شعر کي کسطرح کیجاتي ہي ؟

X. ذوق کا تذکرہ مجملاً تحریر ہو *

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Urdu :—

1. It is said, and may but too easily be believed, that the sufferings of the fugitives were terrible. How many old men, how many women with babes in their arms, sunk down and slept their last sleep in the snow ; how many having crawled, spent with toil and hunger, into nooks among the precipices, died in those dark holes, and were picked to the bone by the mountain ravens, can never be known. But it is probable that those who perished by cold, weariness, and want were not less numerous than those who were slain by the assassins. When the troops had retired, the fugitives crept out of the caverns, ventured back to the spot where the huts had formerly stood, collected the scorched corpses from among the smoking ruins, and performed some rude rites of sepulture. The tradition runs that the hereditary bard of the tribe took his seat on a rock which overhung the place of slaughter, and poured forth a long lament over his murdered brethren and his desolate home. Eighty years later that sad dirge was still repeated by the population of the valley.

2. It is not accident that helps a man in the world so much as purpose and persistent industry. To the feeble, the sluggish and purposeless, the happiest accidents avail nothing,—they pass them by seeing no meaning in them. But it is astonishing how much can be accomplished if we are prompt to seize and improve the opportunities for action and effort which are constantly presenting themselves.

II. Translate into English :—

1. لهي كس بيگنه كومارا سمجهكے قاتل نے كشتني هي
كه آج كو چه مين اسكے شور هاي ذنب قتلتني هي
نم جدائي مين تيرے ظالم كهو نهين كيامجهپه كيابني هي
جگر گدازي هي سينه كاوي هي دلخراشي هي جان كني هي
بهين هي قانع كو خواهش زر وه مفلسي مين بهي هي تونگر
جهان مين مانند كيميا گر هميشه محتاج دل غني هي
سرمگدن آ كهو نسي تم نامه لگاتے كيون هو
خاك مين نام كو دشمن كے ملاتے كيون هو
ار گردن تو نهين تيغ ستمگار آخر
جان نثارو سر مشتاق جهكاتے كيون هو

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انکھو نسے حیا ٹپکے ہي انداز تو دیکھو
ہي بوالہوسون پر بھي ستم ناز تو دیکھو
چشمک مري و حشت پہ ہي کیا حضرت ناصح
طرز نگہ چشم فسون ساز تو دیکھو
مجلس مین میري ذکر کے آتے ہي اوٹھے وہ
بد نامیٔ عشاق کا اعزاز تو دیکھو
محفل مین تم اغیار کو دزدیدہ نظر سے
منظور ہي پنہان نر ہي راز تو دیکھو
رخصت اي زندان جنون زنجیر درکھڑکاے ہي
مژدہ خار دشت پھر تلوا مرا کھجلاے ہي
ہان مدد طاقت کہے ہي ضعف سے سینہ مین دم
دیکھئے لب تک خدا کیونکر مجھے پہنچاے ہي
سر بوقت ذبح اپنا اسکے زیر پاے ہي
یہہ نصیب الله اکبر لوٹنے کي جاے ہي
قبرہ نے کہا کہ اي بادشاہ کام جہان کا موافق تقدیر ۲
کے ہوتا ہی اور اسکی زیادت و نقصان اور تاخیر و تقدیم مین
کسي کو مجال تصرف نہین دي ہي - اور کوئي نہین
جانتا ہی کہ منشور سعادت کا کسکے نام لکھا گیا ہي اور
جریدۂ اہل شقاوت مین کسکو داخل کیا ہی - سب پر
واجب ہي کہ اپنا کام راے صائب کے بمطابق کرین اور
رعایت احتیاط کي ہر امر مین بجالائین - اگر تدبیر موافق
تقدیر کے ہوی تو سریر اقبال اور مسند جاہ و جلال
پر متمکن ہو اور قضیہ منعکس ہوا تو دوستون کو عذر کي
جگہہ ہوی اور دشمنون کو گنجایش طعن اور تشنیع کي
نر ہي *

حکیم نے فرمایا کہ غیر کی ایذا کا ارادہ نہین کرتے ہین مگر وہ جاہل کہ میان نور و ظلمت اور خیر و شر اور فائدۂ نفع اور غائلۂ ضرر مین فرق نہین کر سکتے ہین اور فرط جہالت سے صحراے ضلالت مین پڑتے ہین اور عواقب اعمال سے غافل رہتے ہین اور انکی نظر حقیقت امور سے قاصر رہتی ہي اور کنہ مکافات کو پہنچ نہ سکتي ہي لیکن وہ لوگ کہ آنکھہ جنکي کحل الجوا ہر توفیق ازل سے منور ہي اور گلشن دل انکا ریاحین عنایت لم یزل سے معطر ہي جو کچھہ کہ وہ اپنے واسطے پسند نہین کرتے ہین غیر کیلئے بھي روا نہین رکھتے ہین *

شہنشہا وہ تري روشنئ راے منیر
عقول عشرہ کے انوار جسکے عشر عشیر
جو ہو نہ تابع امر تشاوروا في الامر
تو عقل کل کو کرے تو نہ ہرگز اپنا مشیر
ترا تو میئہ بھی یون ہیگا داخل حسنات
کہ جیسے صحبت اصحاب کہف مین قطمیر

III. Write an essay in Urdu on the question, "*Whether the fear of punishment or the hope of reward is the more stimulating.*"

بابت ذیل اردو مین حتي الوسع تحریر ہو —
" آیا آدمي کسي کام کي طرف خوف سزا سے زیادہ مایل ہوتا ہي یا امید جزاسے *"

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. பத்திமாட மணிக்கொடி பானுவின்
மெய்த்தமும்புறத் தைவரல் வெங்கதிர்
கைத்தலங்களிற் காளிந்தியைமடி
வைத்திருந்து தாலாட்டுதன் மானுமே.

2. செய்தொழில்பயனு லுரைப்பரேயன்றித்
தெளிகுனருரையினுலுரையார்
ஐயமுற்றுடன்பாடெய்து வான்முன்ன
ரறைந்தன னெனமடவன்னம்
பெய்தசொல்லமுத முள்ளெலாம்பரந்து
பெருகிமேல்வழிதல்போனகையாக்
கையினுற்சும்பொற் சிறகர்தைவந்து
காதல்கூர்மொழிசிலபுகன்றான்.

இச்செய்யுளில் முதல்பாட்டுக்குப் பதவுரையும் இரண்டாவதற்குப் பொழிப்புரையுமெழுதுக.

II. மலயமாதவனுண்டமணிக்குவைக்
குலவுவார்கடனேர்சொலிற்குற்றமே
அலகில்பல்வளஞ்சேர்த்தியவாவணம்
உலகமுண்டருண்மால் வயிறொக்குமே.
அன்னங்கண்படுதண்பணை நிடதநாடளிக்கும்
மன்னர்மன்னவன் மண்டமர்கடந்தவொள்வேலின்
மின்னியாங்கவன் முரசெனவிண்ணிடையதிர்ந்து
பொன்னங்குன்றின்மே லவன்கொடைபோன்மெனப்
பொழிந்த.

1. மேற்கண்ட செய்யுள்களில் உபமானோபமேயங்களை விவரித்தெழுதுக.

2. அவன்கொடைபோன்மென வென்பதனுல் விளங்கும் விசேஷக்கருத்து யாது?

III. அடியில் வருவனவற்றிற்குப் பொருளெழுதுக.

1. தழைத்தபுல்லென விரைவொடுதனித்தனிகறிக்கும்.
2. கன்னல்விலைலொளித்துநின்றகாமனேயனையநிரான்
3. பூகமடல் சீறியள வாளைபுனல் காலும்
மேகமிசை தாவிடு விதர்ப்பநகர் மன்னன்.
4. வழிந்ததெள்ளமு தூறவளர்ந்தமா
சொழிந்ததிங்களை யூர்வளைந்தாலென.
5. கட்புலனுலுருக் காண்கிலாததோர்
நட்பநால் விஞ்சையை நவன்றிட்டானரோ.

6. இமைப்பினுட்டமோ ராயிரம்பெற்றபேறடைந்தளேன்.

IV. மருவுபுரிநரம் பிசைக்குமாடகநல்லி யாழிசைகேட்டருகினளன்பால் வேட்கையுற்றனளென்றறிகில்லாய்.

இதன்பொருளை யெழுதி சிலேடையினுலுத்தரஞ் சொன்னதற்கு நியாயங்கூறுக.

V. பல்லியும், சும்மை, விஞ்சையர், அபராணம், பெட்பு, சேப்ப, சரதம், முட்டிகை, முகமன், இசைநூல், தோம், ஐந்தரு இவைகளுக்குப் பொருள் கூறுக.

VI. 1. யாவருள்ளமுங்காணுநீர்-இதற்குஎதுதிருட்டாந்தம்?

2. நயமுணர்வார் நண்பொரீஇப்புல்லறிவினுரொடுநட்பு இது எதைப்போலிருக்கின்றது?

3. இரவலர் தமரினுமினியராவரோ. ஏன்?

4. ஒன்றே பலகோடியாகுமால். எப்படி?

5. நளிபுனல்பொருளொடு நல்குகின்றதே. எதற்காக?

VII. 1. மூன்றுவது விஞவில் (6) குறிப்புள்ள வரியில் இல் ஓர், இமைப்பு, அடைந்துளேன்; இவை என்னசொல்? அவற்றின் முடிபென்ன?

2. கூட்டுதி, கூட்டுவாய். இவற்றின் விகுதிகளுக்குள்ள பொருளென்ன?

3. சுழிகொள் வாம்பரி தெரிவையர் முகத்துலாய.

வாம், உலாய; இவை யென்னசொல்? அவைகளில் இலக்கண விசேஷம் யாது? அவைகளைப்போல வேறு இவ்விரண்டுதாரணங்களை யெழுதுக.

VIII. பாலாற்கழீ இப்பலனுலுணக்கினும்
வாலிதாம்பக்கமிருந்தைக்கிருந்தன்று
கோலாற்கடா அய்க்குறினும் புகலொல்லா
நோலாவுடம்பிற் கறிவு.

இச்செய்யுளுக்குக் கருத்துரை யெழுதுக.

கழீஇ என்பது என்னசொல்? அதைப்போல வேறு மூன்றுசொல் லெழுதுக.

IX. 1. இராவணன் யாரை வென்றான்? யாரால் வெல்லப்பட்டான்?

2. அனுமான், இராமன், இராவணன், பிரமா, இவர்

களில் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் வேறு பெயரெழுதி அப்பெயர் வந்ததற்குக் காரணத்தையும் கூறுக.

3. வேதவதியார்? அவளால் என்ன சங்கதிநேரிட்டது?

X. 1. சதுரங்கசேனை, 2 காரியார்த்தி, 3 பாடியம், 4 மனோகர கீதவாத்தியம், 5 சரணாகத வத்சலன், 6 திசைமுகக்கடவுள், 7 சூலபாணி சன்னிதானம், 8 கிருதார்த்தன், இவற்றிற் கருத்தமெழுதுக.

XI. கருத்துணர்ந்து கற்றறிந்தார் கேண்மையென்னும் பாட்டை யெழுதுக.

XII. நைஷதம், உத்தரராமாயணம். இவைகளுக்கு முதனூல்கள் எவை? நைஷதம் செய்தவர் யார்? அவர்செய்த வேறு நூல்கள் எவை?

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Tamil:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xcviii.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. வள்ளவாய்ச்செழுங் கமலத்தில் வண்டுபாண் மிழற்றும்
அள்ளலங்கருஞ் சேற்றிடை யாமைகண் படுக்கும்
பள்ளநீர்ச்செழும் பணைதொறும் பணிலமுத்துயிர்க்குங்
கள்ளுலாமலர்ப் பொதும்பரிற் களிமயிலகவும்.

2. சிற்பநூல் கழியக்கற்றோர் சித்திரித்தென்னவாய்ந்த
பொற்புறு நெடியவேற்கட் பூங்கொடிவதுவைவேட்டுப்
பற்பல தேயவேந்தர் தொகுதலிற் பாடைதேர்வான்
அற்புட னெவருந்தேவ பாடையி னறைவர்மாதோ.

3. பொழிந்தினிது நாறினும் பூமிசைதல் செல்லா
திழிந்தவை காமுறாஉமீப்போ - லிழிந்தவை
தாங்கலந்த நெஞ்சினார்க் கென்னாகுந் தக்கார்வாய்த்
தேன்கலந்த தேற்றச் சொற்றேர்வு.

III. Render into idiomatic English:—

1. பலரோடும் பழகிப்பார்த்து மிகுந்த சற்குணமுள்ளவர்கள் சிநேகத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கெட்டகுணமுள்ள பாம்போடாயினும் நேசித்துப் பிரிவது

துக்கமாயிருக்குமானால் மேலானவர்களைப் பிரிவது மகாதுக்கமல்லவா.

2. தலைமேலே அம்புபறந்தாலும் நிலையிற்பிரியலாகாது.

3. தலைவன் நிற்கத் தண்டு நிற்கும், தலைவன் மயங்கச் சர்வமும் மயங்கும்.

4. அக்காலத்தில் இராமசந்திரன் எழுந்து காலைக்கடன்களைக் கழித்துச் சபைக்கு எழுந்தருளி மந்திரி பிரதானி முதலானோரோடு குடிகளின் முறைகளைக் கேட்டுவிசாரித்து நியாயஞ்செலுத்திவந்தார். இவ்வாறே நாளுள நீதி செலுத்திவருகையில் மரங்களுஞ் செடிகளும் கொடிகளும் தளிர்த்துப் பூத்துக் காய்த்துப் பழுத்துக் கண்களுக்கு மனதிற்கு மானந்தம் பெருக்க, மயில்களுங் குயில்களும் மற்றப் பறவைகளும் ஆடிப்பாடிப்பொறிகட்கின்பமூட்டப் பலவகையிலும் யாவர்க்கும் மிக்க சுகம் விளைக்கும் வசந்தகாலம் வந்தது. அதில் ஒருநாள் யமுனாநதிக்கரையிலே தவமியற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கு முனிவரிற் பலர் பார்க்கவச்சிவனாரை முன்னிட்டுக் கொண்டு அரமனை வாயிலிலே வந்து நின்றனர். அதைப் பிரான் அறிந்து உள்ளே அழைப்பித்துத் தெண்டனிட்டுச் சகல வுபசாரங்களாலே பூசித்து, சுவாமிகள் இங்கெழுந்தருளின காரியம் எது, அடியேனுக்கு நியமிக்கவேண்டும், தடையின்றி அதைச்செய்வேன் என்று விளவினர். அதுகேட்டு அவர்கள், காகுஸ்த சிங்கமாகிய உமக்கே இங்ஙனமுரைக்கத்தகும். யாங்கள் பல அரசரிடஞ் சென்றோம், அவர்கள் யாவரும் இப்படி யுறுதிபேச அஞ்சினார்கள். ஆதலின் நீரோ ராஜகேசரி - எங்களை அசுரபயத்தினின்றும் விடுவிக்கவேண்டும். கேளும் மகாராஜாவே! லவணன் என்று ஒரு அசுரன் தனக்குக்கிடைத்திருக்கும் சூலாயுதத்தின் மகிமைபற்றியும் இயல்பான தன் கொடுமைபற்றியுஞ் செருக்கு மிகுந்து உலகத்தையெல்லாம் வருந்தி வருகின்றனன். ஒரு தலையா முனிவரையே இம்சிக்கின்றான். அத்திறத்தனான விராவணனை நீர் சங்கரித்ததனால் உம்மைச் சரணமடைந்தோ

ம்; இனி யெம்மை யப்பாதகன்கையிற் சிக்காதிருக்குமாறு காத்தருளவேண்டும்; உமது பேராற்றலுக்கு இயையாததொன்றுமின்று; என்றிவ்வகை தாபதர் விண்ணப்பஞ்செய்தனர்.

IV. Write an essay in Tamil on the question, "*Whether the fear of punishment or the hope of reward is the greater stimulant.*"

"தண்டனை யுண்டாகுமென்கிறபயமா, அல்லது வெகுமதி கிடைக்குமென்கிற நம்பிக்கையா, ஒருவனை அதிகமாக ஏவத்தக்கது?" இந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிச் சுருக்கமா யெழுதுக.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. నన్నయభట్టారకుండు ఏపట్టణమందు, ఏరాజుకాలములో, ఇంచుమించుగా ఎన్ని సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట, మహాభారతమును దెనిఁగింపనారంభించెను? ఈయనకుబిరుదాంకమేమి? అది యేలకలిగెను?

2. ప్రబంధమున ఎన్ని వర్ణనములుండవలయును? అందు గట్టు ప్రభుని 'కుచేలోపాఖ్యానము' లో ఏవేవి కాన్పించెను?

II. 1. ఈక్రిందివానికి మాఱుపదములతో దండాన్వయము వ్రాసి యందలి యలంకారములను పేర్కొనుము.

(a) సంతుష్టివర్తసంగు స్తాంతఃకరణునకు వెఱచు నతిశయతృష్ణాకుంతములు భీతిచింతాపంతాపక్లేశరుజల సంపాదింపన్.

(b) నిరనుమితమహత్త్వా నిశ్చలానందతత్త్వా
నిరతసుఖితలోకా నిత్యపుణ్యావలోకా.

(c) బలవత్భగేంద్రకోపానలభస్మీభూతుఁడై క్షణంబునవాఁడున్
బలమతిక్రాంతగెనుదగ్రజ్వలనజ్వాలావలీధళలభమువోలెన్.

(d) అనుదినదూరితాఖిలశతా కమతా యితఁడా ఖులేఖరా
జనుఁగుసఖుండుపాయసఖుఁడా ర్తశరణ్యుఁడుపుణ్యుఁడిట్టియి
మ్మనువథవర్తిబంతనడుమం బొడమం బొడవేదియిల్లు వీ
డ్కొనియుటకేగుదెంచెనిసుఁగూడిసుఖస్థితినుండునాతఁడై.

2. ఈ క్రిందివద్యము తాత్పర్యమును వ్రాయుము:—

వీతఖలీనమై యతులవేగమునన్ మొనగాలుద్రొక్కు తృ
ష్ణాతురగంబునెక్కియలనస్థితిఁజేడ్వదకుండువానికిన్

జేలెఁడు నేలమేరుగిరి సింధుపువత్సపదంబు దూరత్వ
స్థాతనుఁడైనవానికి నిజాంకగతార్థము దప్పువెడ్డయన్

3. ఈ క్రిందివానికి అర్థము స్పష్టముగాఁ వ్రాయుము. (a) 'అణోరణీయాన్మహతోమహీయాన్' (b) 'సతతమేకోనివాసః పట్టణం వాసనంవా' (c) 'శరీరమాద్యంఖలుధర్మసాధనమ్'

III. 1. ఈ క్రిందివానియందు దోషమేమి? (a) మృగసమాజము. (b) వన్యఫలజిఘత్సాపేక్ష. (c) సద్వీపసారణ్యాసక్తిభృత్కము. (d) మాణిక్యంబులమయము.

2. "మూషకకులశేఖర యరగేంద్రుఁడఁగాను నిన్నునుత్కర్షింపన్".—ఇటఁ గవిహృదయమేమి?

IV. 1. ఈ క్రిందివాక్యములకు రెండేసియర్థములు వ్రాయుము. (a) నీ వివరంబు బహుమార్గవిశ్రుతంబు. (b) చకితచరణంబులును బరాసన్నదృష్టి. (c) నష్టసింహబలము. (d) బహువిద్రుమలతాలంకృతము.

2. ఈ క్రిందివాక్యములయందు ఏ నాలుగింటికైనను అర్థములను దేటపఱుపుము. (a) పెనిమిటిమనసునాఁ దిరుగఁజేర్చినది. (b) ఇన్నాళ్లకు నెలవుగాఁ గల్గిదిన. (c) చేయువు చేతులు కుడువదు నోరు (d) మొగమొగంబులు చూచుకొనిరి. (e) ప్రేష్యభావము మృత్యుద్వారము. (f) నీమైత్రిమనోజ్ఞవిశల్యకరణి. (g) సఖా, పోవలయుంబోవలయు.

3. ఈ క్రిందిపదములకుఁ బ్రతిపదములు వ్రాయుము.—సాహిణులు, వాచూరులు, ఆలానము, దాపయిత, కువాళించుట, కృత్తివాగురు, అర్భీళుముడ్డులాయము, మృగతృష్ణ, అచ్ఛభల్లము, కాలేయకము.

4. పురుడు, జాలము, సమయము, సారంగము, తోయము,—వీనియనేకార్థములు వ్రాయుము. (a) లోభికంటెఁబాతకుఁడుగలఁడె; లోభిపాతకులందునికృష్టుఁడు (b) చిత్రగ్రీవుఁబోలెఁదగుననుఁబ్రోవన్; చిత్రగ్రీవుఁబోలితగుననుఁబ్రోవన్.

5. ఈ జంటవాక్యములకుఁగల యర్థభేదమును స్పష్టపఱుపుము.

V. 1. ఊయెల, కచ్ఛపము, అకించనుఁడు,—వీనికి వ్యుత్పత్తివ్రాసి "నివ్వరి" పదమునకుఁ బ్రకృతిరూపమిమ్ము.

2. కరితుజనకుఁడు,—సిద్ధసమాసమా, సాధ్యసమాసమా?

3. మురకంసారి, స్మరసదృశాకార, కోదండపార్థ, ఆఁకటిఁ జిచ్చు, ఆర్జవము—ఇందలి వృత్తులకు విగ్రహవాక్యములువ్రాయుము

4. మెఱుఁగుంగరము, సదము, శ్రైవేయము, ఓడించుట, చూచె.—వీనిరూపాంతరములు వ్రాయుము.

VI. 1. ధాతువునకుఁ గ్త్వార్థకరూప మెప్పుడు గలుగును? "ప్రొద్దు మునిఁగివానభోరునఁగురియుంగ" ఇందదిసరిగాఁబ్రయోగింపఁబడెనా?

2. జంగాలుఁడు, దయాళుఁడు, పేదఱికము, మేధావి, వెలఁదుక, మహిమ, మూఁక,—ఇందలి ప్రత్యయములనుచెప్పి వానియర్థములను వ్రాయుము.

3. మృత్, ముత్, ఇంద్రజిత్, కద్రు, అనుభూ (ధాతువు).—ఈపదముల తత్సమరూపములను వ్రాయుము.

4. ఈ క్రింది వాక్యములందలి కారకవిభక్తుల యర్థములను వ్రాయుము—(a) వినతకునలిగి, (b) క్రోధిగాఁ దపస్వికిఁజనునే, (c) నూతిలో వెలువడ, (d) నిన్ను నన్నుంజేర్చుకొనెదను, (e) పూజ లొనరించుకంటెను బుణ్యమెద్ది?

VII. 1. ఇంద్రోత్సవమునుగుఱించి తెలిసినంతవ్రాయుము.

2. అస్తికుని చరిత్రమును సులభమై నిర్దుష్టమగు శైలిని సంక్షేపముగా వ్రాయుము.

3. (a) 'పాలొల్లనిపిల్లిగలదె', (b) 'దుర్బలస్య బలంరాజా'—ఇవి యేయే సందర్భములందు ప్రయోగింపఁబడ్డవి?

VIII. 1. సంస్కృతపదములు తెలుఁగు లగునప్పుడు కలుగు మార్పులలో రెంటిని చెప్పి వానికి ఉదాహరణములు దెలుపుము.

2. అర్ధానుస్వారప్రయోజనము నెట్లు కనుపఱిచెదవు?

3. సంస్కృతావ్యయమొక్కటియు, అన్యదేశ్యమొక్కటియు, ప్రస్తుతము వాడుకలోలేని విభక్తిప్రత్యయమొక్కటియు, మీపాఠమునుండి యెత్తివ్రాయుము.

IX. 1. "పసుధనెవ్వనిసదన్వయకర్త జేజేలటేనికిఁగులముద్ధరించుకొడుకు"—ఈ కల్పనకు ఆధారమగు కథను మూడువాక్యములలో వ్రాయుము. 2. "తనగుణముఁబూనియున్నాఁడనివగతునినమ్మఁబోల

దు &c." ఈ పద్యమునైనను లేకదానియభిప్రాయమునైనను బూర్తిగా వ్రాయుము. 3. 'యాచనాన్తంహి గౌరవమ్'—దీని యర్థమునిచ్చు నొకవాక్యమును సుహృల్లాభమునుండి యుదాహరింపుము. 4. "లోకాగమన్యాయైకాంతకృహ" మేది? ఎందుచేతను? 5. కులశైలములేవి? శిలోంభవృత్తులెట్టివి? 6. "యాదవుల్ రాజులే యవనిలోన" అను శిశుపాలోక్తికిఁ బ్రమాణమేమి? 7. దారిద్ర్యముయొక్క దూషణభూషణములను వ్రాయుము. 8. అశ్వత్థామ యేయంశమునఁ బుట్టెను?

X. 1. మీ పాఠములోవచ్చిన రగడకు లక్షణమేమి?

తిరిపమెత్తిన వస్త్రహీనుండైనం దీనత్వము నొందినను॥ ధరలోనమరియెట్టులుండినను మహద్ధన్యుఁడుగాకల్పుఁడే॥ సరసిసంభవసంభవాననమునను జనిమించెంబూర్వము సు ॥ స్థిరతన్ బుత్రుండె "బ్రాహ్మణోస్యముఖమాసీత్తం" చుఁ జాటెశ్రుతులు.

2. పైదానియందు చేయవలసిన మార్పులను చేసి మత్తేభవిక్రీడితావృత్తముగాఁ గూర్చి యతిస్థానములను సూచింపుము. ఇది ఎన్నవ ఛందస్సులోని వృత్తము?

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Telugu :—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xcviii.]

II. Translate into English :—

1. అతండు శృంగారంబులుగాఁ బ్రతిగృహాంగణంబులయందుఁ బెట్టినగట్టిముత్తియంబులరంగవల్లులు గనుంగొనుచు నెడనెడలఁ దుటుములుగట్టి దేవకీపట్టిని గనుంగొనఁ గడలుపుడమివిభులసందడిం బడి యొదిఁగిలంబడుచుఁ గీడుమేలు గలిగి మదకీలాలంబులు దొరఁగ విడివడి యాలానంబులఁ గట్టువడక పట్టణంబునం దిరుగుమదశుండాలంబులకు వెఱచి యుఱుకుచు గేహంబుల వెడలఁదిగిచి సాహిణుల మోహరించి యదల్చుచు గిలుకలుగదల్చి తగువారు కోలలువైచిన వీధివీథుల జగన్మోహనంబుగా నటించువాహనంబుల మోహరంబులం జూచుచు భేరీ మృదంగ శంఖ కాహళ నాదంబులకుఁ బ్రమోదించుచుఁ జనిచని యనతిదూరంబున మందిరద్వారంబుఁ గనియె.

2. వితతోల్కాశనిపుంజముక్కాయనఁగా విస్వీధి సుల్లిక్షప
క్షతిశాతాహతిఁదూలితూల శకలాకారంబులై వారిద
ప్రతతుల్ సాల్వడినల్లడంబెదరఁగాఁ బాఱెన్మనోవేగుఁడై
పతగేంద్రుండమృతాంతికంబునకుఁదిక్పాలుర్భయంబందఁగన్.

3. ఓలములువెదకిపక్షణపాలురుతలుముటయుఁదల్లిప్రజలు ధ్వరజం
ఘాలురుగావునఁబఱచిరిపోలేకందగులువడితిఁబోవారలకున్.

4. ఇలఁగీర్తి యెంతకాలముగలిగి ప్రవర్తిల్లు నంతకాలంబును నిత్యు
లుగారి కీర్తిగలపుణ్యులు కీర్తివిహీనుఁ డెందునుంబూజ్యుండే

5. (a) అపారపారావారపర్యంతమహీతలంబునందు (b) ఆయు
రన్నం ప్రయచ్ఛతి. (c) నవవికచకుసుమసుకుమార కోరకనికరభరి
తసహకారసాలచ్ఛాయాశీతలనికేతాతలంబున.

III. Write an essay in Telugu on the question, "*Whether the fear of punishment or the hope of reward is the more stimulating.*"

శిక్షాభయమా, లేకబహుమానాపేక్షయా, విశేషముగాప్రోత్సాహ పఱుచునది? దీనిగుఱించి తెలుఁగుభాషలో ఒకవ్యాసమువ్రాయుఁడు.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. కేళగిన పద్యగళగే విశదవాగి అర్థవన్ను బరెయిరి :—

1. శ్రీకంఠనంకేణికే మృగేట్టమదనను। లోకదోల్జరివంతే
శంకరప్రియనాగి। సాకారదిందేసేవమదననివనెంబంతే రంజిసువ
మంత్రిసూను॥ వ్యాకీర్ణరత్నరోచిగళ చావడియుబా। మీకర
దసింహాసన దొళర్దనిక్కెలద। కోకనదనేత్రియర్చిసిసువ చారు
చంచలచామరంగళిరద.

2. జడజడంసిదిలపడిపిడిదు సూకరన। కుదిదాడిసమేదనోర
తటిజ్జ్వాలెయిం। దొడరిచిదనోకణ్గళం రోమనిచయమం లోక
హదశలాకెయంతే॥ నిడిదుగ్రేదనొకరిణమాదపేగుండినిం। కడి
దుకండిసిదనోర తనువనకటినుత। మృడనసేనెయభటరు నడనడు
గలాపండి తుడుకిదుదుసురభటరను.

3. ಅಪರದಿಗ್ಭಾಗದಂತಂಜನೋದ್ಭಾಸಿತಂ । ವಿಪುಲಹರಿಪದದಂತೆ ತಾರಕಾಲಂಕೃತಂ । ಲಿಪಿಯಂತೆದೀರ್ಘ ಶೋಭಾನ್ವಿತಂದ್ವಿಜನಂತೆ ಕ್ರುತಿಯುತಂದೈತ್ಯನಂತೆ ॥ ಅಪಹ್ರುತಾನಿಮಿಷ ಲೀಲಾವಿಲಾಸಂನರಾ । ಧಿಪನಂತೆಕುವಲಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಧರಂಘುನದಂತೆ । ಚಪಲಾಭಿರಾಮಮಾಗಿರ್ದುದಾ ಶಿಮುಖಿಯೆನೇತ್ರಪೋವೇಳ್ವೆನು.

II. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈಮಿನೀಭಾರತಕ್ಕೂ ಚನ್ನಬಸವಪುರಾಣಕ್ಕೂ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ತಾರತಮ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಿದರ್ಶನ ಪಡಿಸಿ.

III. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಗದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಹಳೆಗೆನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊಸಕನ್ನಡ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಂ ಮಾಣು ಮಾಣು, ದೂತನಲ್ಲವೆನಾಂ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನಾಕರ್ಣಿಸೈ. ಸಕಲ ನರಪತಿ ಸತೀ ನಯನಕಜ್ಜಲಕಾಲಕೂಟಮಂ ಕುಡಿದುಮತ್ತಂಯಶೋಟ್ಟಹಾಸಮಹತ್ವದಿಂ ಲೋಕತ್ರಯಮಂ ಬಿಳುಪನೈದಿಸಿ ಕಂಕರನಂ ನಿಜಚರಿತೈಕದೇಶಕಲನೆಯಿಂದೀಗಳುಂ ಸೇವಿಸುವುದೊ ಆ ಜಾಮದಗ್ನ್ಯನ ಪರಶುವೀಗಳ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡನೊಂದು ಮಾತನೊರೆವುದು. ಎನಲದಕೆ ಮನದೆ ಅಡಾ ! ಗರ್ವಾಂಕುರದ ವಕ್ರತ್ವಮಿದು. ಆಗಲಿ ಕೇಳನೋಳ್ಪೆಂ ಇಂತೆಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದೇನೆಂದಂ. ಆಗಳ್ಪೇಳ್ದನೆಮಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಕರಮಲ್ಲದ ಶಿವಧನುರಾಕರ್ಷಣವಂಮಾಣ್ದು ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಂಗೋರ್ವಂಗಾರಿಗಾದಡೆ ಇತ್ತು ಬಾಲಕೆಯಂ ದೀರ್ಘಾಯುವಂ ಪೊಂದುವನಾಗಂತೆ ಸಗದಿರ್ದಡೆ ನಾಂ ನಿನ್ನಂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವೆ ನೆಂದೆಂಬುದೆಂದ ನಾವಿಪ್ರಂ ಅದಂಕೇಳಿ ಜನಕಂ ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನೊಡನೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರವಂ ಪೇಳಕಳುಪುವೆಂ ಕೇಳ್ಳೆ ವಿಪ್ರ. ಎಲೈ ಜಾಮದಗ್ನ್ಯ ಪರಶುವೇ ನೀಂ ನನಗೆ ಮಿತ್ರನಾದುದರಿಂದೀಗಳೆಯೊರೆಯುವೆನೇನೆನಲಾಂ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾಪ್ರಕಾರಂ ಮಗಳಂಕೊಡುವೆಂ ಅದರಿನೀನಿಲ್ಲಿಗೈತಂದು ಶಿವಧನುವನೇರಿಸಲುಳ್ಳ ನನ್ನಳಿಯನಮುಂದೆ ನಿನ್ನಯ ಧಾರಾಜಲವಂತ್ಯಜಿಸೆನಲಾಂನಂತೆಯೆ ಪೇಳ್ವೆನೆಂದು ಪೂರ್ವಂಪೂರಿದಂ.

IV. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಸ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೊ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

1. ಆವುದರ ಜ್ಯಾಘೋಷಣದಿಂದ ಸುರನಾರೀ ರೋಧನಮು ಣ್ಮುವುದೋ ವೇದಂಗಳೋಳ್ಪ್ರಣವದಂತೆ ಮೆರೆವಾ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಶರಾಸನವ ನಿದಂ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳೈ. ಆವುದರ ..... ಆ—ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ.

2. ತಲೆಗಳಂ ತರಿಯುತಿರ್ಪ ರಘುನಂದನನೆದುವರೆಗಂ ದಶವದನ ನಹೃದಯ ಸೀತಮಂ ಭೇದಿಸನದುವರೆಗಂ ರಾವಣಂಹೃದಯದಲಿ ಸೀತೆ ಯನೆನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಆಸೊಬಗನೆ ಬಂಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ವಂ. ಎದುವರೆಗಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ.

3. ಚಾಪಮಂಕೊಂಡ ಗರ್ವಾದ್ರಿಗಿದೆ ವಜ್ರದಂಡಮೆಂದು ಹರ ನಂ ಕಿರೀಟಿ ತಿವಿದನು. ಹ್ಯಾಗೊ.....ಹಾಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ

4. ಗಾಳಿಪರಿಮಳವನಡಗಿಪುದುಂಟೆ ತನುಚಿತ್ತದಾಳಾಪಮಂ ಮಾ ಜಲರಿವುದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ರೂಪಕಾಲಂಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5. ದಶರಥನ ಮಹಿಮೆಯಂನನುಸರಿಸಲಾನಾರ್ ಸರಸ್ಸಿನಂತೆ ಸ ಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕತ್ತೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಮಾಲಂಕಾರವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

V. ಅರ್ಜುನನಿಗೂ ಬಕದಾಲ್ಭ್ಯಮುನಿಗೂ ನಡೆದ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯ ಸಾರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಅರ್ಜುನಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಬಳಗೆ ಕರದು ಕೊಂ ಡು ಹೋಗುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನಿರಬಹುದು.

VI. " ಸಂಬಂಧದೋಳ್ ಷಷ್ಟಿಯಕ್ಕುಂ. ಅದು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕುಲಸಂಬಂಧ ಜಾತಿಸಂಬಂಧ ಅವಯವಸಂಬಂಧೆ ಲಕ್ಷಣಸಂಬಂಧೆ ಸನ್ನಿ ಧಾನಸಂಬಂಧೆ ಸಂಸ್ಪರ್ಶನಸಂಬಂಧೆ ಸಂಬಂಧೆದ ಸಂಬಂಧೆಯೆಂಬಿನಿತೆಲೊ ಳುಮಕ್ಕುಂ" " ಯತ್ವಮುಂ ಸತ್ವಮುಂ ದತ್ವಮುಂ ಪತ್ವಮುಂ ಜತ್ವಕ್ಕಾದೇ ಶ ಮಕ್ಕುಂ. ಭತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ವಮುಂ ವತ್ವಮುಮಕ್ಕುಂ ರೇಫೆಗೆ ಲತ್ವಮುಂ ಳತ್ವಮುಂ ಕಿರಿದೆಡೆಯೊಳಕ್ಕುಂ. (ಅಪಭ್ರಂಶ ಪ್ರಕರಣಂ)." ಈ ಸೂತ್ರ ಗಳಗೆ ಜಾತಿಗೊಂದರಪ್ರಕಾರ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

VII. 1. ಷಡಂಗಗಳಂವೇದಂಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಪ್ತಾಂಗಗಳಂರಾಜ್ಯಮಂ ಅಷ್ಟಾಂ ಗಗಳಂಯೋಗಮಂಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಿದರಾಜನು.—ಇಲ್ಲಿಅಂಗಗಳ್ಯಾವವು ?

2. ಧರಣಿಯೋಳ್ . ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರ ಭೂಪನಾತನಹಯಂಗಳಂ ತಡೆದಪರೆ ? ಇಲ್ಲಿಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರನಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷಣವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

3. ಭಗೀರಥ ಯತ್ನ ಪೈಸಲೇ ನೀಂ ನುಡಿದುದು.

ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು. ಪೂರ್ವಕಥೆ ಯೇನು ?

4. 'ಇಂಗೋಲ್ವಿಲ್ಲ' 'ಎವೆಯಿಕ್ಕದವರು' 'ಮುಪ್ಪೊಳಲುರಿಕ' 'ತರಣಿಕಿರಣಾಭೇದ್ಯಕುಜಮಯಂ' ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಸಮಾಸವಿವರಿಸಿ.

5. ಜಾಮದಗ್ನ್ಯಂ—ಪರಶುಮುನ್ನಂ ಯುದ್ಧಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಬಾಲಕಂರರಕ್ತದಿಂ ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯಂ ನೀರೇಣುಕೆಯಂ ಮಾಡಿದುದಲಾ.

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಂ—ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಾ ಇದು ದಿಟಮೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಕೊಡಲಿಯಿಂ ನೀರೇಣುಕೆಯು ಭೂಮಿಯಾದುದು. ನೀರೇಣುಕೆಯ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ?

VIII. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ತಿದ್ದಿ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿಶೇಷಾಂಶವಿರುವದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಿ. 1. ಶಂಭುವಂಕಾಣಾಶೇಸರವರಾಂ. 2. ಎನ್ನವೇಲೆ ೫೦೦ ಬಾಣಗಳನಾದಡಂಬಿಡು. 3. ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಗಳ ಗಳದ್ರುಧಿರ ಸರಿತ್ಸಿಕ್ತಧಾರ 4 ಸೀತಾ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರರಂ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಂ ಪರಸುವ ಪಾರ್ವ್ವಕ್ಕರೆದವರಾಗಲಿ. 5. ಸೀತೆಯು ಸಖಿಯು ರಾಮನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ "ಇದೀಕೆಯುಮನವೆಂಬಾನೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಕಂಬಂ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀನೋಪಮಾ ದೋಷವುಂಟೊ ? 6 ಮೊದಲನೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ 2 ಪದ್ಯದ 1-2ನೆ ಪಾದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಮಾನ್ಯದೋಷ ವಿದೆಯೊ?

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

I. Translate into Kanarese :—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xcviii.]

II. Translate into English :—

1. ಸೂಚಿತದ ಪೂರ್ವಜನ್ಮದ ಪುಣ್ಯಫಲದಿಂದ । ಯಾಚಿತದೊಳನುಪಮದ ಶಿಶುನಿದಾನಂತನಗೆ । ಗೋಚರಿಸಿತೆಂದು ನಲಿದಾಕುಳಿಂದನುಮವನರಾಣಿಯುಂದಿನದಿನದೊಳು ॥ ಶೋಚನಂದಣಿಯೆ ನೋಡುತಹರುಷವಾರಿಧಿಯ । ವೀಚಿಯೊಳ್ಮುಳುಗಾಡಿಪುತ್ರವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯದಿಂ । ದಾಚಂದ್ರಹಾಸ ನಭ್ಯುದಯದೊಳ್ಪೆರ್ಚಿದರನೇಕ ಸಂಪದವೊದವಲು ॥

2. ಹಪ್ಪಿಸಿದಂದುಷ್ಟಬುದ್ಧಿ ನಯನದೊಳಗಳಯ। ನಂಮನೆಗೆಜ್ಜೀಳೊಟ್ಟ ನರಿದರಿದುಪರಹಿಂಸೆ । ಯಂಮಾಡಿಮಾನವಂ ಬಾಳ್ದಪ್ಪನೆದಿಪಮಂಕೆಡಿಸುವಪತಂಗದಂತೆ ॥ ನಮ್ಮುಪಾಯವೆ ನಮಗಪಾಯಮಂತಂದುದೆಂ । ದೊಪ್ಪಿನಿಜಸದನಮಂ ಪೊಕ್ಕಾರುಮರಿಯದೋ । ಲುಮ್ಮಳಿಸಿಕೋಕದಿಂ ಪೊರಮಟ್ಟನೇರಿಳದು ಕೋಂಟೆಯಂ ಕತ್ತಲೆಯೊಳು ॥

3. ಒಂದರಲಿಕೊರತಿಲ್ಲದಂದದಿ । ತಂದುತಂದೀಡೀರಿಸಲು ಸಲೆ
ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಯೆಹಿಡಿದು ಮಕ್ಕಳಾವಾಗಾ ॥ ಇಂದುತಮಗಿದುಕೊರತೆ
ಮಾಯಿ । ತ್ತೆಂದುಪೋರುವರವರುತನಗವ । ರಿಂದಸುಖವನುಕಾಣ ಬರಿದೆ
ಭ್ರಮಿಯಬಳಲಿಕೆಯು ॥

4. ಬಳಿಕ ಸಖಿಯೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸಖಿ! ಲತಾದರ್ಶನ ಕುತೂಹ
ಲಮಂ ತೊರದೆಯೇಂ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳೆ ಸೀತೆಕೇಳದವಳಂತಿರ್ದಳ್, ಅದರಿಂ
ದ ಸಖಿಯು ಇವಳಮನಂ ಅನ್ಯಸ್ಥಳದೊಳಹುದೇ ? ನೋಳ್ಪೆನಾದಡೆಲ್ಲಿ
ಹುದೆಂದುಪರಿಕಿಸಿ ರಾಮನಂಕಂಡು ಇದೀಕೆಯ ಮನಮಿಂಬಾನೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟು
ಕಂಬಂ. ಇದುಯುಕ್ತವೆ, ಚಂದ್ರನಿಂದ ಶಿವನ ಜಟಾಜೂಟದಂತೆ ಸುಂ
ದರತಮನಿಂ ಸುಕುಮಾರನಿಂ ಲತಾವನಮಿದು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸುಗುಂ. ಇಂತೆಂ
ದುಕೊಂಡು ಸೀತೆಯ ಕರಮಂಪಿಡಿದು ನಿನ್ನ ಮನದೊಳೀಗಳೇಂ ಮನ್ಮ
ಥವಾಸಂ ಗೊಂಡಿರ್ಪನೇಂ! ಎಂದಳ್ : ಅದಕೆ ಸೀತೆ ಯಿವಳಗೆಂತುತಿಳ
ದುದು, ಎಂದು ಕೊಂಡು ತಲೆವಾಗಿಸಿ, ನನ್ನಂ ಕೇವಲಮನ್ಯಚಿತ್ತಳಂಗೈವೆ
ಯೆಂದಳ್ ? ಗೆಳತಿಯಾದಡೀಗಳೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಮಿರ್ಪುದೆಂದಳ್, ಸೀತೆ ಪ್ರಾಕೃ
ತಭಾಷೆಯಿಂ ಆರಾಮಮಿಮ್ಮ ಎಂದಳ್. ಸಖಿಯು, ಸಾಕು, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ
ಜನರೊಳು ಹೃದಯಮಂ ಮರೆಗೊಳಿಪುದನೀ ವಿಧೆದಿಂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸು, ನನ್ನಿಂದ
ತಿಳಿಯಲೆ ಅದುದು, ಎಂದಳ್.

5. ಹುಲಿಯು-ಐಯ್ಯಾ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನೇ ದುರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾ
ಡಬೇಡ, ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾನು ದುಷ್ಟಮೃಗವೇ ಸರಿ,
ಆದರೂ ಉಪಕಾರಿಗೆ ಅಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನೇನು ಮಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನು
ತ್ತೇನೆಯೇ, ತಿನ್ನುವದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಧರ್ಮದಮೇಲೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಕೆರೆ
ಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಣದಾನಮಾಡು ಎಂದು ಪುನಃ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.
ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು "ವಿಷಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು" ಎಂಬ
ವಾಕ್ಯವು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವೆಂದರಿಯದೆ "ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಸಿನೋ
ಡಬೇಕು" ಎಂಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಹುಲಿಯು ದ
ಷ್ಟಮೃಗವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಇದರ ಮಾತಿನ ಯಥಾರ್ಥತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿ
ಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ, ಆ ಹುಲಿಯು ಬೋನಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಬಾಗಲ
ಹಲಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎತ್ತಿದನು.

6. ಅವನ ಮಾತಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತಿಗೂ ಗಂಟು ಬಿದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋ

ಡಿ ಅರಸನು ತನ್ನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ತಪ್ಪೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚೈಸಿ ಆತನನ್ನು ಗೆದರಿಸಿ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟನು.

7. ತೋಳ ಹಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಳಗೊಂದು ಕಲ್ಲು ಎಂಬಂತೆ ದೊರೆಯು ಪರಾಙ್ಮುಖನಾಗಲು ಸರ್ವರೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಪೀಡಿಸತೊಡಗಿದರು.

III. Write an essay in Kanarese on the question, "*Whether the fear of punishment or the hope of reward is the greater stimulant.*"

"ದಂಡನೆಯ ಭಯ, ಬಹುಮಾನದ ಆಶೆ - ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಾವದು ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಕವಾದದ್ದು" ಎಂಬುದರ ಕುರಿತು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. ഉത്തരാ സ്വയംവരമെന്ന പേർ വായിച്ച പ്രബന്ധത്തിന്നു അത്ര വിഹിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തെപ്പററി നിങ്ങൾക്കെന്താണ പറവാനുള്ളത.

2. ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൽ രസഭംഗങ്ങളായ ചില കുറവുകൾ ഒഴികെ ഇതരകാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം അതിശയേന നന്നായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു ഒരാൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു നിങ്ങൾ യോജിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ കുറവുകൾ ഇന്നവയെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമായികാണിക്കുക.

II. കംസൻ മുജ്ജന്മത്തിൽ ആരായിരുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ ആരാണ അവനെ കൊന്നത? കംസന്നു സ്വവംശക്കാരനായ ഒരാളാൽ നാശം നേരിട്ടുമെന്നു വല്ല ശാപവും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടൊ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എപ്പൊൾ? ശപിച്ചതാർ? കാരണം എന്ത?

III. 1. നമ്മയോടിന്ദ്രവരാശയതാകും പെണ്ണെണി
തന്നുടെ മുഖമിദമധുനാ വെണ്മതിരാഗമിയന്നതി

വേലം ചുംബതി കാണ്ഡനിതംബിനിമൌലെ.

ഇതിൽ കീഴ്വരയുള്ള ശബ്ദങ്ങളെ പൂൎണ്ണമായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കുക ഇതിൽ സമാസോക്ത്യലങ്കാരം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതിന്നു വല്ല ഭേദഗതിയും വരുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുവരുത്തി എഴുതുക.

2. "കുമ്മി" എന്നാൽ എന്ത? ഇതു കഥകളിയിൽ സാധാരണയായി എപ്പോഴാകുന്നു ഉപയോഗിച്ചു വരുന്നത?

3. "സന്നദ്ധരായവർ വന്നിട്ടുന്നാകിൽ ഇന്നിയും കാട്ടിലയച്ചീടാം"

ഇതാർ പറയുന്നതാകുന്നു? ഈ കാൎയ്യം സാധിച്ചുവോ? (ഉത്തരം കാരണസഹിതം എഴുതുക.)

IV. അടിയിൽ വരുന്നവയുടെ അൎത്ഥം പൂൎണ്ണമായി എഴുതുക :—

1. തത്രാസാദ്യ ധനഞ്ജയോപി ഘനവൽതാൻ ധാൎത്തരാഷ്ട്രാൻജവാൽ കുവ്വാണശ്ശരവൃഷ്ടിസങ്കുലധിയഃപ്രോചേചദുച്ചൈരിദം. 2. സഹസാരഥീ രണജിഗീഷയോത്തരഃ സഹസാരഥീനിജപുരാൽ പ്രതസ്ഥിവാൻ. 3. രഘുകുലകീൎത്തിനിശാകരബിംബവിനാശന വ്യാളിപറകകൈകേയി. 4. നതജനസുരാനൌകഹഃ 5. പ്രവാളവിദ്രുമപ്രഭാകലരുന്നോരധരം.

6. ഗോത്രാപാലോപി ഗോത്രാഹൃതകൃത മനാഃയാവദാരബ്ധഗന്തും. 7. ആഹവാദ്ധ്വരവിക്രമാഗ്നിയിൽ ആഹുതിക്കുനീപോരുമൊ? 8. രാമൻ ദശരഥനെന്നും അയോദ്ധ്യപട്ടണം അടവി എന്നും നിനച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോയാലും.

(a) മേലെഴുതിയ ഓരോന്നിൽ വല്ലഅലങ്കാരവുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽസ്പഷ്ടമായിക്കാണിക്കുക.

(b) കീഴ്പ്പറയുള്ളപദങ്ങളെ വ്യാകരിക്കുക.

V. 1. വാല്മീകിരാമായണത്തിൽ (വായിച്ച ഭാഗത്തു) പതിവ്രതാധർമ്മത്തെയും സത്യവ്രതത്തെയുംപററി പറഞ്ഞ കഥകൾ ഏവ?

2. "വചന വജ്രംകൊണ്ടെവളുടെ മർമ്മംമതിമാൻ സൂതനുറിച്ചു". ഇതു സംക്ഷേപിച്ചെഴുതുക.

3. "ജന്യശൂരനുത്തരകുരു രാജ്യം ജവമൊടുവെന്നില്ലെ". എപ്പോൾ.

4. "വിഷ്ടപേഷുഘോഷയാത്രയുടെ കഥവിശ്രുതതരമല്ലെ". ഈ കഥ ചുരുക്കമായി എഴുതുക.

5. "ബ്രഹ്മൻ പഠിപ്പിച്ചോരസ്മൃതിന്നുപൻപഠിപ്പിച്ചാൻ". ഈ അസ്മൃതിന്നു വിശേഷമെന്ത. ബ്രഹ്മാവു പഠിപ്പിച്ചതെപ്പോൾ?

6. അജ്ഞാതവാസത്തിൽ ധർമ്മജാദികൾ കൈക്കൊണ്ട പേർ അർത്ഥസഹിതം എഴുതുക.

VI. 1. അണിമാദിയായിട്ടുള്ളവാം ഐശ്വര്യം. ഇതിൽ "ആദി" ശബ്ദത്താൽ സംക്ഷിപ്തമായവ പൂർണ്ണമാക്കി എഴുതുക.

2. "ത്രിവർഗ്ഗവും സിദ്ധിത്രയവും സപ്താംഗം ത്രിശക്തി" ഇതിൽ സംഖ്യാശബ്ദം സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നവ വിവരിക്കുക.

3 ലാവണ്യം, സൌന്ദര്യം. ഈ പദങ്ങളുടെ അർത്ഥത്തിൽ വല്ല ഭേദവുമുണ്ടോ? "ആവിലമെല്ലാമകന്നു" കീഴ്പ്പറയുള്ള പദത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്ത: ജന്മി, കാരണവൻ, കക്ഷണം, ഈ ഓരൊ പദത്തിന്നു സ്വതവെയുള്ള അർത്ഥത്തിന്നും മലയാളത്തിൽ

ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പുള്ള അത്ഥത്തിന്നും തമ്മിൽ വല്ല ഭേദവു മുണ്ടോ?

4. ധന്യരാം വിദ്വാന്മാക്കു തങ്ങടെ ദേശമെന്നും അന്യൻെറ ദേശമെന്നും ഏതുമെ ഭേദമില്ല. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടിയ പദ്യം വായിച്ചപുസ്തകത്തിൽ നിന്നെഴുതുക.

VII. 1. "ഭയമിതരുതുരുതുതവപാത്ഥിവകുമാര, നയവിമതനികരമതിൽ വിരവൊടിദമധുനാ" ഇതു രണ്ടു വിധം അന്വയിക്കാമെന്നു കാണിക്കുക.

2. "അയോദ്ധ്യക്കുള്ളെഴുതു വിശാഖനക്ഷത്രം മയങ്ങിപ്പോയിതു" അത്ഥം സൂക്ഷ്മമാക്കി എഴുതുക.

3. ത്രിപഥഗ, പാടച്ചരക്കിട, ത്രിണതം, കുസുചില്ലി, വീരപാണം - ഇവയുടെ വ്യുത്പത്തിയും; വിശയം, കുലചില, വിഭ്രമം, കൃതി, വാത്താ-ഇവയുടെ അത്ഥവും എഴുതുക.

4. ഉണ്ണുക, വിഷ്ഠി. ഈ രൂപങ്ങൾ ശരിയാണൊ? (ഉത്തരം പ്രമാണരൂപേണ എഴുതുക.)

VIII. 1. "ഭയങ്കരനായോദ്ധ്യമനെപ്പോലെ" ഇതിൽ വിശേഷവിധിയായ വല്ല സന്ധിയും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കാണിക്കുക.

2. നിനക്കുക, നിനെക്കുക; മലക്കു, മലെക്കു; തിരക്കുക, തിരെക്കുക; ഈ ദ്വന്ദ്വങ്ങളിൽ ശരിയായതു ഏതെന്നു പ്രമാണസഹിതം പറക.

3. കേണു, നീങ്ങു, ഈ ഓരോപദം എങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടായെന്നു സൂക്ഷ്മമായികാണിക്കുക.

4. "എഴും" എന്ന ക്രിയക്കു മററു രണ്ടു കാലങ്ങളിലുള്ള രൂപങ്ങളെ എഴുതുകയും ആരൂപങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെയുണ്ടായെന്നു പ്രമാണരൂപേണ കാണിക്കയുംചെയ്ക

5. വമ്പു, കമ്പം ; മങ്ക, വങ്കനിവ് ; ഈ പദങ്ങളിൽ മ്പ, ങ്ക, എന്ന അക്ഷരങ്ങളുടെ ഉച്ചാരണ വിശേഷത്തെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായിക്കാണിക്ക, ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള ഉച്ചാരണം ഏതു ? മറേറ ഉച്ചാരണം എങ്ങിനെവന്നുവെന്നു തെളിവായികാണിക്കുക.

IX. മാലിനീ, ശാലിനീ, ശീതി, ഈ വൃത്തങ്ങളെ ലക്ഷ്യ ലക്ഷണസഹിതം എഴുതുക.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Malayalam :—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xcviii.]

II. Translate into English :—

1. കോകിലകാമിനിപാടീടുന്നു॥ കോകികൾവിരഹാൽവാടീടുന്നു॥ കോകനദാവലിമൂടീടുന്നു॥ കേകികളുഴകിനൊടാടീടുന്നു ॥ മാകന്ദവിശിഖനാകുംനരപതി ॥ തൂകുന്നനവധിതാർകണനികരം.

2. ത്രിവർഗ്ഗമന്യോന്യം വിരുദ്ധമാകുമ്പൊൾ॥ ദ്വിവർഗ്ഗത്തെവിട്ടിങ്ങെടുക്കണംധർമ്മം॥ ത്രിവർഗ്ഗവുമൊരുവിരുദ്ധംകൂടാതെ ॥ അനുഷ്ഠിക്കാമെങ്കിലനുഷ്ഠിക്കനല്ലു॥ ഇതൊക്കയിന്നോളമനുഷ്ഠിച്ചുതമ്മിൽ॥ പിണക്കമില്ലാതെ യിരിക്കകൊണ്ടുഞാൻ....

3. ധനഞ്ജയന്തനിക്കിതിന്നുപാകുമ്പൊൾ॥ ധനഞ്ജയനായിട്ടിരിക്കുംരാഘവൻ॥ രമാദേവിക്കിതിന്നുപാകുമ്പൊൾ॥ രമാദേവിയെന്നുധരിക്കസുന്ദരി॥ യശസ്സുകൾക്കെല്ലാം യശസ്സുമായതും॥ ക്ഷമകൾക്കുമെല്ലാം ക്ഷമയാകുന്നതും॥ പരദേവകൾക്കു പരദേവന്തന്നെ॥ സകലഭൂതങ്ങൾക്കിവൻ ഭൂതവരൻ॥ ഇവന്നുമുളേളാരുസുതനു॥ കാനനനഗരമെന്നതും വിശേഷമില്ലെടൊ.

4. ഉരുകുന്നുബത കരളിലെപ്പൊഴും॥ സുരുചിര

മായുള്ളുരുണ്ടകേശമൊ॥ വരനിടാലമൊ തിലകഭംഗി
യൊ ॥ സുരധനുസ്സിനോടുരസീടുന്നൊരു ॥ പുരിക
ത്തിനുടെ വടിവുമോഹനം॥ സരസിജദളവര നയ
നമൊ॥ തരളമായുള്ളൊരുപാംഗഭംഗിയൊ॥ വരമുകു
രങ്ങൾ കരങ്കൊടുക്കുന്ന ॥ കപോലയുഗ്മമൊ തിരുനാ
സികയൊ ॥ മൃദുതരമായൊ രധരബിംബമൊ ॥ മൃദു
സ്മിതങ്ങളൊ മറപ്പതിന്നോർത്താൽ.

5. (*a*) ഐഹികംപാരത്രികത്തിന്നുഹേതുവാം. (*b*) കണ്ടുകുഞ്ഞുങ്ങൾക്കുവന്നുകരേറുവാൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവെച്ചോരു മഞ്ചോലമല്ലെടൊ. (*c*) മുക്കിൽവിരിൾതളളിനിലന്നവരെയുംനോക്കുവാൻപോലുമവസരമില്ലപോൽ. (*d*) പാരിലോരോജനംദ്രവ്യമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻഓരൊരോവിദ്യകൾകാട്ടുന്നുസന്തതം. (*e*) നീററിലേപൊളുയ്യ തുല്യമാംജീവനെ പോററുവാനെത്ര ദുഃഖിക്കുന്നുമാനുഷർ. (*f*) മിന്നൽപിണരിന്നു തുല്യംമാനുഷ്യൻെറ മന്നിടംതന്നിലെ വാസമെന്നോർക്കനീ (*g*) തുല്യദുഃഖന്മാരുടെവാർത്തകൾ കേൾക്കുന്നേരംതെല്ലുധൈര്യമുണ്ടാകും ദുഃഖിതക്കെന്നുസിദ്ധം. (*h*) വിതന്ത്രിയാംവീണ വിചക്രമാംതേരും വിധവയുംമുന്നുംസ മമെന്നു ചൊല്ലും.

III. Write an essay in Malayalam on the question "*Whether the fear of punishment or the hope of reward is the greater stimulant.*"

"ശിക്ഷകളുടെ ഭയമൊ സന്മാനത്തിന്നുടെ ആഗ്രഹമൊ അധികം വലിയ ഉന്മേഷകാരണം."

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

I. 1. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

2. D, E, F are the middle points of the sides of a triangle ABC; O is any point whatever. Prove that

$$OD + OE + OF < OA + OB + OC.$$

II. 1. A tangent is drawn to a circle, and a straight line is drawn from the point of contact cutting the circle. Show that the angles it makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the segments into which it divides the circle.

2. AP is drawn perpendicular to BC, a side of the triangle ABC; PD, PE are drawn perpendicular to AB, AC, respectively. Prove that DE is parallel to the tangent at A to the circumscribing circle.

III. 1. Give, without proof, Euclid's construction of an isosceles triangle having the angles at the base each double of the third angle.

2. Describe an isosceles triangle such that the angle at the vertex shall be eighteen times each of the angles at the base.

IV. Divide a given finite straight line into two parts which shall be to one another in the ratio of two given straight lines.

Find the harmonic mean between two given straight lines.

V. If four straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means.

I is the centre of the inscribed circle of a triangle ABC, A straight line is drawn through I perpendicular to AI meeting AB, AC in D and E, respectively. Show that $BD.\,CE = ID^2$.

VI. 1. Resolve into four factors the expression

$$a^3(b+c) + b^3(c+a) + c^3(a+b) + 2(b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 + a^2b^2) + 4abc(a+b+c).$$

2. If $a+b+c=0$, prove that

$$(bc+ca+ab)^3 + (a^2-bc)(b^2-ca)(c^2-ab) = 0.$$

3. Extract the square root of $x + i\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1}$, when $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

VII. Solve the equations

1. $x^2 + x + 10\sqrt{x^2+3x+16} = 2(20-x)$

2. $6x + 5y = \dfrac{6}{x} + \dfrac{5}{y} + 29\frac{1}{3}$ $\qquad 3x + 4y = \dfrac{3}{x} + \dfrac{4}{y} + 18\frac{2}{3}$

VIII. 1. Give Euclid's definition of proportion, and show that if four quantities, a, b, c, d be in proportion according to this definition, then the quotients $\dfrac{a}{b}, \dfrac{c}{d}$ are equal.

2. If $\sqrt{\{(x-x)^2+(y-y')^2\}} = \sqrt{(x^2+y^2)} - \sqrt{(x'^2+y'^2)}$ then x, y, x', y' are in proportion.

IX. 1. Find the sum of a series of terms in Arithmetical Progression.

2. The natural numbers are written as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \quad 3 \\ 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \\ 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \end{array}$$

Show that the sum of the numbers in the nth row is $\frac{1}{2}n(n^2+1)$

X. What is the meaning of the expression $\lfloor n$? For what reason is $\lfloor 0$ taken to be equal to 1? Show that $2 \,.\, 6 \,.\, 10 \,.\, 14 \ldots$ to n factors is equal to $(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4) \ldots$ to n factors.

NGAL SECRETARIA

XI. 1. Find the number of permutations of n things taken all together, when the things are not all different.

2. In how many ways can the letters of the word "*arrange*" be arranged? How many arrangements can be made, (*a*) if two *r's* are not allowed to come together, (*b*) if neither the two *r's* nor the two *a's* are allowed to come together?

XII. 1. Assuming the truth of the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index, prove it for a negative integral index.

2. Prove that

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{7}{5}\left(1 + \frac{1}{10^2} + \frac{1.3}{1.2}\cdot\frac{1}{10^4} + \frac{1.3.5}{1.2.3}\cdot\frac{1}{10^6} + \cdots\right)$$

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID, BOOK XI.

I. 1. What is the numerical value of π? Name (1) two *lines*, (2) two *angles*, (3) two *areas*, which are to one another as π to 1.

2. Compare the plane and curved surfaces of a right circular cone whose altitude equals the diameter of the base.

II. 1. Find the value of sin 18°.

2. Shew that there are eight values of x less than four right angles that satisfy the equation $4 \operatorname{Cos} 2x - \operatorname{Sec} 2x = 2$.

III. Establish the following identities:—

1. $\operatorname{Cos} A - \operatorname{Sin}(A-B) - \operatorname{Cos} B = 4 \operatorname{Sin}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{A}{2}\right) \operatorname{Sin}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{B}{2}\right) \operatorname{Sin} \frac{-A}{2}$.

2. $\operatorname{Cos}^4 20^\circ + \operatorname{Cos}^4 40^\circ + \operatorname{Cos}^4 80^\circ = \frac{3}{8}$.

IV. 1. Express the perpendicular AD of a triangle ABC in terms of (i) b, c, A; (ii) a, B, C.

2. If $h_1\ h_2\ h_3$ be the perpendicular and $r_1\ r_2\ r_3$ the radii of the four circles touching the sides of a given triangle, prove that $4(h_1^{-2} + h_2^{-2} + h_3^{-2}) = r^{-2} + r_1^{-2} + r_2^{-2} + r_3^{-2}$.

V. 1. A circle is described about a given quadrilateral. Determine its radius in terms of the sides.

2. $ABCD$, $ABCD'$ are two quadrilaterals of equal area inscribed in a given circle. Prove that $BD.\ BD' = AB.\ BC + CD.\ DA$.

VI. If a be the side of a regular dodecagon $ABCD \ldots\ldots KL$, and b the side of the dodecagon formed by the diagonals AC, BD, $CE \ldots\ldots KA$, LB, joining the alternate vertices of the given figure; then $b = \frac{a}{2}\left(\sqrt{18} - \sqrt{6}\right)$.

VII. 1. Explain the use of the *theodolite*.

2. The elevation of a tower is observed from each of three stations A, B, C on a level plane to be 13°: If $AB = BC = CA = 500$ yards, find the height of the tower, supposing the theodolite to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

log 12 = 1·079181; L tan 13° = 9·363364; log 6634 = 3·823735; diff: for 1 = ·000065.

VIII. 1. Define a *dodecahedron*. How many edges and solid angles has it?

2. Find in how many ways a solid angle can be formed with plane angles, (*a*) of 60° each, (*b*) of 90° each, and (*c*) of both 60° and 90°.

IX. 1. When is a line said to be perpendicular to a plane?

2. *PA* is perpendicular to each of two lines *AB*, *AC*, *D* is the mid-point of *BC*, and *PD* and *AD* are joined. Prove, without assuming any proposition of Euclid Book XI, that *PAD* is a right angle.

X. If a pair of intersecting lines be parallel to another pair, but not in the same plane with them, the plane of the first pair is parallel to the plane of the second pair.

THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO NOON.
HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

I. At what period in the history of England was the prerogative of the Sovereign most extensive? To what causes do you trace the revolt against the prerogative claimed by the Stuarts?

II. Show the importance of the constitutional questions involved in (1) the dispute about ship money, (2) the trial of the seven bishops. How were these questions finally settled?

III. Name a dozen of the most distinguished Englishmen—statesmen or men of letters—who flourished during the reign of Anne, and give a brief sketch of the life of any two of them.

IV. 1. Give an account of the causes which led to the war of the Spanish succession. 2. Show by a genealogical table the descent of each claimant from Philip III. 3. Give the terms of the treaty by which this war was brought to a close.

V. With regard to each of the following Acts of Parliament give (1) its date, (2) the circumstance which led to it, and (3) its chief provisions:—The Riot Act; the Catholic Relief Act; the Poor Law Amendment Act; the Factory Act.

VI. Give a brief account of the Chartist agitation. Which of the demands of the Chartists have since become law?

VII. 1. Give, in tabular form (*a*) the dates of the following battles, (*b*) the war in which each occurred, (*c*) the geographical position of the battle fields, (*d*) the chief generals on each side, and (*e*) the result of each:—Prestonpans; Minden; Brooklyn; Austerlitz; Toulouse; Quatre Bras.

2. Enumerate, with dates, the wars in which England engaged between 1810 and 1860, and specify the object of each.

VIII. Explain the allusions in the following lines:—

> "What murdered Wentworth and what exiled Hyde
> By kings protected and to kings allied?
> What but the wish indulged in courts to shine,
> And power too great to keep or to resign."

THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 12-5 TO 2-5 P.M.

HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

I. Describe the origin of the Plebs. What grievances led to the secession to the Mons Sacer in B.C. 495? What changes in the constitution were made to induce the Plebs to return? Who was the first plebeian consul, and when was he elected?

II. State the extent of the Roman dominion at the end of (1) the third Samnite war, (2) the third Punic war, and (3) at the death of Julius Cæsar.

III. State briefly the causes that led to the Social war, and the war between Sulla and Marius, and mention the constitutional changes subsequently introduced by Sulla.

IV. Write brief explanatory notes on the following:—

1. Vectigalia; Cloaca maxima; Novi homines; Ager publicus; Prætor.

2. Propylaea; Syssitia; Areopagus; Amphictyonic Council; Olympic games.

V. Write a brief sketch of the career of Themistocles.

VI. Give the dates of:—

1. The battles of Lake Trasimenus, Cannae, and Zama; the destruction of Carthage; the death of Pompey.

2. The death of Pericles; peace of Antalcidas; death of Socrates; battle of Leuctra; peace of Nicias.

VII. Enumerate the causes of the Peloponnesian War

VIII. Trace the steps by which Philip of Macedon obtained supremacy in Greece.

THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 3 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

I. 1. Define, a *general* term, a *connotative* term, a *concrete* term, and an *abstract* term.

2. Examine whether all connotative terms are (*a*) general terms and (*b*) concrete terms.

II. 1. Distinguish between (*a*) The logical and the ordinary use of "some." (*b*) Real and verbal propositions.

2. How are the Predicables related to real and to verbal predication?

3. What rule of Definition is violated by each of the following:—(*a*) A square is a right-angled parallelogram. (*b*) Man is a featherless biped. (*c*) Life is the sum of the vital functions.

III Define *Contrary* and *Contradictory* opposition.

If O is false, what can you infer of A, E, and I?

IV. 1. Give the converse of:—(*a*) None but the virtuous are happy. (*b*) Honesty is the best policy. (*c*) The English defeated the French.

2. Give the obverse of:—(*a*) Not all the great are happy. (*b*)

Iron is not a compound. (*c*) All who are examined do not deserve to pass.

V. 1. 'The place was too hot to be comfortable.' Expand into a syllogism, stating figure and mood

2. 'None of those that are not vertebrate are mammalia, and no annulosa are vertebrate.' Can you deduce any valid conclusion from these premises?

3. Some men are not prudent, and all men wish to be happy, therefore some that wish to be happy are not prudent. Reduce this ostensively to the first figure.

VI. Prove the following:—

1. O cannot by a premise in the fourth figure.

2 No conclusion in the second figure can be affirmative, nor any conclusion in the third figure universal.

VII. Give an example of a disjunctive syllogism and reduce it to its equivalent categorical syllogism.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1888-89.

LANGUAGE BRANCH.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Shakspere's *King Lear*; Byron's *Childe Harold, Canto IV.*; Tennyson's *Aylmer's Field*; Wordsworth's *Intimations of Immortality.*

I. 1. The incorporation of the story of Gloster and his sons in the story of Lear has been censured by some critics as destructive of the unity of the action Defend it, and show with what ingenuity the two are dovetailed into one another.

2. "The Fool in *Lear* is no comic buffoon to make groundlings laugh; . . . accordingly the poet prepares for his introduction—which he never does with any of his common clowns and fools—by bringing him into living connexion with the pathos of the play." Explain this and give instances of the statement in the latter part of the above.

3. Professor Dowden observes:—"The lines in *Lear*, IV., 7—from 'where have I been?' to 'I think this lady to be my child Cordelia'—when taken in their dramatic surrounding may rank among the greatest written by Shakspere." *Briefly* show your acquaintance with the portion of the scene referred to.

II. Explain by close paraphrase:—

1. Full oft 'tis seen
Our means secure us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities.

2. This shows you are above
You justicers, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge!

3 One way I like this well;
But being widow and my Gloster with her
May all the building in my fancy pluck
Upon my hateful life.

4. Leave, gentle wax, and manners blame me not,
To know our enemies' minds we'd rip their hearts,
Their papers is more lawful.

III. 1. Explain the italicised words in the following, and illustrate each by a passage from *Lear*:—

(*a*) I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments. *Comus.*

(*b*) I have *set* my life *upon a cast*. *Richard II.*

(*c*) Contagious fogs which, falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made so proud.
Midsummer Night's Dream.

(*d*) No fairy *takes*, no witch hath power to charm. *Hamlet.*

2. Write brief notes on the italicised words in—(*a*) Wind *me* into him. (*b*) I found him *pight* to do it. (*c*) We were left *darkling*. (*d*) I'll *carbonado* your shanks.

3. In what sense now obsolete does Shakspere use:—*practice, addition, important, enormous.*

IV. 1. Give from *Lear* an example of the double comparative and of the double superlative.

2. There are several words in this play, now common, which do not occur elsewhere in Shakspere. Give three.

3. 'Tis worse than murder
To do upon respect such violent outrage.

The second line is capable of two meanings; give them.

4. The word *party* for person has been recently censured as vulgar. Quote an instance of it from *Lear*.

5. Give the epithet applied to the *lark*, and those to *raggedness*.

6. Quote the three lines beginning—Plate sin with gold.

7. "One would suppose," remarked Lord Campbell, "that photography, by which this mode of catching criminals is now practised, had been invented in the time of Lear." What is the reference?

V. 1. In the stanza (*Childe Harold, Canto IV.*) describing the waterfall at Terni, there is a fine climax,—the impression increasing as the spectator first *hears*, then *sees* the fall, and then *looks over*. Briefly show how this is worked out.

2. What three reasons does Byron assign for 'France's saturnalia being fatal to Freedom's cause'?

3. In the description of St. Peter's he borrows similes from the Alps and from the ocean. Tell in your own words what they are, showing what use he makes of each.

4. How is the address to the ocean brought in?

VI. 1. "Vouch it, ye
Immortal waves that saw Lepanto's fight." Vouch what?

2. What two examples does Byron give from the lower animals of enduring and not shrinking?

3. In three places a metaphorical use is made of 'Iris.' Mention two of them.

4. What is his epithet for Ignorance? Give two of the epithets applied to Time (besides 'the avenger') in his invocation to it in stanza 130.

5. "Those the gods love die young." How is this put in stanza 102?

VII. 1. Explain the allusions in—

(a) Redemption rose up in the Attic Muse.

(b) Blood, pulse, and breast confirm the Dardan shepherd's [pride.

(c) There are *four minds* which like the elements
Might furnish forth creation.

(d) The starry *fable* of the milky way
Has not *thy purity*.

2. By what three epithets does Byron describe *Childe Harold* in the *Dedication* of Cant IV.?

3. To what work does he allude (in the Dedication) in which there is a similar faint disguise of the narrator?

VIII. 1. Quote two of the expressions by which Tennyson describes the horrors of the French Revolution.

2. What is the simile employed to describe the manner in which the old Lord left the church after the sermon?

3. To what three scriptural characters is Edith compared by the preacher and how is each described?

IX. 1. Explain briefly:—

(a) Queenly responsive when the loyal hand
Rose from the clay it worked in.

(b) He was a part of what he told.

(c) A manelike mass of rolling gold

(d) Rotatory thumbs on silken knees.

(e) A mine of memories.

(f) To follow suit.

2. Give the meanings of *fiat*, *insipid*, *imbecile*, *saturate*, *hearth*, *swerve*.

X. 1. The 5th stanza of Wordsworth's Ode:—

(a) How does he describe how 'we come from God'?

(b) By what expressions does he describe the stages by which we 'travel from the East,' as *boy*, *youth*, and *man*?

2. The 9th stanza:—

"The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction; * * *
Not for these I raise
The song of thanks and praise.

Mention two of the things for which he says he does not raise the song of thanks, and two for which he does.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.
ENGLISH PROSE.

Bacon's *Essays I. to XL.*; Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Chapters I., II., and III.*; Brown's *Horæ Subsecivæ—Education through the Senses, Presence of Mind, Happy Guessing, Rab and his Friends.*

I. 1. Gibbon says, "Augustus bequeathed, as a valuable legacy to his successors, the advice of confining the Empire within those limits, which nature seemed to have placed as its permanen- bulwarks and boundaries." Name those boundaries. What accest sions were made to the Empire, thus limited, during the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D.? How far were these accessions permanent?

2. What were the natural boundaries of Roman Gaul? Into what provinces was it divided and what modern districts or countries correspond to them?

II. Gibbon says, "The policy of the Emperors and the Senate, as far as it concerned religion, was happily seconded by the reflections of the enlightened, and by the habits of the superstitious part of their subjects . . . . And thus toleration produced not only mutual indulgence, but even religious concord"

1. Briefly indicate the argument by which Gibbon supports this thesis.

2. Describe succinctly the resulting condition of religious thought and life among the Romans in the 2nd century A.D.

III. 1. What were the commercial relations between Rome and India, and how was the trade carried on?

2. What considerations led the early Roman Emperors to *adopt* successors?

3. What was the "*one* memorable occasion" on which the Senate "made an ineffectual attempt to reassume its long-forgotten rights"?

IV. 1. What does Tacitus mean by calling military merit an '*imperatoria virtus*'?

2. What is meant by the statement, "When the Roman Empire fell into the hands of a single person, the world became a safe and dreary prison for his enemies"?

3. "They received and held their commissions at the will of a superior, to whose *auspicious* influence the merit of their action was legally attributed" What is the special force of *auspicious* in this sentence?

4. "'Wheresoever the Roman conquers, he inhabits' is a very just observation of Seneca." What effect had this practice on the growth of the Roman power?

V. 1. What does Whewell mean by saying that "all induction is a happy conjecture"? How does Miss Austin express the same idea?

2 What, according to Aristotle, is the connection between this faculty of the mind and reason?

VI. 1. We are told that a child acquires a large amount of a

'sort of objective knowledge.' What lesson should this teach to the schoolmaster?

2. What is the distinction between pity as an emotion and pity as a motive? And what, according to Dr. Brown, is the effect, as regards pity, of their professional training on medical men?

VII. 1. Explain the meaning and appropriateness of Sydney Smith's remark, "Science is our *forte*; omniscience is our foible." Why was the person of whom it was made called 'the pantologic Master of Trinity"?

2. Why does Dr. Brown say that "all boys are Trojans"?

3. Explain the following quotations:—

(*a*) "They are hurried out of themselves and their *now*, and pushed into the middle of next week, where nobody is wanting them and beyond which they frequently never get."

(*b*) "Let us turn now and then from our necessary and honest toil in this neo-Platonic cavern where we win gold and renown, and where we are often obliged to stand in our own light and watch our own shadows as they glide, huge and mis-shapen, across the inner gloom."

VIII. 1. The essay by Bacon which, in the edition of 1625, bears the title "On the Unity of Religion," bore in the edition of 1612 the title of "On Religion." What significance has the change with reference to the ecclesiastical politics of the time?

2. How are Bacon's views on these politics further exemplified in the essay on "Superstition."

IX. 1. What classes of persons are, according to Bacon—(*a*) most apt to envy others; (*b*) most subject to be envied?

2. Bacon says, "thinke it more Honour to direct in chiefe, then to be busie in all." How does he show that such a course will prevent envy?

3. What were Bacon's views about *the evil eye*?

X. 1 What instructions does Bacon lay down for those in authority, "in the Discharge of their Place"?

2. Paraphrase so as clearly to bring out the meaning:—*Discretion* of *Speech* is more than *Eloquence*; And to speak agreeably to him, with whom we deale, is more than to speake in good Words, or in good Order. A good continued speech, without a good speech of Interlocution, shews slownesse: And a Good Reply, or Second Speech, without a good Settled Speech, sheweth Shallownesse and Weaknesse. As we see in Beasts, that those that are Weakest in the Course, are yet Nimblest in the Turne: As it is betwixt the Grey-hound, and the Hare. To use too many Circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is Wearisome; To use none at all, is Blunt."

XI. 1. Briefly summarise Bacon's views as contained in *either* the Essay "On Custom and Education" *or* the Essay "On Parents and Children." 2. Give in Bacon's own words the moral of the Essay "Adversity."

XII. 1. "*The Poet*, that beautified the *Sect*, that was otherwise inferiour to the rest." Name the poet and the sect. Why was it "inferiour to the rest"?

2. Explain,—"*Misanthropi*, that make it their practise to

bring Men to the Bough; and yet never have a Tree for the purpose, in their gardens, as *Timon* had."

3. What is the fable of Jupiter and Pallas, and how does Bacon interpret it?

4. "When Hempe is sponne, England's done." How does Bacon interpret this prophecy and assert its fulfilment?

5. What is meant by (*a*) the *primum mobile*; (*b*) the *vena porta*; (*c*) to personate God; (*d*) to give hostages to fortune; (*e*) to keep quarter; (*f*) "Riches, the *impedimenta* of virtue"?

XIII. Bring out the meaning of:—

1. "The Rebellions of the Belly are the worst."

2. "Money is like Muck, not good except it be spread."

3. "None deny there is a *God*, but those, for whom it maketh that there were no *God*."

4. "It is a poore Center of a Mans Actions, *himselfe*. It is right earth."

5 "Counsellours will but take the Winde of him; And in stead of giving Free Counsell, sing him a Song of *Placebo*."

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

I. Paraphrase:—

On these white cliffs, that, calm above the flood,
  Uplift their shadowing heads, and, at their feet,
  Scarce hear the surge that has for ages beat,
Sure many a lonely wanderer has stood;
And, whilst the lifted murmur met his ear,
  And o'er the distant billows the still eve,
  Sailed slow, has thought of all his heart must leave
To-morrow; of the friends he loved most dear;
Of social scenes, from which he wept to part;
  But if, like me, he knew how fruitless all
  The thoughts that would full fain the past recall,
Soon would he quell the risings of his heart,
And brave the wild winds and unhearing tide,
The world his country, and his God his guide.

II. 1. Mention any one of the explanations given of the origin of the appellation *English* as the exclusive designation of the language employed by the Low German settlers in Britain.

2 What is the difference between the oldest English and modern English, as regards—(*a*) gender, (*b*) the declension of nouns, (*c*) the definite article, and (*d*) the future tense?

III. 1 What are the principal events to which English owes the Latin element of its vocabulary? Max Müller says, "Hickes maintained that nine-tenths of the English dictionary were Saxon, because there were only three words of Latin origin in the Lord's prayer." What two things has Hickes confused, and what are the actual facts?

2. Name and explain the process by which the early forms *hlâford* and *thunor* became in modern English *lord* and *thunder* respectively; and distinguish between such changes and the permutations that come under Grimm's Law.

IV. 1. How did strong verbs form their preterites in the oldest English? Explain the *ed* in *loved*, and resolve the word *did* into its different parts. Distinguish between the italicised words in the sentence "How *do* you *do?*", and write a short note on *dare* in "To sing of deeds he *dare* not imitate."

2. Examine each of the following statements:—

(*a*) "I find no positive evidence to show that the termination *ster* was ever regarded as a feminine termination in English."

(*b*) "There exist in English two words of this form, the numeral *one* and the noun *one*. The latter is commonly said to be of classical origin, introduced from the Norman-French, meaning originally 'a person' (*homo, homme, om, on*). It is, however, probably a corruption of A.S. *man* (O.E. *mon*)=one."

(*c*) "*My* and *thy* are accusative forms used as genitives."

(*d*) "*Weorthan*, though in some sort often an auxiliary, was not used as a sign of the passive . . . . . Heywood says, 'Thou which wast, not *wert* made.' 'Give me a reason (if thou canst) how thou *wert* created.' In these cases, *wert* is not the subjunctive of the verb *to be*, but a remnant of *weorthan* used as a passive auxiliary."

3. Write short grammatical notes on each of the words in italics in the following passages:—

(*a*) The seat
Of deity supreme, *us* dispossessed,
He trusted to have seized.

(*b*) In the end one kneeleth *me* down, and accuseth me of sedition.

(*c*) The gift is small, the giver *his* good will is great.

(*d*) The innocent milk in *it* most innocent mouth.

V. 1. Break up each of the following compounds into the two words which enter into its composition, and give the meaning of each part of the compound:—(*a*) Orchard, (*b*) Garlic, (*c*) Barn, (*d*) Bridal, (*e*) Huzzy, and (*f*) Nostril.

2. Give the meaning of the italicised words in the following passages, and say what is now their usual meaning:—

(*a*) He did set up and countenance the Irish, thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his Government.

(*b*) Make a distinction and severance between that Catholic Church of one belief and faith on the one part, and all *miscreant* paynims upon the other part.

(*c*) The Germans were very *painful* in making pits to take them, and so kill them.

(*d*) She said, Ah, dearest Lord! what evil star
On you hath frown'd, and poured his *influence* bad?

(*e*) The earth shall sooner leave her *kindly* skill
To bring forth fruit, and make eternal dearth
Than I leave you.

3. Criticise the following etymologies :—

(*a*) "World (whirled) was evidently expressive merely of roundness."—*Whately's Synonyms.*

(*b*) "The Greek *misterion* meant originally the secret doctrines and ceremonies connected with the worship of particular divinities. In the middle ages, the most difficult and delicate processes of many of the mechanical arts were kept religiously secret, and hence in all the countries of Europe these arts are themselves called *mysteries.*"—*Marsh.*

(*c*) "My Lord Coke tells us *parliament* is derived from '*parler le ment*' (to speak one's mind)."—*Rymer.*

(*d*) "*Wis*, verb transitive, to think, suppose, imagine; as, '*I wis* if it had pleased him he might have saved us, and never felt pain.'—*Latimer.*"—*Webster's Dictionary.*

(*e*) "*Dimity* from Damietta."—*Trench.*

VI. 1. Write a concise note explanatory of :—(*a*) Mystery, (*b*) Miracle play, (*c*) Morality play, and (*d*) Masque.

2. Give the names and approximate dates of the writers of any six of the following :—

(*a*) Confessio Amantis, (*b*) The Shepherd's Calendar, (*c*) The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, (*d*) Histriomastix, (*e*) Leviathan, (*f*) The History of the Worthies of England, (*g*) The Hind and Panther, (*h*) The Gentle Shepherd, (*i*) The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, (*j*) The Wealth of Nations, (*k*) Martin Chuzzlewit, and (*l*) Esmond.

3. State in what play each of these characters—(*a*) Imogen, (*b*) Sir Giles Overreach, and (*c*) Tony Lumpkin, occurs, and give a brief sketch of the plot of *one* of the plays

VII. 1. Name :—(*a*) The first English writer of blank verse, the first English tragedy, and the first English comedy ; (*b*) The three great English elegies, and those in whose memory they were written ; (*c*) Three famous novelists of the eighteenth century, and one of the chief works of each of them ; three of Burke's contemporaries who raised history into the rank of literature ; (*d*) The so-called Lake Poets ; and (*e*) The three Poets Laureate of the nineteenth century before Tennyson.

2. To whom do these appellations refer :—(*a*) The Morning Star of Song, (*b*) The English Rabelais, (*c*) Pope in worsted stockings, and (*d*) The Ariosto of the North ; and of what writers are the following the pseudonyms :—(*e*) Peter Pindar, (*f*) Elia, (*g*) Currer Bell, and (*h*) George Eliot ?

3. To what poems do (*a*) and (*b*) and to what writers do (*c*) and (*d*) refer ?

(*a*) He tells of . . . . . .
. . . . . , the sweet lady in the wood
And teaches wisdom, high and holy,
In mirth and heavenly melancholy.

(*b*) Myriads of daisies have shone forth in flower
. . . . . less happy than the one

That, by the unwilling ploughshare, die to prove
The tender charm of poetry and love.

(c) In a barbarous age
He gave rude Scotland Virgil's page.

(d) Triumphant thou through Time's vast gulf shalt sail,
The pilot of our literary whale;
Close to the classic Rambler shalt thou cling,
Close as a supple courtier to a king.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 2 TO 3-30 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on the following subject:—
The insufficiency of mere book-knowledge.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. "Analysing the descriptive style of Kādambari, we find it characterized by four or five varieties of thought and expression, with appropriate figures of speech. A long description almost invariably contains all the varieties, arranged in a definite order." Explain and illustrate by examples the above criticism.

II. 1. Remark on the grammatical peculiarity in the use of the genitive in any *five* of the following passages, and state what other *cases*, if any, may be substituted.

(a) यं वीक्षन्ते कमपि तमसां ज्योतिषां वा परस्तात् । (b) एतेऽपि तस्य कुपितस्य महास्त्रपाणेः किं धूर्जटेरिव तुलामुपयान्ति संख्ये । (c) यो यश्शस्त्रं विभर्त्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पाण्डवीनां चमूनाम् । (d) अहं उण तुम्हाणं पेक्खन्ताणं एव्व कुमालविससेणं सुमरिदव्वसेसं करोमि । (e) चिरस्य नु कालस्य मत्संमुखमागतोसि । (f) मन्ये स्मरति महाभारतसमरसंक्षोभस्याद्य क्षितिः । (g) तत्र च निजबलस्य विश्रामहेतोः कतिपयान्दिवसानतिष्ठन् ।

2. Distinguish between शेषे निशाम् and शेषे निशि and give another instance where a similar distinction is observed.

III 1. Translate into idiomatic Sanskrit:—

(*a*) To-day I was called by my name by our mistress, lady Hidimbā, and ordered, that I was, from this day forward, always to keep close by the side of her lord Bhīmasena in the field of battle. (*b*) He readily falls asleep, sitting, standing, or, walking.

2. Translate, bringing out clearly, the meaning of the underlined words (*a*) यथा यथेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमद्धमति । (*b*) पर्य्यायेण हि दृश्यन्ते स्वप्नाः कामं शुभाशुभाः ।

3. In the following change the construction into the passive:—(*a*) पत्रलेखा तु समुपजातसेवारसा न दिवा न रात्रौ च्छायेव राजसूनोःपार्श्वं मुमोच । (*b*) न खलु न खल्वमङ्गलानि चिन्तयितुमपीच्छन्ति भवन्तः कौरवाणाम् । (*c*) देवासुरा अमृतमम्बुनिधिं ममन्थुः । (*d*) इन्द्रायुधो जवेन पलायमानश्चन्द्रापीडमच्छोदसरसस्तीरमनैषीत् ॥

IV. 1. Enumerate:—(*a*) the monosyllabic roots, beginning with consonants or with the vowels अ and आ, which form periphrastic perfects, and the dissyllabic roots that form reduplicated perfects with or without option; (*b*) the class of roots that, in some of the perfect forms, lose the reduplicated syllable and change the vowel to ए, with or without option.

2. Give the causal present, third person singular, of भी, ह्री, पी, क्री, पा to protect, पा to drink. घ्रा and दंश् and the active present, third person singular, of दंश्, विद् and पण.

V. 1. Paraphrase :—

(*a*) अत्रैव किं न विशसेयमहं भवन्तं दुश्शासनानुगमनाय कटुप्रलापिन् । विघ्नं गुरुर्न कुरुते यदि मद्दाग्रनिर्भिद्यमानरणि-तास्थनि ते शरीरे ॥ अन्यच्च, मूढ

(*b*) शोक स्त्रिवन्नयनसलिलं यत् परित्याजितोऽसि भ्रातुर्व

क्षःस्थलविघटने यच्च साक्षीकृतोऽसि। आसीदेतत् तव कुनृपतेः कारणा जीवितस्य क्रुद्धे यष्मत्कुलकमलिनीकुञ्जरे भीमसेने ॥

(c) शाखारोधस्स्थगितवसुधामण्डले मण्डिताशे पीनस्कन्धे सुसदृशमहामूलपर्य्यङ्कबन्धे। दग्धे दैवात् सुमहति तरौ तस्य सूक्ष्मा ङ्कुरेऽस्मिन् आशाबन्धं कमपि कुरुते छायया ऽर्थी जनोऽयम् ॥

2. Dissolve the underlined compounds and state to what class each of them belongs.

3. Explain the context and application of sloka (c).

VI. 1. Give the context of the following and explain the mythical and other allusions therein contained :—

(a) वाता वाता दिशि दिशि नवा सप्तधा सप्त भिन्नाः।

(b) जरासन्धस्योरस्थलमिव विरूढं पुनरपि ।

(c) नाटकमिव प्रकटपताकाङ्कशोभितम् ।

(d) आर्यामिव समुपात्तयतिगणोचितमात्राम् ।

(e) गङ्गेव वसुजनन्यपि तरङ्गबुद्बुदचञ्चला ।

(f) व्याधगीतिरिन्द्रियमृगाणाम् ।

2. What allusion is there in the prescribed portion of the Kādambari to any dogma of the Bauddhas? Explain it.

3. Write short notes on कोष्ण, पुरुषायुष, उपवीणयन्ती भ्रुकुटि, द्रौणायनि, अर्थी, अपथं, लोहिनी, अजित्वा, षोडशवर्षदेशीया, and state what other forms are also admissible, when any.

4. Give four examples of अलुक् samasa as varied as possible.

VII. 1. Transcribe into Sanskrit :—

सुन्द०——तदोअ देव तं पेक्खिअ तस्स सत्तुणो समखवाव्वारचउरत्तणं अबिभाविअतूणीमुहधणुग्गुणगमणागमणबाणसन्धाणमोक्खचडुलकरअलेण कुमालबिससेणेण सविसेसं पत्थुदं समलकम्म। परिसेसिदरणठवाव्वारेसु विमुक्कचिरणिवट्टिद-

वेराणुबन्धा दोण्णं वि कुरुराजपाण्डवबलेसु साहु विससेण साहुत्ति कलअलमुहरो वीरलोओ आलोइदुं पउत्तो ॥

2. Give the Prakrit equivalents of स्त्री, अस्मादृशाः, जिह्म, यक्ष, दर्शनं and अरण्य.

VIII. 1. Quote from your text the explanation of the epithet अजातशत्रु, applied to Dharmaputra.

2. Arrange the following in an Anustub stanza :—

तदुरुपातकं येन्वमन्यन्ताकुर्वन् वापश्यन् तेषा नृपशू.
ना मांसैरहं दिग्बलिं करोमि ॥

IX. Point out, with your reasons, the mistakes in the following, and re-write correctly :—

1. ममापि दुर्य्योधनस्य शङ्कास्थानाः पाण्डवाः । 2. म इह पीडय गाढमुरस्थलम् । 3. पाणिदण्डोसावुद्यतासि शत्रुमाजघ्ने । 4. कस्तरुचारुखड्गपाणिः परायते रणभूमेः॥

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English :—

1. अभिषेकसलिलार्द्रदेहं चन्द्रापीडं लतेव पादपान्तरं निजपादपममुञ्चत्यपि तारापीडं तत्क्षणमेव संचक्राम राजलक्ष्मीः। अनन्तरमाखिलान्तःपुरपरिवृतया च प्रेमार्द्रहृदयया विलासवत्या स्वयमापादतलादामोदिना चन्द्रातपधवलेन चन्दनेनानुलिप्तमूर्तिरभिनवविकसितसितकुसुमकृतशेखरो गोरोचनाच्छुरितदेहो दूर्वाप्रवालरचितकर्णपूरो दीर्घदशमनुपहतमिन्दुधवलं दुकूलयुगलं वसानः पुरोहितप्रतिबद्धप्रतिसरप्रसाधितपाणिर्नवराजलक्ष्मीकमलिनीमृणालेनाभिषेकदर्शनार्थमागतेन सप्तर्षिमण्डलेनेव हारेणा-

लिङ्गितवक्षःस्थलः सितकुसुमग्रथिताभिराजानुलम्बिनीभिरिन्द्र-करकलापकोमलाभिर्वैकक्षकस्रग्भिर्निरन्तरानिचितशरीरतया धवलवेषपरिग्रहतया च नरसिंह इव विधुतकेसरनिकरः कैलास इव स्रवत्स्रोतस्विनीस्रोतोराशिरैरावत इव मन्दाकिनीमृणालजाल-जटिलः क्षीरोद इव स्फुरितफेनलवाकुलस्तत्कालप्रतिपन्नवेत्रद-ण्डेन पित्रा स्वयं पुरःप्रारब्धसमुत्सारणः सभामण्डपमुपगम्य का-ञ्चनमयं शशिव मेरुशृङ्गं चन्द्रापीडः सिंहासनमारुरोह ॥

2. (a) अश्वत्थामा हत इति पृथासूनुना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा स्वैरं शेषे गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा । तच्छ्रुत्वासौ दयितत नयः प्रत्ययात् तस्य राज्ञः शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं मुमोच ॥

(b) क्रोधान्धैर्यस्य मोक्षात् कुरुनरपतिभिः पाण्डुपुत्रैः कृतानि प्रत्याशं मुक्तकेशान्यतुलभुजबलैःपार्थिवान्तःपुराणि कृष्णा याः केशपाशः कुपितयमसखो धूमकेतुः कुरूणां सोयं बद्धः प्रजानां विरमतु निधनं स्वस्ति राज्ञां कुलेभ्यः ॥

(c) ग्रहाणां चरितं स्वप्नोऽनिमित्तोत्पादकं तथा । फल न्ति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति ॥

(d) महाप्रलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक-प्रचण्डघनगर्जि तप्रतिरवानुकारि मुहुः । रवः श्रवणभैरवः-स्थगितरोदसीकन्दरः कुतोद्य समरोदधेरयमभूतपूर्वः पुरः ॥

(e) दावानलोल्बणभुवो गिरयो निदाघे यत्रैव दूरमितरे परिवर्जनीयाः । तत्रैव संभवति सान्द्रहिमद्रवार्द्र-श्चित्रं तुषारशिखरी नितरां निषेव्यः ॥

(*f*) धवलयति समग्रं चन्द्रभा जीवलोकं किमपि निजकलङ्कं नात्मसंस्थं प्रमार्ष्टि । भवतु विदितमेतत् प्रायशः सज्जनानां परहितनिरतानामादरो नात्मकार्ये ॥

(*g*) क्षणं बालो भूत्वा क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः क्षणं वित्तैर्हीनः क्षणमपि च संपूर्णविभवः । जराजीर्णैरङ्गैर्नट इव वली मण्डिततनुर्नरः संसारान्ते विशति यमधानीयवनिकाम् ॥

II. Translate into Sanskrit:—

1. Once, carrying in her arms an infant, whose unequalled splendour betrayed its high origin, and which surpassed *the bearer of the five arrows* in beauty, queen Vasumatî came to her husband who had just finished his morning prayers. When king Râjahamsa asked her where she had got it from, she said: "O king! last night, a divine woman, whose great natural beauty was made still more resplendent by the rays issuing from all kinds of ornaments set with precious gems, roused me from sleep, placed the handsome boy before me, and spoke thus: "O queen! I am a Yaksha woman Târâvalî by name, and the wife of a son of one of your ministers With the consent of Kuvera, the lord of the Yakshas, I have brought this my beloved child, that he might do service to your son, Râjavâhana, the future ruler of the whole earth, whose girdle is the rolling ocean. Therefore rear him who resembles the autumnal moon in beauty." I, whose eyes were staring with wonder, humbly worshipped the large-eyed Yakshi, who suddenly disappeared." Having heard this, the king brought the fine boy up, like his own son, and had him instructed in all sciences and arts which are fit to be known by members of the warrior caste.

2. (*a*) Rich presents, though profusely given,
Are not so dear to righteous Heaven,
As gifts, by honest gains supplied,
Though small, which faith has sanctified.

(*b*) Let all thy acts by day be right,
That thou may'st sweetly rest at night.
Let such good deeds thy youth engage,
That thou may'st spend a tranquil age.
So act through life that not in vain,
Thou heavenly bliss may'st hope to gain.

III. 1. In what languages are the so called inscriptions of Asoka written and what evidence exists to fix their date?

2. What theories have been started about the time of the composition of the Mahâbhârata and the Râmâyana?

3. What are the names of the principal Kâvyas in verse and in prose and of their authors?

4. What do you know about the time of Patanjali, Kâlidâsa Varâhamihira, and Bâna?

28TH JANUARY 1889,* 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Translate and explain, in connection with the context, the following passages from your text-book:—

1. . . . . Em nunc hic quoius est, ut ad incitas redactust.
2. Cena hac annonast sine sacris hereditas.
3. Cave sis tibi, ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent.
4. Proin tute itidem ut charmidatu's, rursum te decharmida.
5. Nam quodcunque suis mutatum finibus exit,
   Continuo hoc mors est illius, quod fuit ante.
6. Perhibent ne ventis quidem attolli; credo quod rariores terræ montesque, causa ac materia tempestatum, et profunda moles continui maris tardius impellitur.
7. Faciam hoc non novum, sed ab iis, qui principes nostræ civitatis sunt, ante factum, ut testibus utar statim.
8. Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.

II. 1. Parse the following:—interduim, nevis, sis, nudius, simitu, sodes, demus, parerem, mavelit, comest.

2. Give the future participles of odi, metior, impertior, deterio, exordior, conqueror.

III. Explain the use of the subjunctive mood in the following:—

1. Thesaurum effodiebam intus dotem filiæ quæ daretur.
2. Omnes mortales hunc aiebant Calliclem
   Indignum civitate ac sese vivere,
   Bonis qui hunc adulescentem evortisset suis.

IV. 1. Distinguish between the meanings in the singular and plural of the following:—impedimentum, gratia, opera, pars, rostrum, tabula, auxilium, carcer.

2. Form compounds of the following:—*ob* and *cado*, *in* and *lædo*, *de* and *salio*, *cum* and *calco*, *ob* and *audio*.

V. Explain and illustrate the position that the infinitive mood is the case of a noun.

VI. 1. Show by examples how the want of a perfect participle active is supplied in Latin.

2. Frame sentences illustrating the different ways in which purpose can be expressed in Latin.

VII. Translate into Latin—

1. It is reported that the general, fearing that Cæsar would not arrive, ordered the captives to be released.
2. The loss is too great to be reckoned.
3. If he had intended to take the city, he ought to have advanced to Rome sooner.
4. He said that, if I had written the letter, I should have done him a great injury.
5. I cannot be persuaded that you are telling the truth, when you say that you reached Athens four days after you left Corinth.

*NOTE.—A re-examination in Latin Text-books and Grammar was held.

6 Labienus prevented the enemy from bringing assistance to their friends

VIII Change into Oratio Obliqua —Habetis libertatem, Campani, quam petistis, foro medio, luce clara, videntibus vobis, nulli ego Campanorum secundus, vinctus ad mortem rapior Ite obviam Hannibali, exornate urbem, diemque adventus eius consecrate, ut hunc triumphum de cive vestro spectetis

IX Translate the following, explaining the syntax of the italicised words —1 Quia cum *frugi* hominibus ibi bibisti 2 Nisi forte in ventrem *filio* conrepserit 3 Di me perdant, si te *flocci* facio, an perisses prius 4 Ut ita *te alterum* miserescat, ne *tis* alios misereat. 5 Is probus *quem* pœnitet, quam probus sit et *frugi* bonæ 6 *Quoi* si *capitis* res sit, nummum nunquam credam plumbeum

X Write a short account of the life and character of Agricola, as described by Tacitus

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Thursday, 22nd November, 2 to 5 p m

LATIN TRANSLATION

I Translate into English —

1 Nam quodcunque erit, esse aliquid debebit id ipsum,
Cui si tactus erit quamvis levis exiguusque,
Augmine vel grandi vel parvo denique, dum sit,
Corporis augebit numerum summamque sequetur
Sin intactile erit, nulla de parte quod ullam
Rem prohibere queat per se transire meantem,
Scilicet hoc id erit, vacuum quod inane vocamus
Præterea per se quodcunque erit, aut faciet quid
Aut aliis fungi debebit agentibus ipsum
Aut erit ut possint in eo res esse gerique

2 Omne quod est igitur nulla regione viarum
Finitumst, namque extremum debebat habere.
Extremum porro nullius posse videtur
Esse, nisi ultra sit quod finiat, ut videatur
Quo non longius hæc sensus natura sequatur
Nunc extra summam quoniam nil esse fatendum,
Non habet extremum caret ergo fine modoque
Nec refert quibus adsistas regionibus eius,
Usque adeo, quem quisque locum possedit, in omnis
Tantundem partis infinitum omne relinquit

3 ST abiit hercle ille quidem ecqui audis, Lusiteles? ego te volo
Hic quoque hinc abiit Stasime restas solus quid ego nunc agam
Nisi uti sai cinam constringam et clupeum ad dorsum accommodem,
Fulmentas iubeam suppingi socois? non sisti potest.
Video caculam militarem me futurum haud longius.
Atque aliquem ad regem in saginam si erus se coniexit meus,
Credo ad summos bellatores acrem—fugitorem fore,
Et capturum spolia ibi—illum qui ero advorsus venerit [seio,
Egomet autem, quom extemplo arcum et pharetram et sagitas sump-

Cassidem in caput—dormibo perplacide in tabernaculo.
Ad forum ibo: nudius sextus quoi talentum mutuom
Dedi, reposcam, ut habeam mecum quod feram viaticum.
4. CH. di immortales, basilica hic quidem facinora inceptat loqui
Vetera quaerit, vetera amare hunc more maiorum scias.
ST. nam nunc homines nili faciunt quod licet, nisi quod lubet.
Ambitio iam more sanctast, liberast a legibus.
Scuta iacere fugereque hostis more habent licentiam:
Petere honorem pro flagitio more fit. CH. morem improbum.
ST Strenuos nunc praeterire more fit. CH. nequam quidem.
ST. Mores leges perduxerunt iam in potestatem suam,
Magis quis sunt obnoxiosae quam parentes liberis.
Eae misere etiam ad parietem sunt fixae clavis ferreis,
Ubi malos mores adfigi nimio fuerat aequius.

5. Ceterum animorum provinciæ prudens, simulque doctus per aliena experimenta parum profici armis, si iniuriæ sequerentur, causas bellorum statuit excidere. A se suisque orsus primum domum suam coërcuit, quod plerisque haud minus arduum est quam provinciam regere. Nihil per libertos servosque publicæ rei, non studiis privatis nec ex commendatione aut precibus centurionem, milites ascire, sed optimum quemque fidissimum putare; omnia scire, non omnia exsequi; parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare, nec poena semper, sed sæpius poenitentia contentus esse; officiis et administrationibus potius non peccaturos præponere, quam damnare, quum peccassent.

6. Inerat conscientia derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, emptis per commercia, quorum habitus et crines in captivorum speciem formarentur; at nunc veram magnamque victoriam tot milibus hostium cæsis ingenti fama celebrari. Id sibi maxime formidolosum, privati hominis nomen supra principis attolli; frustra studia fori et civilium artium decus in silentium acta, si militarem gloriam alius occuparet, et cetera utcumque facilius dissimulari, ducis boni imperatoriam virtutem esse. Talibus curis exercitus, quodque sævæ cogitationis indicium erat, secreto suo satiatus, optimum in præsentia statuit reponere odium, donec impetus famæ et favor exercitus languesceret.

7. Non modo proditori sed ne perfugæ quidem locus in meis castris cuiquam fuit. Forsitan meliores illi accusatores habendi sint qui hæc omnia fecerunt. Ita est: sed ego defensorem in mea persona, non accusatorem maxime laudari volo. Rationes ad ærarium antequam Dolabella condemnatus est non audet referre: impetrat a senatu ut dies sibi prorogaretur, quod tabulas suas ab accusatoribus Dolabellæ obsignatas diceret, proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet. Solus est hic qui nunquam rationes ad ærarium referat.

8. Nam cetera, quæ sunt in iisdem postulatis de iniuriis tuis, sunt nova, sed tamen non novo modo postulantur. Rogant et orant Siculi patres conscriptos "ut nostri magistratus posthac decumas lege Hieronica vendant." Tu primus contra vendideras. Audio. "Ne in cellam quod imperatur æstiment." Hoc quoque propter

tuos ter nos denarios nunc primum postulatur: sed genus ipsum postulandi non est novum. "Ne absentis nomen recipiatur." Ex Stheni calamitate et tua natum est iniuria. Cetera non colligam.

(*Not from Text-books.*)

9. Igitur Sulla, postquam in Africam atque in castra Marii cum equitatu venit, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est. Ad hoc, milites benigne appellare; multis rogantibus, aliis per se ipse, dare beneficia invitus accipere: sed ea properantius, quam æs mutuum, reddere; ipse ab nullo repetere; magis id laborare, ut illi quam plurimi deberent: ioca atque seria cum humillimis agere: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse: neque interim, quod prava ambitio solet, consulis, aut cuiusquam boni, famam lædere; tantummodo neque consilio, neque manu, priorem alium pati; plerosque antevenire.

II. Translate into Latin:—

The approach of night, though it delivered the dejected Spaniards from the attacks of the enemy, ushered in, what was hardly less grievous, the noise of their barbarous triumph, and of the horrid festival with which they celebrated their victory. Every quarter of the city was illuminated; the great temple shone with such peculiar splendour, that the Spaniards could plainly see the people in motion, and priests busy in hastening the preparations for the death of the prisoners. Through the gloom, they fancied that they discerned their companions by the whiteness of their skins, as they were stript naked and compelled to dance before the image of the god to whom they were to be offered. They heard the shrieks of those who were sacrificed, and thought that they could distinguish each unhappy victim by the well known sound of his voice.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
GREEK: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1 What is meant by a "dialect"? Name the three principal Greek dialects? Under which is the dialect of the great Athenian writers classed and by what name is it known?

2. Decline throughout *βασιλεύς*, *πᾶς*, *ὅστις*.

3. Write down:—the Accusative Singular of *αἰδώς*, *γυνή*, *ὀδούς*, *πολύς*; the Dative Singular of *γραῦς*, *κέρας*, *ναῦς*, *μέγας*, the Nominative Plural of *λεώς*, *σύ*, *εὔνους*, *ἡδύς*; the Accusative Plural of *ἐμαυτόν*, *ἑαυτόν*.

II. 1. What is the meaning of the terminations in the following? *οἴκοθι*, *οἴκαδε*, *Ἀργόθεν*, *Ἐρεχθεῖδαι*.

2. Show how the article can be used in Greek (*a*) to distinguish the subject from the predicate, (*b*) with the force of a possessive pronoun, (*c*) to turn different parts of speech into substantives.

III. 1. Give:—(*a*) the Comparatives and Superlatives of *μέλας*, *φίλος*, *ἀληθής*, *κακός*, *μέσος*, *λάλος*, *μάλα*, *πίων*. (*b*) the Greek

for 3, 7, 18, 21 (both cardinals and ordinals); about 260 were killed; the army was drawn up 8 deep; too great for man; as quickly as possible

IV. 1. Parse κατενεχθέντες, σφαλέντων, ἀφεστῶτες, ἑώρων, ἀνειλήφει, πεπονθώς, γνῷ, ἑλών.

2. What is the force of the Aorist in Greek? Distinguish between μὴ τύπτε and μὴ τύψῃς; ἔπραττε, ἔπραττεν ἄν, πράττοι ἄν, ἔπραξεν ἄν; κτάομαι and κέκτημαι; ἔστησα and ἔστην.

3. Ἅιδης ὁ παύσων τούσδε τοὺς γάμους ἔφυ. Translate and remark on ἔφυ.

V. 1. Write out in full the Future Indicative Active of μένω, the Present Indicative Active of δίδωμι, the Perfect Indicative Passive of πλέκω, the Present Conjunctive Middle of δηλόω, the Present Imperative of εἰμί.

2. Give the 3rd Person Singular only of the following:—the First Aorist Indicative and Imperative Active of λύω, the Present Conjunctive Active of δηλόω and τιμάω, the Second Aorist Imperative Active of δίδωμι and τίθημι.

VI. 1 What are the chief uses of the Middle Voice in Greek? Illustrate your answer by examples.

2. Put into Greek, paying careful attention to the use of the participle:—He will be proved to be just; I knew that I should die; you will do this to your cost; since things stand thus; I happened to be present.

3. Give the meaning of ἔλαθον διελόντες; τὸν μὲν προτίσας, τὸν δ' ἀτιμάσας ἔχει.

VII. Translate into English and account for each case, mood, or negative underlined:—

1. πείσομαι γὰρ οὐ
τοσοῦτον οὐδὲν ὥστε μὴ οὐ καλῶς θανεῖν.

2. ἀλλὰ πάντα ταῦθ' ἥσσω λαβεῖν
ἐμοὶ πέφυκε τῆς ἐμῆς σωτηρίας.

3. τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον.

4. μή μοι θάνῃς σὺ κοινά, μηδ' ἃ μὴ 'θιγες
ποιοῦ σεαυτῆς.

5. ... . εἰ γέλωτ' ἔν σοι γελῶ.

6. ἐγὼ δ' ὅπως σύ μὴ λέγεις ὀρθῶς τάδε,
οὔτ' ἂν δυναίμην μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν.

VIII. Point out the force of the prepositions in the following:—

παρ' οὐδὲν ἄλγος; ἀλλ' ἀεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσί;
ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἀρρήτοις γε τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις;
παρέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Μεγάρων; ἐπὶ Γέλωνος τοῦ τυράννου,
δυνάμει μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχὺν πάρεσμεν.

IX. Write short explanatory notes on the following :—

1. τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ..... ἤκουσαν ἐπὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην·
2. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμῃ δίκῃ θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ·
3. Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα ἐν Μαντινείᾳ περὶ τῶν ἁπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι.

X. What causes led to the Sicilian Expedition? Give a summary of the arguments used by Nicias and Alcibiades either against or in favour of the undertaking.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

GREEK : TRANSLATION.

I. 1. Translate into English :—

ΚΡ. τί φῄς, τίς ἀνδρῶν ἦν ὁ τολμήσας τάδε,
ΦΥ. οὐκ οἶδ'· ἐκεῖ γὰρ οὔτε του γενῆδος ἦν
πλῆγμ', οὐ δικέλλης ἐκβολή· στύφλος δὲ γῆ
καὶ χέρσος, ἀρρὼξ οὐδ' ἐπημαξευμένη
τροχοῖσιν, ἀλλ' ἄσημος οὐργάτης τις ἦν.
ὅπως δ' ὁ πρῶτος ἡμὶν ἡμεροσκόπος
δείκνυσι, πᾶσι θαῦμα δυσχερὲς παρῆν.
ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἠφάνιστο, τυμβήρης μὲν οὔ,
λεπτὴ δ' ἄγος φεύγοντος ὡς ἐπῆν κόνις.
σημεῖα δ' οὔτε θηρὸς οὔτε του κυνῶν
ἐλθόντος, οὐ σπάσαντος ἐξεφαίνετο.
λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοί,
φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα, κἂν ἐγίγνετο
πληγὴ τελευτῶσ', οὐδ' ὁ κωλύσων παρῆν.

2. ΑΝ. ὦ τύμβος, ὦ νυμφεῖον, ὦ κατασκαφὴς
οἴκησις ἀείφρουρος, οἷ πορεύομαι
πρὸς τοὺς ἐμαυτῆς, ὧν ἀριθμὸν ἐν νεκροῖς
πλεῖστον δέδεκται Φερσέφασσ' ὀλωλότων·
ὧν λοισθία 'γὼ καὶ κάκιστα δὴ μακρῷ
κάτειμι, πρίν μοι μοῖραν ἐξήκειν βίου.
ἐλθοῦσα μέντοι κάρτ' ἐν ἐλπίσιν τρέφω
φίλη μὲν ἥξειν πατρὶ, προσφιλὴς δὲ σοι,
μῆτερ, φίλη δὲ σοὶ, κασίγνητον κάρα.
ἐπεὶ θανόντας αὐτόχειρ ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ
ἔλουσα κἀκόσμησα κἀπιτυμβίους
χοὰς ἔδωκα· νῦν δὲ, Πολύνεικες, τὸ σὸν
δέμας περιστέλλουσα τοιάδ' ἄρνυμαι.

3. ΑΝ. ὦ γῆς Θήβης ἄστυ πατρῷον
καὶ θεοὶ προγενεῖς,

ἄγομαι δὴ 'γω κοὐκ ἔτι μέλλω.
λεύσσετε, Θήβης οἱ κοιρανίδαι,
τὴν βασιλίδα μούνην λοιπήν,
οἷα πρὸς οἵων ἀνδρῶν πάσχω,
τὴν εὐσεβίαν σεβίσασα.

ΧΟ. ἔτλα καὶ Δανάας οὐράνιον φῶς
ἀλλάξαι δέμας ἐν χαλκοδέτοις
αὐλαῖς· κρυπτομένα δ' ἐν
τυμβήρει θαλάμῳ κατεζεύχθη·
καίτοι καὶ γενεᾷ τίμιος, ὦ παῖ παῖ,
καὶ Ζηνὸς ταμιεύεσκε γονὰς χρυσορύτους.
ἀλλ' ἁ μοιριδία τις δύνασις δεινά·
οὔτ' ἄν νιν ὄμβρος οὔτ' Ἄρης,
οὐ πύργος, οὐχ ἁλίκτυποι
κελαιναὶ ναῦες ἐκφύγοιεν.
ζεύχθη δ' ὀξυχόλοις παῖς ὁ Δρύαντος,
Ἠδωνῶν βασιλεύς, κερτομίοις
ὀργαῖς, ἐκ Διονύσου
πετρώδει κατάφρακτος ἐν δεσμῷ.
οὕτω τᾶς μανίας δεινὸν ἀποστάζει
ἀνθηρόν τε μένος· κεῖνος ἐπέγνω μανίαις
ψαύων τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομίοις γλώσσαις.
παύεσκε μὲν γὰρ ἐνθέους
γυναῖκας εὔιόν τε πῦρ,
φιλαύλους τ' ἠρέθιζε Μούσας.

4. Ουτος δὲ ὁ στόλος, ὡς χρόνιός τε ἐσόμενος, καὶ κατ' ἀμφότερα, οὗ ἂν δέῃ, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐξαρτυθεὶς, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν μεγάλαις δαπάναις τῶν τε τριηράρχων καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἐκπονηθὲν, (τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας τῷ ναύτῃ ἑκάστῳ διδόντος, καὶ ναῦς παρασχόντος κενὰς, ἑξήκοντα μὲν ταχείας τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ὁπλιταγωγοὺς, καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύταις τὰς κρατίστας τῶν τριηράρχων, ἐπιφοράς τε πρὸς τῷ ἐκ δημοσίου μισθῷ, διδόντων τοῖς θρανίταις τῶν ναυτῶν καὶ ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις, καὶ τἄλλα σημείοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησαμένων, καὶ ἐς τὰ μακρότατα προθυμηθέντος ἑνὸς ἑκάστου, ὅπως αὐτῷ τινὶ εὐπρεπείᾳ τε ἡ ναῦς μάλιστα προέξει καὶ τῷ ταχυναυτεῖν·) τὸ δὲ πεζὸν καταλόγοις τε χρηστοῖς ἐκκριθὲν, καὶ ὅπλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευῶν μεγάλῃ σπουδῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἁμιλληθέν.

5. Τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ δι' ἐρωτικὴν λύπην ἥ τε ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ ἡ ἀλόγιστος τόλμα ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα περιδεοῦς, Ἁρμοδίῳ καὶ Ἀριστογείτονι ἐγένετο. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις χαλεπωτέρα μετὰ τοῦτο ἡ τυραννὶς κατέστη, καὶ ὁ Ἱππίας διὰ φόβου

ἤδη μᾶλλον ὧν τῶν τε πολιτῶν πολλοὺς ἔκτεινε, καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔξω ἅμα διεσκοπεῖτο, εἴ ποθεν ἀσφάλειάν τινα ὁρῷη μεταβολῆς γενομένης ὑπάρχουσάν οἱ. Ἱππόκλου γοῦν Λαμψακηνοῦ τυράννου Αἰαντίδῃ τῷ παιδὶ θυγατέρα ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀρχεδίκην, Ἀθηναῖος ὢν Λαμψακηνῷ, ἔδωκεν, αἰσθανόμενος αὐτοὺς μέγα παρὰ βασιλεῖ Δαρείῳ δύνασθαι. καὶ αὐτῆς σῆμα ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐστίν, ἐπίγραμμα ἔχον τόδε·

Ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ,
Ἱππίου Ἀρχεδίκην ἥδε κέκευθε κόνις·
Ἡ πατρός τε καὶ ἀνδρὸς, ἀδελφῶν τ' οὖσα τυράννων,
Παίδων τ', οὐκ ἤρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην.

6. Γίγνεσθαι δέ τι αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τάχει καὶ προθυμότερον, ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστιν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ἐπεὶ, ὥς γε δυνατὰ, (καὶ οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεσθαι οἶμαι γνώμης,) πάνυ θαρσῶ. Καὶ χείρων οὐδενὶ ἀξιῶ δοκεῖν ὑμῶν εἶναι, εἰ τῇ ἐμαυτοῦ μετὰ τῶν πολεμιωτάτων, φιλοπολίς ποτε δοκῶν εἶναι, νῦν ἐγκρατῶς ἐπέρχομαι, οὐδὲ ὑποπτεύεσθαί μου, ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν τὸν λόγον. φυγάς τε γάρ εἰμὶ τῆς τῶν ἐξελασάντων πονηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας, ἢν πείθησθέ μοι, ὠφελίας· καὶ πολεμιώτεροι οὐχ οἱ τοὺς πολεμίους που βλάψαντες ὑμεῖς, ἢ οἱ τοὺς φίλους ἀναγκάσαντες πολεμίους γενέσθαι.

(*Not from Text-books.*)

II. Translate into English :—

Εἶτα μ' ἐρωτᾷς, ἀντὶ ποίας ἀρετῆς ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι ; Ἐγὼ δή σοι λέγω, ὅτι, τῶν πολιτευομένων παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι διαφθαρέντων ἁπάντων, ἀρξαμένων ἀπὸ σοῦ, πρότερον μὲν ὑπὸ Φιλίππου, νῦν δ' ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἐμὲ οὔτε καιρὸς, οὔτε φιλανθρωπία λόγων, οὔτ' ἐπαγγελιῶν μέγεθος, οὔτ' ἐλπὶς, οὔτε φόβος, οὔτε χάρις οὔτ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἐπῆρεν οὐδὲ προηγάγετο, ὧν ἔκρινα δικαίων καὶ συμφερόντων τῇ πατρίδι, οὐδὲν προδοῦναι· οὐδ', ὅσα συμβεβούλευκα πώποτε τουτοισὶ, ὁμοίως ὑμῖν, ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ ἐν τρυτάνῃ, ῥέπων ἐπὶ τὸ λῆμμα, συμβεβούλευκα· ἀλλ' ἀπ' ὀρθῆς καὶ δικαίας καὶ ἀδιαφθόρου τῆς ψυχῆς τὰ πάντα μοι πέπρακται. καὶ μεγίστων δὴ πραγμάτων τῶν κατ' ἐμαυτὸν ἀνθρώπων προστὰς, πάντα ταῦτα ὑγιῶς, καὶ δικαίως, καὶ ἁπλῶς πεπολίτευμαι. Διὰ ταῦτ' ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι.

III. Translate into Greek, with accents :—

O my son, I am Learning. If you follow me, I will first make you acquainted with the many works of ancient men. Besides, I will adorn your mind with prudence, justice, moderation, fortitude, with the love of what is honorable and a desire of the highest things: for these truly are the pure ornaments of the soul. You, who are now poor and obscure, you will find yourself in a condition enviable to all; you will be honored and praised even by men of the highest

rank and fortune. Should you travel in a foreign land, you will not be unknown; for I shall place on you such marks of distinction, that any one who will cast his eyes on you, will point you out with his finger, and say to his neighbours; *This is he.* And if you happen to say anything, people will listen to you with open mouths wondering at the power of your eloquence, and deeming your father happy for having such a son. And I will confer on you, a mortal by nature, the privilege of immortality; for, when you depart from this life you will not cease to be present with the learned and to live in the company of the best.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. "Exclusive of the Arabic sentences that occur in almost every Persian book, three-fourths perhaps of the component words of the Persian tongue are either adopted or derived from the Arabic language." Account for this.

Does the vast influx of Arabic words into the Persian language affect its system of grammatical forms and inflexions? Give some examples in support of your answer

II. Name some of the contemporaries of Sa'ib. State the reasons why the first part of Zuhūri's book was named نورس. Mention the nine صفات of Ibrāhīm Sháh. Quote and explain the قطعه in which Zuhūri uses the words چنگ and قانون in two different significations.

III. Explain in Persian :—

(۱) در چار حد از شعبگی او زده دم * هر کس ز دوازده مقامش خبر است
(۲) بهر از مهر ور زان بر سر آمد * عرض عشق و دل او جوهر آمد
(۳) بزیر قصر قدرش در تماشا * سری بر پشت عقل دست بالا
(۴) فتد در باغ زان بالای آزاد * بپایش سایه از بالای شمشاد
(۵) چون بجدرخش بازی انگیزد * مفت برد از بقائمی ریزد
(۶) منصوبه درین عرصه که چیداست چنین * کز دل برد آرام و دلارام دهد

1. Criticise the first couplet.

2. Give the derivation of the word تماشا in the third couplet and distinguish between تماشا کردن and تماشا گفتن

3. Parse the pronoun ش and the word خبر in the second line of the first couplet. Analyse the third couplet.

IV. (۱) رباب از مغز راز آمد بگفتن * شدش خشک از غم او پوست برتن
(۲) خموشی را در آورده باواز * به نورس شهر یار نغمه بر داز
(۳) بخورشید درخشان پرتوی داد * نوی را طرفه تشریف نوی داد

(۴) بجانها تخم مهري كشت زان دست * كه در هر سوصد انبار دلش هست
(۵) خليل و كعبهٔ دل زومبايي * برو صادق ثناي قبله گاهي
(۶) زبانها از شراب نغمه سرمست * نفس ها پاے كوبان دست بر دست
(۷) آبا و امهات در پروردن نتائج در شفقت پدري و مادري *
(۸) بزمزمهٔ دعاے اختتام در نوازش اثر اهتمام واجب دانست *
(۹) بتقريب اين دعا ياد آمد كه اطناب نه از ادب است *

1. Write short notes grammatical and explanatory on the underlined phrases, words and particles in the above quotations.

2. What is the nominative of داد in (۹) and of دانست in (۸)

3. Give the مشارالیه of این in (۳).

V. Name 1. the different kinds of اضافت in
امضاي حكم - بلغ تدبير - لنگر حلم - لالئي حقهٔ پرويز - مهب عدل جلا جل اوراق

2. the صنائع لفظي ومعنوي in the following :—
(۱) نكته هاي بر جسته غنچهاي سر بسته (۲) ز جودش قطرهٔ درلجه گنجيد * ز خلقش نفحهٔ در غنچه پيچيد (۳) شور شيريني گفتارش نمك مائدهٔ حلاوت (۴) نثرش نثره رفعت شعرش شعري مرتبت (۵) خرمي چمن سخن بطراوت حمد بهار پيرائی است كه گلزار ابراهيم در رخسارهٔ يوسف طلعتان نمرود نخوت رسانيده (۲) چرخ گردان كدام صبح دمانده * كه برويش وان يكاد نخواند (۷) نه بجاهش عديل و نے بهنر * صد فلاطون هزار اسكندر (۸) سكون طلب بي تشديد نصب خود بالجزم * به پيشت ام زبر و زير گشته از تقدير *

VI. Give 1. The various readings (نسخهاے مختلفه) of the following passages noting the change in the meaning :—
(۱) بتو فير اجارهٔ دعايش صدق را كف اجابت تاثير (۲) درين بستان سرا افگندهٔ غلغل * سخن گرديد گلبن نغمه بلبل (۳) نطق از تو بمهماني ارباب خرد * انداخته خوان سخن از خوان خليل *

2. The two meanings of each of the following : —
(۱) دعايش گر نگردد بانفس رام * اثر از دم رود چون وحشي از دام (۲) از لالي بساط نيسان معروف بپاك گوهري (۳ خلايق

جمله مفتون هوایش * وکیلم من همه جانها فدایش (۴) بیشاهدهٔ
پردهٔ سازش ز هوه را چه ز هره غیر از پرده بدر افتادن (۵) لطف بالا
دست شاهش خوش نواخت * صدر مجلس صاحب خود را شناخت

3. The meanings of the imperative جیز in - موج خیز -
دیدار in نعمه خیز - حسن خیز and of ار

VII. 1. Substitute more appropriate words for تا - از - معروفان
and رود in the following :—

(۱) تفاوت کفر ودین آمد بمعنی * میان عدل او تا عدل کسری (۲) چرخ
پست از علو گفتارش (۳) بقبول امرش دست معروفان بر سر * و برد
نهیش زخم منکران منکر (۴) اثر از دم رود چون وحشي از دام *

2. Point out :—(a) the ردیف and قافیه in
از زمزمه پر برگ و نوا گشته جهان * درج گهر صوت و صدا گشته جهان

(b) the defect in the سجع of
رایتش سرو بن گلشن نصر * خنجرش ماهئی دریاک ظفر

3. Scan داس چون تو نگارے زکف آسمان ندهم * که بخونابهٔ بسیار
بدست آمدهٔ

4. Explain the allusion in—* صائب رابع رسل ثلثهٔ فن شعر بود

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Persian :—

1. About seven centuries and a half ago, three lads, each destined to become famous, were play-fellows in the city of Nuishápúr. They were diligent students of Imám Muafflk, a renowned Sunni Doctor, and an instructor of youth in all the sciences a knowledge of which was necessary for those who wish to take any position amongst the educated classes of that day. The story goes that the three lads made a compact to the effect that the one who first arrived at a position of eminence should use his influence on behalf of the other two. Nizám-ul-mulk, who became, in due course, the Vazier of Alp Arslan and of Málik Sháh had the privilege of fulfilling the engagement, and this he did most loyally. At his request, his former school-fellow, Hasan, was appointed to an office in the administration of the Sultán's dominions, but being dissatisfied on account of the slowness of his promotion, he commenced to intrigue against his benefactor, and was finally disgraced. After many adventures he fell a victim to an assassin's dagger.

2. In the wild days when Muslim chiefs went forth to conquer or to die, when dynasty succeeded dynasty in bewildering rapidity, when might was right and autocratic power ruled sometimes well, oftener ill, millions of the human race, the Súfi poets acted as men of heroic mould, and gave to Sháhs and to Sultáns, fearless of all consequences, sound and good advice.

II. Translate into English :—

1. زنار را با سبحه نه پیوندي است که بر کشاکش کشیشان
نخندد - و کفر را با ایمان نه سري است که صداعش صندل چاره از
پیشاني بر همدان نه برد - آرزوها همه در بر کشیدهٔ حصول - برات ها همه
سلم خریدهٔ وصول - نامهٔ عورش اگر بعنوان قدرش معنون نگردد
مضمونش جز بر گوش قارون دار نکشاید - بادي که بر خلافش بر خیزد
زودش بر خاک نشاند - و آتشي که غضبش بر افروزد از آب روغن
بران ریزند - خوان مکرمتش را چین ننگي زمین - و سپر حمایتش را
دامن فراخي آسمان برین - نازک خیالاني که حسن سخن را نلث
میدانند درین حسرت اند که بزبان قلمش بستعلیق حرف رند - بلوزهٔ
فروشان بازار عریاني معاملهٔ دي جمله فرو ردیلي *

2. کف همت دم شمشیر جرات * دماغ هوشمندي مغز فطرت
نهد خور هر طرف دامي زتارش * کزان رو پرتوي گردد شکارش
نگیرد طائرش بر صفحه آرام * بسازد گرپدایش مهر خود دام
چو اوکس صورت معني نپرداخت * بدعوی لیک چون عاني نپرداخت
همه سعي آفتاب اکسیري * بیش جودش هنوز تقصیري
کاري افتاد ابر بیسان را * دیده آن دست گوهر افشان را
مسکن عیش و عشرت است دکن * لب بغربت فتد ز حرف وطن
بر ایوان کند چون سلام آفتاب * کشد ابرو طاق بار جواب
بعرشي زمین دامني بر فشاند * ز کرسیش دعوی بکرسی نشاند
وقت رفتن نیست در دنبال چشم حسرتش
هر که بیش از خود فرستاد است مال خویش را
زر وسیم جهان در پرده دارد عمر کاهي را
بقدر فلس زیر پوست باشد خار ماهي را
مده ز جهل مرکب بنام تن چو عقیق
که هست لازم تحصیل نام ظلمت ها
در مجالس حرف سر گوشي زدن با یکدگر
در زمین سینها تخم نفاق افشاندن است

راه بسیار است مردم را بقرب حق ولي
راه نزدیکش دل مردم بدست آوردن است
رفت هر کس را بپا خاري کند سوزن علاج
مي خورد خون بیشتر هر کس که او بیتا تراست
دولت دنیا گوارا نیست بر روشندلان
تاج زر تا هست بر سر شمع را لرزان بود

3. دران اثنا فتحعلی خان ترکمان از دولت بهیهٔ صفویه بسرداري مامور شده در توابع کوسویه تلاقي فریقین واقع گشته نخست افاغنه مغلوب و شب بسمت غوریان بر گشته - از انجا که طالع قزلبا شیه نا مساعد و نخار پندار در دماغها متصاعد بود سردار با فوجي متعاقب ایشان کمیت تهور بر انداخته با صد نفر کما بیش در پشت صحرا مشهور به روزنک بطائفهٔ افغان بر خورده بیدا گاه بر ایشان تاخته - ایشان نیز چون حریف را خیره وچشم بصیرتش را از غبار غرور تیره دیدند توسن گریز را عنان کش و تیغ خون ریز را زا میان کشیده سردار را با جمعي از پیش تازان از لباس هستي عاری ساختند *

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. کیا سبب هي که ابتدا مین زبان کے لئے دلي ٹکسال بهي؟
2. بهاشا اور اُردو کي اِنشا پردازي مین کیا فرق هي ؟
3. کس لئے فارسي اور اُردو کي انشا پردازي مین دشواري هي اور هندي کي اِنشا مین آساني ؟
4. زبان اردو کي تاریخ بکمال اختصار تحریر هو *

II. 1. وجه تسمیه عروض کا کیا هی ؟
2. اردو کي شعر گوئی کس زمانے سے پائي جاتي هی ؟
3. واضع علم عروض کا کون تها ؟ اور کسطرح اس علم کو استخراج کیا ؟

III. 1. یهه شعر دیوان ناسخ مین پایا جاتا هي مگر بتلاو که یه مصرع کسکا هي اور دوسرا کس کا ؟

" ہي چشم نيم باز عجب خواب ناز ہي
فتنہ تو سو رہا ہي در فتنہ باز ہی "

2. اِس شعر مين کيا اعتراض ہي ؟

" بون نزاکت سے گران ہي سرمہ چشم يار مين
جسطرح ہو رات بھاري مردم بيمار مين "

3. اِس قسم کے شعر کا کيا نام ہي ؟

اور اسکے ہر ايک لفظ کو جدا جدا لکھئے —

" کبھيکہينسکيتہنيچيرکيخبر * نيگيکيسيستمکيشبيکہہپر "

IV. 1. ہر ايک نثر و نظم کي شرح سليس ہندوستاني مين کيجئے —

" (ا) ايک سمت تنبولي سرخ روئي سے يہہ رمز و کنايہ
کرتے چبا چبا کر بولي ٹہولي مين ہو دم بہہ
دم بھرتے مگھا کا منہہ کالا مہوبا گرد کر ڈالا - کيا
خوب ڈھولي ہي ابھي کھولي ہي - عبير ہي نہ
گلال ہي اد ہي مين مکھڑا لال ہي * "

" (ب) شمع کا چور سر محفل لرزان - دزد حدا کا رنگ
نہ جمتا تھا سر دست ہاتھہ باندھا جاتا تھا * "

" (ج) تير دعا لڑکر ليس نگيا ہدف اجابت سے لب معشوق ہوا *

(ا) " جو کندے ناتراشيدہ ہين انکو فيض صحبت کيا
سوا اسکے کہ پايا مرتبہ چوب مسند کا "

(۲) " دشمن سر ہي تري گردنکشي مانند شمع
افسر زر شوق سے رکھہ نہ اِتنا سر اونچا "

(۳) " ہمت جو ہي بلند تو ہون داغ ياس بھي
ہون آسمان ہي مجھے اختر کي احتياج "

(۴) " آسمان کا منطقہ ٹہرا ليا ہي جسطرح
و ہم يون موي کمر کا ہي جہان کو يار پر "

2. پہلي بيت کي تقطيع کيجئے - بحر بھي بتلائے *

3. دوسري بيت کي ترکيب رقم ہو *

V. 1. اِس عبارت مين کيا صنائع ہين *

(ا) " جسوقت ليلاي ليل نے جوڑا گيسوي مشک بو
کھول کر ناکمر چھٹکا يا - اور قيس داغ بر جگر

قمر نجد اُفق سے نکل کر اسد چرخ سے پلنگ
پر آیا *"

(۲) " یک باختہ سر اوس ششدر وحزین یعنے سہار ارم
مربع نشین سے دو چار ہوي *"

2. ان مسجع فقرون کا خلاصہ بکمال اختصار تحریر ہو۔

" جسدم اصحاب کہف سیاحت گزین یعنے سیارگان برج نشین مع کلب کلب الجبار یار غار کہف مغرب مین سوئے - ارو طلسم کشاي سحر نے مانند حضرت کلیم بعصاي عمود و ید بیضای بیضہ طاوس کبود طور افق سے سبک خرام ہو کر رونق بازار وقت سامري گو سالہ پرست کے انوار دھوئے *"

3. ان ابیات کے تلمیحات کي شرح صاف رقم ہو۔

(۱) " آج کل سے کچھ نہین اپني زبان معجز بیان
نطق عیسی کی طرح رکھتے ہین مادر زاد ہم "

(ب) " زلف سے مل کر کیا غارت دل پرداغ نے
سانپ اور طاؤس سا دشمن آدم نہین "

4. اِس عبارت سے کونسا نام نکلتا ہي ؟ اور کسطرح ؟

"جس کیوان ہمم بر جیس شیم کا نام عددا" و حرفا" جفت ہی *"

VI. یہہ ضرب الامثال کس محل مین استعمال کئے جاتے ہین ؟

(۱) " بارہ بات کے گہر کے نہ گہاٹ کے " (۲) " برات عاشقان بر شاخ آہو " (۳) " کوڑھہ مین کہاج " (۴) " عین کریال مین علیلا لگا " (۵) " جو راہ بتائے وہ آگے جائے (۶) " رسي جل گئي پر بل نہ گیا *"

VII. 1. تعریف کرو اور مثال بھي دو — شعر۔ تعقید۔ تناقض۔ نکلف توارد۔ توریہ۔ رقطا۔ طباق۔ مراوجہ۔ مراعاۃ النظیر *

2. ہر ایک مرقومۃ الذیل بحر مین کوئي شعر نقل کرو —
بحر متقارب مثمن مقصور یا محذوف۔ ہزج مسدس مقصور یا محذوف۔ رمل مسدس مقصور یا محذوف *

VIII. 1. فسانۂ عجائب مین حکایات مرقومۃ الذیل سے کیا نتیجے نکلتے ہین ؟ حکایت پسر مجستن۔ قصۂ سلطان یمن۔ نقل برادران توام۔ فسانہ مفتی کی جورو کا *

2. ملکۂ مہر نگار کی دوستی جان عالم کو کونسے مشکلات مین ارو کسطرح کام آئي ؟

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Urdu :—

There is room in the world, no doubt, and even in old countries, for a great increase of population, supposing the arts of life to go on improving, and capital to increase. But even if innocuous I confess I see very little reason for desiring it. The density of population necessary to enable mankind to obtain, in the greatest degree, all the advantages both of co-operation and of social intercourse, has, in all the most populous countries, been attained. A population may be too crowded, though all be amply supplied with food and raiment. It is not good for man to be kept perforce at all times in the presence of his species. A world from which solitude is extirpated is a very poor ideal. Solitude, in the sense of being often alone, is essential to any depth of meditation or of character ; and solitude in the presence of natural beauty and grandeur is the cradle of thoughts and aspirations which are not only good for the individual, but which society could ill do without. Nor is there much satisfaction in contemplating the world with nothing left to the spontaneous activity of nature ; with every rood of land brought into cultivation, which is capable of growing food for human beings ; every flowery waste of natural pasture ploughed up ; all quadrupeds or birds which are not domesticated for man's use exterminated as his rivals for food ; every hedgerow or superfluous tree rooted out, and scarcely a place left where a wild shrub or flower could grow without being eradicated as a weed in the name of improved agriculture. If the earth must lose that great portion of its pleasantness which it owes to things that the unlimited increase of wealth and population would extirpate from it, for the mere purpose of enabling it to support a larger, but not a better or a happier population, I sincerely hope, for the sake of posterity, that they will be content to be stationary, long before necessity compels them to it.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that a stationary condition of capital and population implies no stationary state of human improvement. There would be as much scope as ever for all kinds of mental culture, and moral and social progress. Even the industrial arts might be as earnestly and as successfully cultivated, with this sole difference, that instead of serving no purpose but the increase of wealth, industrial improvements would produce their legitimate effect, that of abridging labour.

II. Translate into English :

1. جمال بري تمثال ملكۂ مہر نگار سحر سامري کا نمونہ مہ
و مہر سے چمک دمک مین دونا عابد کش و زاہد فریب تہا جانعالم
بے چین ہوگیا مگر دامن ضبط دست استقلال سے نچہورا جسطرح بیتابہا
تہا جذبش نکي تیور پر میل نہ آیا - ایک خواص خاص داشارۂ ملکہ

آگے تو ہي پوچھا کیون جي میان مسافر تمہارا کدہر سے آنا ہوا اور کیا مصیبت پڑي جو اکیلے سوا الله کي ذات پہات کوئي سنگ نہ ساتھہ اس جنگل مین وارد ہوے - شاہزادے نے فرمایا مصیبت خیلہ تجھہ پر پڑي ہوگي - معلوم ہوا یہان آفت زدے آتے ہین ٹھوکرین کھاتے ہین - یہہ تو کہو تم سب کي کیا کمبختي ایامون کي گردش نصیبون کی سختي ہی جو خاک پہانکتے مسافرون کو تاکتے جہانکتے سر شام ذکام چڑیلون کیطرح پہرتي ہو - ملکہ یہہ کلمہ سنکے پہڑک گئي - ہوادار آگے بڑھا خود یہہ کلمہ کہا واہ واہ صاحب تم تو بہت گرما گرم تند مزاج حاضر جواب پا رکاب ہو - حال پوچھنے سے اتنا درہم برہم ہوے کہ کڑا فقرہ زبان پر آیا اس مردار کے ساتھہ تہوتہو مجھہ چھٹ سب کو بچھل پا ئیان بنا یا - جانعالم نے کہا اپنا یہہ دستور نہین کہ ہر کس و ناکس سے ہمکلام ہون - دوسري بات کونا مردار سے مکروہ ہي - خیر دہوکے مین جیسا اسنے سوال کیا ویسا ہمنے جواب دیا اب تمہارے منھہ سے مردار نکلا ہم سمجھہ گئے چپ ہو رہے - ملکہ نے مسکرا کر کہا خوب یک نشد دوشد اپني چونچ سنبھالو ایسا کلمہ منھہ سے نہ نکالو - کیا میرے دشمن در گور مردار خوار ہین *

2. رسامان نوشتہ جگر خستہ حال ونقاشان آشفتہ دل گسستہ

مآل اس تمثال بیمثال کو نیرنگ خیال پر کہینچکر مرقع سامعین فرشتہ مثال وعنچۂ شایقین خجستہ خصال مین لاکر یون جلوہ گر کرتے ہین کہ سمت شمال ایک شہر مخزن کمال موسوم بہ مراۃ الخیال تہا - اسکا تاجدار نامدار بزبان زمانیان محمود عالم مگر حقیقت مین مردود عالم ولہ بد افعال تہا - اسکے کشور فہم حسرت و ہم میں عجیب اس لچر رسم نے رواج پایا تہا کہ رشتۂ دامادي سررشتۂ خسري کو پوچ سمجھتا - سواے پسر جو دختر مادر گیتي بار لاتي وہ دایۂ اجل کے آغوش مین آرام پاتي *

3. پوچھنا اشک اگر گوشۂ دامان ہوتا - چاک کرتا مین جنون مین جو گریبان ہوتا *

پتی صورت کا دیوانہ نہوتا تو کیون - پاون مین سلسلۂ گیسوے پیچان ہو *
حسرت دل نہین دیتا مین نکلنے ناسخ - ہاتھہ شل ہوتے میسر جو گریبان ہوتا *
آہ کو چاہئے اعمر اثر ہوتے تک - کون جیتا ہي ترے زلف کے سر ہوتے تک *

عاشقي صبر طلب اور تمنا بے تاب - دلکا کیا رنگ کرون خون جگر ہوتے تک *
ابر توخور سے ہي شبنم کو فنا کي تعليم - مين بهي ہون ايک عنايت کي
نظر ہوتے تک

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR.

I. சிந்தாமணி, இராமாயணம், இவற்றில் முந்தியநூலிது வென நியாயத்தோடு கூறுக.

II. 1. சொல், சொல்லிலக்கணம், பொருள் கோள், வருணனை, இவற்றில் மேலே சொன்ன நூல்களுக்குள்ள ஒற்றுமை வேற்றுமைகளிவையென உதாரணத்தோடுரைக்க.

2. மேலே சொன்ன எந்த நூலோடு சொல்லாலும் யாப்பாலும் குறள் ஒருவாறு ஒற்றுமையுடையது? விடைக்கு நியாயங் கூறுக.

III. 1. கழுமு, காழ், ஒல்கு, ஆனாத, திமிர்ந்த, வல, அணுக்கி, திலதம், செம்மற்று - இவை சிந்தாமணியிலும், தளம், கோட்பு, சவனம், யாணர், வடகம், சிமயம், காண்குறேன் - இவை இராமாயணத்திலு மென்னபொருளில் வருகின்றன?

2. கொளீஇ, மறையின, பரீஇ, ஒரீஇ, இவை உலக வழக்கி லெவ்வாறு வரும்?

3. தேன், மது; கண்ணி, மாலை; கருங்கண், கறுத்த கண்; இரு, இருல்; இங்ஙனம் இவ்விரண்டாய் வந்தவற்றுக்குள்ள பேதமென்ன?

4. அணி, பட, உற்ற, இவற்றுளேதாவதொன்று உவமவுருபாய் வரும் பாட்டாவது அடியாவது எழுதுக.

5. அடியில் வருவனவற்றில், திரை (=கடல்), செல்வம் (=கற்பகச்சோலை), வாய் (=வார்த்தை), பண் (=யாழ்), இவை இன்ன ஆகுபெயரென நியாயத்தோடு எழுதுக.

'தெண்டிரை மேய்ந்து,' 'இந்திரன்னகர்ச்செல்வம்,' 'மழலைவாய்,' 'பண்கெழு மெல்விரல்.'

IV. 1. கீழேவருவனவற்றுக்குப் பொழிப்புரையென்ன?

(a) இரிந்ததேன் குவளையினெற்றிதைவர
முரிந்துபோதவிழ்ந்துகொங்குயிர்க்குமுல்லையி
னரும்புசேர்ந்தணி ஞிமிறார்ப்ப வாய்பதம்
விருந்தெதிர்கொண் மெனத்தழுவி வீழ்ந்தவே.

(b) மூட்டியபழியெனு முருங்குதீயவித்
தாட்டினைகங்கைநீரரசன்தேவியைக்
காட்டினையெனினெமைக்கடலினூரமு
தூட்டினை யாற்பிறிதுயவுமில்லையால்.

2 இவற்றின் பொருளைத் தெளிவாய்க் கூறுக :—

(a) 'உள்ளமில்லவர்க் கூர்தொரு முய்த்துராய்,' (b) 'செவ்விப்பூக் காவிற்கூடெடுக்கிய கவ்விக்கொண்டிருந்தன,' (c) 'புரிவளர்குழல்,' (d) 'மெய்பெறு வெழுத்தயிர்க்கு மழலைவாய்,' (e) 'வாரவிராமெனின் வானரப்பெருமானும்,' (f) 'நல்லீரப்பயனண்ணும்,' (g) 'சீதைதனைத் தேராவரமுற்றுந் திறனின்று,' (h) 'வருந்தரு நெடுங்கடவுண்டுமாய்துமோ.'

3. 'கருவிமாமழை,' 'முப்பழச்சுனைத்தலைத்தணீர்' இவற்றில் 'கருவி,' 'முப்பழம்' என்றவற்றை விரித்துப் பொருள் கூறுக.

V. 1. எனைவகையாற்றேறியக்கண்ணும் வினைவகையான் வேறுகு மாந்தர் பலர் - இதன் விசேடவுரை யென்ன ?

2 கட்டியக்காரனும் நிமித்திகனுஞ் சொன்னதையுஞ் செய்ததையுங் கூறி 'வேறுகுமாந்தர் பலர்' என்றதன உண்மையை விளக்க.

VI 1. 'மாலடி வந்தனைசெய்தாள்' - இது யார்செய்தது? எப்பொழுது ?

2. 'கானமர்கோதை கனுமொழிகின்றாள்' - அவள் கண்ட கனுக்கள் என்னென்ன ? அவள் கணவன் கனுவினபயன் என்னென்னவென்றுரைத்தான ?

3. 'மறைநாவலர் வேடமேயினர்'-அவ்வேடம்என்ன ?

4. 'பகலோன் முன் - தேர்முன்னடந்தே யாரியநூலுந் தெரிவுற்றீர்' - இது யார் யாருக்குரைத்தது ?

VII. 1. 'திருந்தின்று,' 'வந்தன்று,' இவற்றுக்குப் பகுபதவுறுப்புக்கள் கூறி இவற்றின் விகுதியைக் குறிக்கும் விதியுமெழுதுக.

2. 'தங்கிய' - இது பெயரெச்சமாயும் வினையெச்சமாயும் வருதற்கும், ஓரோ வினை விதிவினையாயும் மறைவினையாயும் வருதற்கும் ஒவ்வோருதாரணந் தருக.

3. 'நளின நாணுமுகம்,' 'வையம் காக்கும் பதுநெகம் பூண்பல்,' 'அமுதகண்ணீர்' இவற்றிலுள்ள எச்சங்களின் பொருளின்னவென விளக்கிக்கூறுக.

VIII. 1. 'தெரிந்துதெளிதல்,' 'ஒற்றுடல்'-இவ்வதிகாரங்களில மைந்தவிஷயங்களால் இவைஇன்னபால்இன்ன இயலைச்சேர்ந்தவையென நிச்சயிக்கலாமா? விடைக்குநியாயமெழுதுக.

2. தழால் (சுற்றந்தழால்), வாயின் ('வழுக்காமை வாய்யின்'), உகாமை, அறைபோக, தெற்றென்க, அல்லாவார், கடா (கடா அவுருவொடு), வெருவந்த-இவற்றுக் கர்த்தமென்ன?

3. 'வேந்தனுறை கடுகியொல்லைக்கெடும்,' 'உறைகோடியொல்லாது வானம் பெயல்' 'அவற்றுண் மிகைநாடி மிக்ககொளல்,'-இவற்றுள் உறை உறை, மிகை, மிக்க, என்றவை என்னசொல். அவற்றுக் கிவ்விடத்தில் பொருள் என்ன?

IX. 1. (a) 'பொருள் வருவாயில்கள்' - என்னென்ன?

(b) 'கொலையிற் கொடியாரை வேந்தொறுத்தல்'-கொடியார் யார்?

2. இவற்றுக்குப் பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக:

(a) உரமொருவற்குள்ளவெறுக்கையஃதில்லார் மரமக்களாதலே வேறு. (b) வினைக்குரிமை நாடிய பின்றை யவனை யதற்குறியனாகச்செயல்.

X. 1. புலியூர் வெண்பா வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் நாலுவயனங்களு மின்னின்னவெனக் கூறி அவற்றில் இரண்டற்கு மாத்திர முதாரணந்தந்து விளக்க.

2. நீத்த, அக்கு, இக்கு, திருக்கு, சினகரம், எணி (துவைத்த எணி), மால் (மாற்புணர்ந்து), மாந்து - இவற்றுக்குப் பொருளென்ன?

3. (a) 'கந்தரவல்லானுளுங்காப்பு,' (b) 'சரணவாசவனசத்திஞன் வாழ்வு,' (c) 'மாதங்கத்துரியார் சார்பு,' (d) 'கண்ணுமழலாதவன்மதியாரார்வு' -இவற்றின் அர்த்தமென்ன?

XI. 1. (a) புத்தமா யாட்கொண்டது, (b) கற்புணையாலோதங் கடந்தது - இந்த வரலாறுகளைச் சுருக்கமாயெழுதுக.

2. கட்டுறுகோட்டுப்பூக்கமலப்பூத்தேனூறிப்
புட்டரிக்கவீறும்புலியூரோ - சிட்டர்தொழ
மின்னுடகத்திஞன்மேய்ந்தமன்றுளானந்த
நன்னுடகத்திஞனுடு-இதற்குப்பொழிப்புரைஎன்ன?

3. 'பேசாப்பாவை,' 'மூத்தீ,' 'களிற்றைப்பெற்று,' 'களிறுக்கிக்களித்தார்.' இவற்றுள் இரண்டற்குமாத்திரம் புணர்ச்சி விதிகூறுக.

XII 1. மேலே IV ம் வினவில் மூட்டிய பழி - என்னும் பாட்டு இன்ன விருத்தமெனறு நியாயத்தோடு சொல்லுக.

2. மேலே IX ம் வினவில் உரமொருவற்குள்ள - எனனும் பாட்டைச் சீர்பிரித்து வாய்பாடு தந்தெழுதுக.

3. அல்லற்பட்டாற்றா தழுதகண்ணீரன்றே
செல்வத்தைத் தேய்க்கும்படை.

இதிலும், IV.ம் வினவில் 'இரிந்ததேன்'- என்ற செய்யுளிலும், XI ம் வினவில 'கட்டுறுகோட்டுப்பூ'- என்ற பாட்டிலும் எனனென்ன அணிகள் அமைந்திருககினறன ?

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION.

I Translate into Tamil·—[See Urdu translation paper, page cliii.]

II Translate into English the following stanzas .—

1. உதவாமலொருவன் செய்தவுதவிககுக் கைம்மாறாக மதவானை யனையமைந்த மற்றுமுண்டாகவற்றோ சிதையாத செருவிலன்னான் முன்சென்று செறுநர்மார்பின உதையானேலுதையுண்டாவியுலையானே லுலகின்மனனே.

2. பத்தனைக்கொண்டே பேசாப் பாவைதனைப் பேசுவித்துப்
புத்தனை யாட்கொளளும் புலியூரே - முத்திதரும்
பஞ்சாக்கரனார் பணிவார் வினையழன்முன்
பஞ்சாக்கரனார் பதி.

3. கல்லார்ப்பிணிக்குங் கடுங்கோலதுவல்ல
தில்லைநிலக்குப் பொறை.

4 உளபோன் முகத்தெவன் செய்யுமளவினாற்
கண்ணோட்டமில்லாத கண்.

5 ஈடுசால்போரழித் தெருமைப்போத்தினால்
மாறெத்தெழித்துவை களைந்து காலுறீஇச்
சேறெக்கூப்பிய செந்நெற்குப்பைகள்
கோடையர்கொழும் பொனின்குன்ற மொத்தவே.

III. Render into idiomatic English :—

1. கண்ணின்முன்னே ஒன்றுசொல்லிக் காணாத இடத்திலே இரண்டுசொல்லுகிறதா ?

2. வாழை யடி வாழையாய் வாழ்ந்திருக்கவேண்டும் ; அப்படியல்லாமல் கள்ளிபைப்போல் நெடுக வளர்ந்தால

కాయుణ్టో నిఫలుణ్టో.

3. అరవుపదైయావదు పురోకితనాయుం అరవోనాయుం విట్టు, అవరాన్ ఇవ్వరసన్ అరవోనన్మైయిన్ ఇవనైప్పోక్కి అరణుం ఉరిమైయుముడైయానొరువనై వైత్తర్కు ఎణ్ణినం, ఇదుతాన్ యావర్క్కుం ఇయైన్దదు, నిన్ కరుత్తు ఎన్నైయెనచ్ శొల్లుగిఱవోడు శొల్లువిత్తల్- పొరుళుపదైయావదు శేనైతలైవనైయుం అవనొడియైన్దానైయుంవిట్టు, అవరాన్ ఇవ్వరసన్ ఇవర్కు మాలైయళ్ళకలిన్, ఇవనైప్పోక్కిక్ కొడైయుం ఉరిమైయుముడైయానొరువనై వైత్తర్కెణ్ణినం, ఇదుతాన్ యావర్క్కుం ఇయైన్దదు, నినకరుత్తు ఎన్నైయెనచ్శొల్లుగిఱవోడు శొల్లువిత్తల్ - అచ్చవుపదైయావదు ఒరు నిమిత్తత్తిన్ మేలిట్టు ఓర్ అమైచ్చళ్ళల్ ఏనైయోరై అవన్ ఇల్లిన్కణ మైప్పిత్తు, ఇవర్ అఱైపోవానెణ్ణర్కుక్ కుళీఇయిళ్ళొన్ఱు తాన్ కావల్చెయ్దు, ఒరువళ్ళల్ ఇవ్వరసన్ నమ్మైకకొల్వాన్ శుళ్కిన్ఱమైయిన్ అదనై నామ్ముఱ్పడచ్ చెయ్దు నమక్కినియ అరసనొరువనై వైత్తల్, ఈణడైయావర్క్కుం ఇయైన్దదు, నినకరుత్తు ఎన్నైయెనచ్ శొల్లుగిఱవోడు శొల్లువిత్తల్.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1 రాఘవపాండవీయములో పింగళిసూరన, కవిత్రయము వారి నిమాత్రము నుతించి తక్కినవారిని పేర్కొనకుండుటకు కారణం బేమి యూహించెదరు? ఇతఁడు వీరినిగుఱించి వ్రాయుచో, కళాపూర్ణోదయములో,

"...భారతరామకథార్థము ల్విభా। సిలఁగ నరంటిపఁడొలిచి చేతికి నిచ్చినరీతి నాంధ్రవా। క్సులలితశక్తి నందఱకు సుప్రథితంబులు చేసినట్టి ధ। న్యుల నుతియింతు ఉం.'

అనిచెప్పియున్నాఁడు. ఈ ప్రశంసా విషయమునే రాఘవపాండవీయములో ఏమాత్రపు భేదముతో వ్రాసియున్నాఁడు?

2. హరివంశకృతిస్వామి తన్నుగుఱించి యిట్లువ్రాసికొనియున్నాఁడు:—"సకలవిద్యావిశారద పెద్దకోమటి వేమభూపాల విర

చితాశృంగారదీపికాఖ్యా అమరుకవ్యాఖ్యా"

దీనింబట్టియు హరివంశములోనియాతని వంశవర్ణనమును బట్టియు నాతని కులవిషయమును స్పష్టపఱుపుఁడు.

II. అమవసలందుఁ దా సరసిజాప్తునిగర్భము దూఱఁబోవు
సమయమునన్ స్వకీయ యగుచంద్రికయిల్లడవెట్టెనో సుధా
యమృతమయూఖుఁ డీనెలపునం దనుసంశయ మావహించె ను
త్తమకుల చూడుమిప్పరిసు ధాధవళోన్నతసౌధవీథికల్.

1. ఈపద్యమునకు అలంకారము స్పష్టమగునట్లుగా దండాన్వయము వ్రాయుఁడు 2. గర్భము అనుదానికిఁ బైపదము మొదటి యక్షరము సరళమేనా? 'ఇల్లడ'—దీని విభజించి యీరూపం బెట్లేర్పడెనో చెప్పుఁడు. 3. మొదటిపాదములోనివిషయము కల్పనయేనా, లేక యెంతవఱకైన నాధారంబుకలిగి యట్లువర్ణింపఁబడెనా? 4. 'స్వకీయ'—ఈచట స్త్రీలింగప్రయోజనమును విశదపఱచి, నాయికలలో నాకభేదం బగుదీనికి నిర్వచనంబుచెప్పి దీని యంతర్భేదంబులంబేర్కొని వానిగుణాదులను నిరూపింపుఁడు.

III. వెండియుఁబతికోర్కివాదల రెండవసతియనవరగుణరేఖఁదనరుచున్ గండెసఁగెడు సుతరత్నము పాండురమణిశుక్తి వోలెఁబడసె హరికృపన్ 1. గ్రంథకర్త యీ పద్యమునకు, "ఆంధ్రభాషా సంస్కృతాభిభాషాశ్లేష యొక్కొక్కచోటఁ." అను పద్యములో వివరించిన "పెక్కుపోకల"లో ఏ వేవిప్రయోగించి, భారత రామాయణార్థములను సమర్థించెను? 2. భారతార్థమందు ఇమిడియుండు నర్థాలంకారములలో వానియంతర్భాగములు ఏవి గ్రహింపవలయు?

IV. 1. ఇంద్రలోకమునుగుఱించిగాని లేక సూర్యమండలమును గుఱించిగాని కాశీ ఖండములో చెప్పినది వ్రాయుఁడు. ఈసందర్భములో "యాతుధానశ్రేణి యధికభక్తిన్" సూర్యుని భజింతురు అని చెప్పియున్నదిగదా యిందు ఏమి విరుద్ధము తోఁచుచున్నది? ఎట్లు సమర్థింపఁగలరు?

2. సావిత్రికి—(a) 'మూడువేదంబులు మూడుపాదంబులు' అని యున్నదే నాలవపాద మేమాయెను? (b) 'ఐదు దలలును శిక్షాది కాంగకములు' అనియున్నదే సరియేనా?

V. 1. "సోమదాహిత్రుండైన యతండ సోమునికి మామ యెట్లయ్యె"—ఈ ప్రశ్నకుఁబడిన ప్రత్యుత్తరమును వ్రాసి దానిగుఱించి తోఁచెడి యుక్తాయుక్తంబులు వ్యక్తపఱుపుఁడు.

2. శ్రీభాగవతములో "సూర్యునిరథంబు ముహూర్తమాత్రంబున నష్టశతాధిక చతుస్త్రింశ ల్లక్షయోజనంబులు సంచరించు" అని చెప్పియున్నది. ఈ విషయమై మీ కాశీఖండములో నేమిగానున్నది? భాగవతములోని దానికిని జ్యౌతిషగ్రంథములలోని దానికినితారతమ్యం బెంతమాత్రము (యోజన మనఁగా అయిదు మయిళ్లు)!

VI. 1. 'ఇచ్చుచుండుగాఁత యివ్వసుమతి'.—ఇచట నగవడు వ్యాకరణపుఁదప్పిదమును చూపి దాని సవరించి వ్రాయుఁడు.

2. 'సుధర్మయఁ సభ', 'చవిగొఁ బిమ్మట'.—ఇచటంగల సంధివిశేషంబులు చెప్పి యిట్టివి యెయ్యైచోట్ల నగునో తెలుపుఁడు.

3. 'కొలిచినారు భక్తికొంచియంబు'.—ఇందలివిశేషమును సూచించియిట్టిదేమఱియొకటిమీరుచదివినభాగమునుండి చెప్పుఁడు.

VII. 1. పూర్వకాలంబులయందు యుద్ధములు జరపుటలో సేనాధిపత్యధ్వజములు మొదలగువారు కట్టుదిట్టములకు లోఁబడియే వానినడపించిరని మీ చదివిన విరాటపర్వభాగమునుండి దృష్టాంతములను దీసి నిరూపింపుఁడు.

2. కౌరవులలో వారివారి పతాకంబులు ఎట్లు వర్ణింపంబడియున్నవి? విదురుండు యుద్ధములో ప్రవేశింపమికి హేతువెద్ది?

VIII. 1. 'మానంబున పేర్మిఁ'.—ఈ సమాసమందు చూపట్టు విశేషకార్యంబెద్ది? ఇట్టిది మఱి యేసమాసంబులందుఁ గన్పట్టును?

2. 'అడపులఁ, బెద్దయుఁగాలం బిడుమల'.—ఇందు "పెద్దయుఁగాలంబు" అనుదాని సమాసముగా గ్రహింపనగునా? సాధకబాధకములేయవి?

3. 'సౌభాగ్య వైభవ ప్రాభవములు'—ఈ పదములు వేనినుండి యెట్లు ఏర్పడ్డవి? ఏకపద్ధతి ననుసరించి రూపింపఁబడ్డ యీ వాచకములకు వాచ్యార్థమందు ఏమి విశేషము అగపడుచున్నది?

4 "వినయవతియు వివేకవతియు విలాసవతియు విభ్రమవతి

యునై "—ఈ వ్యస్తపదముల నన్నిటిం జేర్చి ఒకే సమస్తపదముగా అర్థము చెడకుండునట్లు రచియింపుఁడు.

IX. ఈ క్రిందివాక్యములకు తాత్పర్యము స్పష్టముగా వ్రాయుఁడు. కడపటి రెంటికింగల రెండుమూడర్థములను విశదపఱుపుఁడు.

1. ధారాళకరాళ రక్తపరిషిక్త విశ్వంభరాభాగంబునం గల యం గెంపు సంపాదించి యకాలసంధ్యనావహించినఁ దదుచిత వ్యాపారపారంగతంబులై పొడచూపినయుడుగణంబులంబోలెఁ బొలుచుధనంజయసాయకదళితకుంజరకుంభవికీర్ణమౌక్తికవిసరంబులు. 2. సుధేష్ణాసందర్శన సమాచారంబునడపి. 3. చమత్కృతిమత్కృతిత్వముల్. 4. సురాపగాజలాసారసమూగమూర్ఛితమసారససారసారసారభోదీరణకారణంబు. 5. సమాధికరహితాత్మవర్తననతిస్థిరుఁడై. పైవానియందు అచటచటంగల శబ్దాలంకారంబులం బేర్కొని సమన్వయింపుఁడు.

X. 1. విభావన, విరోధాభాసాలంకారములకు పరస్పరసామ్యం బెంతమట్టుకో పరిశీలించి వానిభేదంబును నిరూపించి వాని నీక్రిందిపద్యములో సమన్వయింపంజేయనగునేని అట్లుచేయుఁడు. "ఋషికిఁబంపాసరోవీచిపృషతశిశిరగంధవాహప్రవాహసంబంధములును కాశికాక్షేత్రవిప్రయోగప్రభూతతాపశాంతియొనర్పంగనోపవయ్యె."

2. "కనకమేఖలగ్రుచ్చికట్టె··· పూపార్కుమెఱుఁగుపండ్లు" —ఇచట నేదేని కావ్యదోషంబు కాన్పించుచున్నదా? దాని సమర్థింపనగునా?

XI. *N.B.*—ఈక్రిందివానిలో ఏవైన రెంటికి మాత్రమే యుత్తరములు వ్రాయవలయు.—

1. "తర్కంబు లాలోడించి మీమాంసాద్వయం బాలోకించి... అర్థశాస్త్రంబులు ప్రాపించి."—తర్కంబులనుచో బహువచనప్రయోజనంబెయ్యది? రెండు మీమాంసలు ఏవి? అవి యే యే విషయంబులం జెప్పును? అర్థశాస్త్రంబులనుటచే నేవి గ్రహింపవలయు? తర్కమీమాంసలలో ఏది ఏ విషయములో శ్రేష్ఠతరమని శ్రీనాథుఁడు మీపుస్తకములో చెప్పియున్నాఁడు?

2. "ఆమ్నాయములకంటె నభ్యస్తాతములు చర్చింప నుపనిషత్సముదయములు".—ఇచటం జెప్పఁబడ్డ ప్రాధాన్యతను ఎట్లునిర్ధారణ చేయంగలరు? ముఖ్యములయినయుపనిషత్తులలో మూటిని చెప్పుఁడు

3. గాయత్రి' అనుపేర నొక ఛందస్సుకూడ ఉన్నదిగదా దాని యాగాదులందు యజ్ఞకర్తలు ఏమేమి కోరునపుడు ప్రయోగింతురు ? ఆఛందోలక్షణమును ఈక్రిందిదానితో సరిపోల్చి తప్పొప్పిదములను నిరూపింపుఁడు.—

Dr. Haug says : "The Gáyatri metre which consists of three times eight syllables is the most sacred."

4. "ప్రాణాయామంబుచేసి ప్రాణాయామంబునఁ జిత్తశుద్ధివడనిచిత్తశుద్ధివలన వేదాంతజ్ఞానంబు విశదీకరించి"—ఇట్లు ఒకచోఁజెప్పి మీరుచదివినభాగములోనె మఱియొకచోట ఈజ్ఞానము వేఱువిధముగా సమకూఱునని చెప్పగదా దాని సూచించి యీరెంటికి నైవరీత్యము ఏదేని ఉన్నదో లేదో నిదర్శింపుఁడు.

XII. ఎచ్చోట నున్నవాఁ డతఁ డిచ్చోటికి నేలరాఁడొ యిప్పుడనుడుఁ దా। నచ్చట నంతర్హితుఁడై యిచ్చఁ జనియెఁ దోఁచునేఁటి యెల్లిటిలోనన్. ఈ పద్యమునందలిగణాదులు చెడకుండ పదములన్నియు తెలుఁగులగునట్లుగా మార్చవలసినచోట్లమార్చి మార్పులనుమాత్రము వ్రాయుఁడు.

XIII. *N.B.*—ఈక్రిందివానిలో ఏదైన మూటికిమాత్రమే ఉత్తరములు చెప్పవలయు:—1. శబ్దాలంకారంబులం బేర్కొని సరళాక్షరంబులలో నేదైననొకదానినుంచి మూడువాక్యములు ఏ విషయమైగాని వృత్యనుప్రాసము పొసఁగునట్లుగా రచియింపుఁడు. 2. సంస్కృతపదములు వికృతిని జెందునపుడు "సంస్కృతమునందు లేని యర్థంబులు వికృతియందుఁ గలుగుట సహజము." ఈ సిద్ధాంతమును పూర్ణముగ ఉదాహరింపుఁడు. 3. "దీర్ఘములమీఁదబండిరాను లేదు" అని కవిలోకచింతామణిలో సిద్ధాంతీకరించినవిషయమై మీయభిప్రాయమును విశదముగఁదెలుపుఁడు. 4. త్రివిధంబులగు వాచ్య లక్ష్య వ్యంగార్థంబులకుం గలభేదంబును విశదపఱిచి యీ యర్థంబులఁబొసఁగునట్లు చేయుశబ్దవ్యాపారంబులం బేర్కొని వ్యంగ్యముయొక్కయంతర్భే

దములనువిమర్శింపుఁడు. 5. తెలుఁగుభాషలోని నిఘంటువులను, వ్యాకరణములను, అలంకారశాస్త్రములను, కొన్నిటిని జెప్పి ఆయాగ్రంథకర్తల నామములఁదెల్పి ఆ గ్రంథముల ముఖ్యలక్షణములను సంగ్రహముగ వ్రాయుఁడు.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION.

I Translate into Telugu :—[See Urdu Translation paper, p clii]

II. Translate into English :—

1 హరివ్యగవ్యనవ్యవిహితాదరుఁ డాధరణీతలేశుఁ డ
ధ్వారచితశ్రమాకలితుఁడై కడుమెచ్చె సురాపగాజలా
సారసమూగమార్హతమసారససారససారసారభో
దీరణకారణంబు నతిధీరసమీరకిశోరవారముఁ

(*N.B.*—The *Ramayana* meaning only.)

2 కింకుర్వాణపురందరాదికమహాగీర్వాణకోటీకిరీ
టాంకస్థాపితనూత్నరత్నరుచిధారాశ్లేషకమ్మీరప
త్పకేజుండుహరుండుజంతువులకుం బ్రాణాంతకాలంబునం
దోంకారాక్షరమంత్రరాజముఁ జెవిఁ దూఁజించుగాశీస్థలిఁ

3. ప్రళయాంభోధరముక్తసాంద్రవిసరత్పాణవర్షంబు మి
క్కిలియై శైలముఁ గప్పునట్లు నరు నక్షీణాస్త్రసంతాన మి
ట్టలమై కప్పినఁ దీవ్రమారుతము గాఢవ్యాప్తిజీమూతమం
డలిఁబోలె న్వరియించె భాసురుఁ డవష్టంభోజ్జ్వలాకారుఁడై

4 ఆజగవాఖ్యమై పరఁగునాద్యశరాసనము న్సముల్లస
త్తేజము దీప్తబాణములు దివ్యకనత్కవచంబు దాల్చియు
ద్వేజితశత్రుఁ డప్రతిమదీర్ఘతనుండు జనించె రాజవి
ద్యాజితలోకుఁ డైనపృథుఁ డమ్మును లద్భుతవార్ధిఁ దేలగఁ

5 ఆరంభింపరు నీచమానవులు విఘ్నాయాససంత్రస్తులై
యారంభించి పరిత్యజంతు రురువిఘ్నాయత్తులై మధ్యముల్
ధీరు ల్విఘ్ననిహన్యమానులగుచుఁ ధృత్యున్నతోత్సాహులై
ప్రారబ్ధార్థము లుజ్జగింపరు సుమీ ప్రజ్ఞానిధుల్గాపునఁ

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. ಅಭಿನವಪಂಪ, ಪಡೆಕ್ಷೆರಿದೇವ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ನೀವು ಓದಿರುವ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದಾರೆಯೊ ಅದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. 2. ರಾಜಶೇಖರ ವಿಳಾಸದ ಕಥೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಯಾದದ್ದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ? ಅದು ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿ ಕಾವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ? 3. ಪಂಪರಾಮಾಯಣವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಕವಿಗೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾದ ಹೆಸರೇನು? ಆತ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಇತರ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಗಳ್ಯಾವವು! ರಾಜಶೇಖರವಿಳಾಸದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪಂಪರಾಮಾಯಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ತುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಿಗಳಂದ ರಚಿತವಾದಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಷ್ಟು ನಿಮಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿವೆಯೊ ಅವುಗಳಹೆಸರು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

II. 1. ತಾವರೆಗಾವೊಳಾಗಿಸಿದ ಬಿಲ್ಗದರೀ ರೆಳೆಯೇರಿಸುತೆಚೆ
ಲ್ವಾವರಿಸಿರ್ದ್ದತದ್ದಳದಪಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯದೊಳಟ್ಟುಕಟ್ಟಿಭ್ರಂ
ಗಾವಳಿಯೆಂಬವಿಾಂಟಿ ವಿಡಿದೆಂಟಿಸಿಗೆಂಟನೆಳಟ್ಟುಪಾರಿಪ
ರ್ತ್ತೀವಿದಕೀರಮಂಡಳಯನಲ್ಲಿನ ಪಾಮರಿಯೆರ್ಪ್ಪಿ ರಂತರಂ

2. .....ಔರ್ವಜ್ವಲನಬಹುಳ ಧೂಮಾಕುಲಂಪಾಲಮುನೀ
ರನಪಾಯಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಿಂದಾಪುರವರದ ವಣಿಗ್ವಾಟಿಹರ್ಮ್ಯಂಗ
ಳೊಳ್ಮಂ
ನಿನಸಂಚಾರಸ್ವಭಾವಂಪರಿಪಡೆಪದಪಿಂಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತಮಿರ್ದಳ್.

3. ಕ್ಷೇಂದ್ರರಾದವರು ಜೀವನ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಂ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯಂ ಮೀರಿನಡೆವಂತೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಾನಿಕರಗಳುಯುಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನ ತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸಿ ಗಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವದಂತು ಮಲ್ಲದೆಯು ದ್ವಿಜರು ಗುಣಪಕ್ಷಪಾತಿಗಳೆಂಬುವುದಂ ನಿದರ್ಶನಮಾಗಿ ತೋರುವಂತೆ ಸಾಜಾತ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯಮನ್ನಿಡದೆ ದುಗ್ಧಮಂಸವಿದು ವಿಷಮನ್ನು ಗುಳಜನದ ಸಂತಾಪಮನ್ನೆಸಗುವುದು ಫಣಿನಿಕರ ಮೇಘಗಳು ವಿಷಪಾನಮಂಮಾಡಿ ಅಮೃತಧಾರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಳಜಗದ ಸಂತಾಪಮಂಪರಿಹರಿಪುದೆಂದಾ ಮಯೂರಗಳು ವಿಷಧರ ವಿರೋಧಮನ್ನಾಚರಿಸಿದಡೆಯು ವಿಷಧರಂಗಳಂಕಂಡು ನರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತನಲಿದಾಡುತಿರ್ದುದು.

(a) ಇವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. (b) 2 ಗುರ್ತಿನ ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತಂ ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಿಶೇಷವೇನು? (c) 3 ಗುರ್ತಿನ ಗದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಚನಪಲ್ಲಟಗಳಾಗಿರುವದು ಸರಿಯೆ? ವಚನಪಲ್ಲಟ

ವಾಗ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇತರ ವಿಧವಾದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

III. 1 ಮಂಡೂಕಂ ಶರನಿಧಿಯಂ। ಕಂಡರಿಯೆದೆಪಳಗುಮಬ್ಜಿ ಗಮಿಭಂಗದುಬಿ। ಪ್ಪಂಡಿಸೆ ಕುಕವಿಸಮೂಹಂ। ಪಂಡಿತರಪ್ಪವರ್ಗ್ಗೆಭಂಗಮಕ್ಕುಮೆಂಬಗದೊಳ್.ಇದೇ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಶ್ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ರಾಜಶೇಖರ ವಿಳಾಸದಿಂದ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. 2 ನಿಂದಿಸುವ ದುರ್ಜನರೆಂ। ಬೊಂದುಭಯಂ ಬೆತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಿಸನೆಕವಿಕೃತಿಯಂ। ಈ ಕಂದದ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಪಂಪರಾಮಾಯಣದಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಶ್ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವದು. 3 ಕಲಾವತೀ ಪರಿಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಪರೋಕ್ತಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯಂ ಕದ್ದು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆರಡು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಯಾವ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರ ಬಹುದೊ ತಿಳಿಯೆಪಡಿಸಿ.

IV. 1. ಕಲಾವತೀ ಪರಿಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವವೀರೆ ರಾಜಸಭೆಗೆ ಅಂಗಗಳ್ಯಾವವು ? 2 ಅನರಣ್ಯನ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಪಂಪರಾಮಾಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವದನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. 3 ಮೊದಲ ಕವೀಂದ್ರರೊಳ್ದೊರೆದ ಸತ್ಕೃತಿಸಂಚಯವಿಮಾಧರಿತ್ರಿಯೊಳ್ಪುದಿದರಿನೋಡಿತುಷ್ಟಿವಡಲೊಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗರೇಕೆಕಬ್ಬಮಂಗದಿಪರೊ ಬೇರೆ.....

ಈ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗೆ ಕವಿಯು ಹೇಳುವ ಸಮಾಧಾನಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರೆದು ಅವೆಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆಯೊ ಹೇಳಿ.

V. 1 ಚಾರುಪಯೋಧರೆ ಮಹಿಮಾ । ಧಾರೆಸದಾನಿಮಿಷಸೇವ್ಯರಸಯುತೆವರಶ್ಯಂ। ಗಾರಾಜತೆ ಯೆನಿಸುವಕಾ। ವೇರಿಧರಾ ಕಾಮಧೇನುವೆನಿಪುದುಪುನಿಯೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಹೇಳುವದು. 2 ಯಮಕ - ಪರಸ್ಪರ - ಲೇಶ - ಸಂದೇಹ. ಇವುಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಗಳಿಂದೊಂದೊಂ ದುದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ. 3 ಪೂರ್ಣೋಪಮೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕವಯವಗಳ್ಯಾವವು ? ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಶ್ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಈನಾಲಂಕಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಬರಿಯ ಬೇಕು.

ಇನಮುಖದರ್ಶನದಿಂತೊ ಟ್ಟನೆಕತ್ತಲೆಪಿಂಗುವಂತೆ ಮುನಿಪತಿಮುಖದರ್ಶನದಿಂಚಿತ್ತದಕತ್ತಲೆ ಜನಪತಿಗೊರ್ಮೊದಲೆ ಪಿಂಗಿಪೋದತ್ತಾಗಳ್.

ಇದನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತಾಲಂಕಾರ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುವದು.

VI 1. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಗದ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಂದರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುವ

ದು:—ಅಕಳಂಕಚಂದ್ರನ ವಾಕ್ಚಂದ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂ ದಿಗಂಬರಂಧವಳಿಸೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಭವ್ಯಪ್ರಕರಚಕೋರಂ ನಲಿದುದು ಅನ್ಯವಾದಿವದನಾಂಭೋಜಂ ಮುಕ್ಕಳಿತವಾಯ್ತು. 2. ಗಮಕಸಮಾಸ-ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಮಾಸ ಅಂದರೇನು, ಸೋದಾಹರಣವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ. ಅರಿಸಮಾಸ ದೋಷ ವ್ಯಾವ್ಯಾವೆಡೆಯೊಳಲ್ಲ? 3. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಮಾಸಿತ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವದು:—ವಾರಾಂಗನೆ - ಗವಾಕ್ಷೆ-ಭೂಧವ-ಭ್ರಮರಕುಂತಲೆ-ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ-ಜಲಕ್ರೀಡೆ. 4. ಕೆರಗಿನವುಗಳಲಿರತಿಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ವಿಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶದಪಡಿಸಿ:—(a) ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಂ ಸಹಿತನಾಗಿ, ಕೆಲಬರಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿ - ಜಲದೊಳೊಡೆವೆರದು, ಅಕ್ಷೋಹಿಣಿಗಳಿಂವೆರಸಿ. (b) ಅಪಮಾನಮಂಸುಕೋಸಲ ನೃಪಾಲಜನಕಂಗೆ ಪತಿಗೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿಧರ ಕ್ಷೆತ್ರಪವಿತ್ರಂ ಗೊಡರಿಸಿದಳ್. (c) ಈಗಳ್ತಪೋಮಾರ್ಗ ವಿಶೃತನೆಂಬುನ್ನತಿಯಂ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದಳ್ಲೀ ಕಾಂತೆ ದುರ್ಮೋಹದಿಂ (d) ಆತಂಗೆ ಸೈರಿಸೆನಾನು. (e) ರಘುವೀರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರೆನಿಬರಾನುಮರಸುಗಳ್. (f) ದಶಾಂಗಧಾರಿಗಳು ಮೆನಿಪಮುನಿ ಪದನಖದೀಪ್ತಿಶರಚ್ಚಂದ್ರಿಕೆ: ಧನಂಜಯನಿಂ ಪ್ರೇರಿತಾ ಕ್ಷೋಹಿಣಿಯುಂ.

VII. 1. "ತಿರ್ಯಕ್ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯದಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ ತಿರೆಯಾಣುಂಗಿಯಾಣ್ಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮನೆಸಗಿದವು" ಹೀಗಂದರೇನು? ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ? 2 'ಸರಿಕಿಪ್ಪೊಡೀರ್ವರುಂ (ಸುಜನಂ-ಕುಜನಂ) ಸರಿಯಲ್ತೆ!' ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ? 3. ಅಬ್ಧಿಯೊಳಲ್ಲದ ವಿಷಮಂ ಮಹಾಹಿಯೇಂ ತೋರದೆಪೇಳ್. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಮೇಯಮೇನು? 4 .... ಕಿರಿವಿರಿಯರ್. ಮಡಿವರನುಕ್ರಮದಿಂಸಾಪ್ರಿಡರಿಸದೊಡರಿಸುವು ದತ್ತೆಕದಳೀ ಘಾತಂ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಮಾನವೇನು? 5. "ಧನದಂಗಾನಾಮಂ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆಬಂದುದು". ಈ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು? 6. ಆನೆಕಲ್ಲು ಉದರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜಶೇಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಊಹಿತಕಾರಣವೇನು.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

KANARESE : TRANSLATION.

I Translate into Kanarese:—[See Urdu translation paper, p. cliii.]

II. 1. Translate into English:—

(a) ವಿಕಸಿತ ಚಂಪಕಕ್ಕೆಳಸಿ ಬಂದುಣಲೊಲ್ಲದ ಚಂಚರೀಕನಾ। ಸಿಕ ಮಸಶೇಷಮಂ ಬೆಳಗೆ ತಿಗ್ಮಕರಂದೆಸೆ ಗಾಣದಿರ್ಪಕ್ಕೌ॥ ಸಿಕ ನಯೆನಂಗಳಂ ಸುಕವಿಕಾವ್ಯಮನಾಲಿಸಿ ಕಾಯ್ವ ದುರ್ಜನ। ಪ್ರಕರದ ಕರ್ಣಕೋಟರ

ಮನೇಕೆಯೊಮಾಡಿದ ನಜ್ಜವಿಷ್ಟರಂ॥ (b) ಖರನಖರದೆ ಹರಿಗಿರಿಕರಿ। ವರ ಶಿರಮಂಸೀಳ್ದು ಕೆದರ್ದಮುತ್ತಿನಮಣಿಗಳ್ ॥ ತರುಗಳೊಳೆಡೆವಿಡದಡರ್ದಂ। ತಿರುತಿರ್ಪುವು ತಪ್ಪಲಲ್ಲಿವಿಗೆತಾರಗೆಗಳ್॥ (c) ಅಂತುರಾಮಂ ವಿನತಮಸ್ತಕನಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯಿನೆರ್ದುಪೋಗೆ:—ಒಡನೆದಶರಥನಕ್ಕಣಳ್ । ನಡೆದುಪಕ ಣ್ಣೊಡನೆ ತಳರ್ದುನಿಲ್ಲ ದೆಮನಮುಂ॥ನಡೆದುದದರೊಡನೆ ನಿಡುಸುಯ್ ।ನ ಡೆದುದುಸುಯ್ಯೊಡನೆ ನೃಪತಿಮೂರ್ಛೆಗೆಸಂದಂ। (d) ಕಾಲಂಜರೀಪತಿಯು,ಬೃಹದ್ರಥನಕರಾಲ ಕೃಪಾಣಖಂಡಿತಮಹೋದರೀ ಘೋರಕಬಂಧ ಸಂಪಾತದಿಂ ಹತಮಾದ ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಿಣಿಗಳಂ ಕಂಡು ಭಯಭ್ರಾಂತರಾಗಿ ಕಾಂದಿಸೀಕರಂತೆ ಪಲಾಯನವಮಾಡು ತಿರುವ ಹತಶೇಷಸೈನ್ಯಮಂ ನೋಡಿ ಪರಮದುಃಖಿತನಾಗಿ, ಆನರವರಲಲಾಮನಮಾನುಷಪ್ರಭಾವಮಂ ಕಂಡು ಹೃದಯದಲಿ ಭೀತಿಯಂತಾಳಿ, ಕುವಲಯಾ ಪೀಡನಂ ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನೆಯ ನೊಯ್ವೆನೆಂಬ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆ ನೆರವೇರುವಂದಮಂಕಾಣದೆ ಮಂಡಾಕ್ಷಮನ್ನೈದಿ, ಸಮಸ್ತ ನರವರರತೇಜೋ ಭಂಗಮನೆಸಗಿ ಬೃಹದ್ರಥನವೋಘ ಕನ್ಯಾರತ್ನಮಂ ಕೈಕೊಂಬೆನೆಂಬ ಮರ್ಷಿಯಿಂ ಸಂತಪ್ತನಾಗಿ, ಅಪಾರಚಿಂತಾಬ್ಧಿಯೊಳ್ಮುಳುಗಿ, ವಿರಾಧಗುಪ್ತನಂಕರೆದು, ಹತಶೇಷ ಸೈನ್ಯಮಂ ಸಂತವಿಸುವಂ ತೊರೆದು ನಿಜಪಟ ಕುಟೀರಮನ್ನೈದಿ, ನಾನಾಪ್ರಕಾರದಿಂದಾ ಲೋಚನೆಯುಮಾಡಿ, ಮಜ್ಜನ ಭೋಜನಾದಿಗಳ್ ನಾಚರಿಸದೆ ಮಿಡಂಕುತಿರ್ದಂ. (e) ಅರಸನೆ, ನೀಂಕ್ಷಿತಿಧೇನುವ। ಕರೆಯೆಲಪೇಕ್ಷಿಪೊಡೆ, ಕರುವಪೊರೆಕ್ಕೋಲ್ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಂ ॥ ಪೊರೆ, ಪುಷ್ಟಮಾಗಿರಲ್ಪ್ರಜೆ । ಕರೆದಪುದಿಳೆಕಾಮಧೇನುವೋಲ್ ಕಾಮಿತಮಂ॥

2 Give the nearest English equivalent of the following:—
(a) ಕುಲವನ್ನು ನಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವದು. (b) ವಚನ ಘೋರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆಡರ ದೋಷವೆಂದೆಣಿಸಲಾಗದು. (c) ಸತ್ಯವನು ತೊರೆಯೆಲಾ ಮೃತ್ಯುಹರ ಪೊಗದಿರುಹುವನು. (d) ರಜಕನಿಗೆ ದಿಗಂಬರ ಗ್ರಾಮದೊಳಗುಪಯುಕ್ತವೇನು. (e) ಅವನ ಬಹಿಶ್ಚರ ಪ್ರಾಣನಾಗಿರುವನು. (f) ರಾತ್ರಿಂಚರಿಗೆ ತಿರೆಯ ಚುಣತೀರಿದುದು.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 10 A M TO 1 P M.

MALAYALAM: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. താഴെ എഴുതിയ ശ്ലോകങ്ങളുടെ അന്വയാർത്ഥം എഴുതുക –

1. സഭാജനവിലോചനൈസ്സമനിപീതരൂപാമൃതാം । സഭാജനകരാംബുജാം സവിധമാഗതാംപാക്ഷതീം । സഭാജനപുരസ്സരം സമുപസൃത്യസൂതാത്മജഃ । സഭാജനമഥൊമുദാം സരസമേവമുചെവചഃ ॥

2. നിതാന്തംരുദന്തിംപ്രിയാന്താന്തദാനിം
രുക്ഷാന്ധസ്സഭിമോവിമോച്യാ ശ്രുബന്ധാൽ
സമുദ്വൃത്തസംവർത്തവൈകർത്തനാഭ
സ്സമുൽക്ഷിപ്തവൃക്ഷാവിപക്ഷാൻചചക്ഷ

3. മാകന്ദോല്ലരമഞ്ജരീമധുധരീമത്താന്യപുഷ്ടാംഗനാ । ചഞ്ചൂദഞ്ചിതപഞ്ചമാഞ്ചിതതരേകേളീവനേ മോഹനേ।സചരന്ദംവിഹരൻ കദാചിദുദിതംദൃഷ്ട്വാ വിധോർമ്മണ്ഡലം। പ്രാവോചൽ പ്രമദാകുലൊനരപതി ന്നേദീയസിഃപ്രേയസിഃ ॥

4. ദിവ്യോദ്യാന മഹിമിവാഗ്ര കുസുമസ്തോമൈസ്സദാഭ്രക്ഷിതാം । പ്രൌഢോദാരഗുണോജ്വലാംരതിപതെഃ കോദണ്ഡ വല്ലീമിവ । പാണൌകൃത്യസദേവകീമനുപമാമാശേഭകാന്താമിവ । ശ്രീമാനനേകദുന്ദുഭിശ്ശുഭമതിരാമ്യപുരേരംരമീൽ ॥

II. സമാസോക്തി-ശ്ലേഷോക്തി-പരികരം-പരികരാങ്കുരം-സമുച്ചയം - നിദർശന - ഈ അലങ്കാരങ്ങളെ വിവരിച്ച ഉദാഹരണസഹിതം എഴുതുക.

III. താഴെ എഴുതിയ പദങ്ങളിലെ സൂചകം വിവരിക്കുക :—

1. ബ്രഹ്മപ്രഭുയേ ജീവാത്മക്കൾ വാസനാ
ബ്രഹ്മണിലീനമായില്ല മനാദിയായി
ബ്രഹ്മൊഹമെന്നതു ജീശോഹം ജീവോഹം
കർമ്മഷാകാര ദേഹോഹമെന്നിങ്ങനെ.

2. ഭാഗ്യവന്മാർക്ക ചെയ്യുന്നതെല്ലാം മഹാഭാഗ്യമായേവരു നിക്കമിച്ചേതുമെ.

3. ഇങ്ങിനെയഭ്യസിച്ചീടുന്നയോഗികൾ
മംഗലമുക്തിചേരുന്നു കാലാന്തരാൽ.
4. ഏവമെല്ലാം ഗുണങ്ങൾ വിരാട്ടിങ്കലും.
5. ഏകനു നാലു നാമം വന്നതുകൊണ്ടു
മേകൻ പലതായവിച്ചിതില്ലെങ്ങുമെ.
6 ചൊടിച്ചുനിന്നുപാരം കുരച്ചീടുംകുക്കുരം
കടിച്ചീടുകയില്ലെന്ന സംശയം.
7. ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ വിഷ്ണുവെന്നുള്ളതും മങ്ങി മയങ്ങി മറഞ്ഞുമാറും.
8. ഉണ്ടൊരുപായമന്നുരചെയ്യാം.
9. പണ്ടുമിന്നിങ്ങൾക്കുസൂനുവായി
മേവിനേൻ രണ്ടു ജന്മങ്ങളിൽ.
10. ദുർമ്മതിയായ ദുശ്ശാസനൻചെയ്ത
നിർമ്മര്യാദ കർമ്മത്തെക്കാൾ...

IV. വായിച്ച പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ ജനനമരണ ഏകദേശകാലം-അതുകൾ ഏതേതു ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെ പ്രമാണമാക്കി എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നവൊ അതുകൾ ഗ്രന്ഥമായ ഏകദേശകാലം - കഥയിൽതമ്മിൽ വ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്ങിൽ അതും കഥകൾ നടന്നതായി പറയുന്ന സ്ഥലവുംകാലവും-പറയുക.

V. 1. "കൃഷ്ണഗാധ" എന്ന പദത്തിൽ 'ഗാധ' ശബ്ദം ശരിതന്നെയൊ. 2. ഇതിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം കഥകൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. 3. ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൻെറരചനയെക്കുറിച്ച നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം വെളിവാക്കുന്ന ഉദാഹരണത്തോടുകൂടി എഴുതുക. 4. മലയാളഭാഷ സംസ്കൃതം തമിഴ ഇവ കലർന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പൂരിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ഇതിൽനിന്ന പാടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളെകൊണ്ടുകാണിക്കുക.

VI. 1. ആട്ടക്കഥയിൽ 'ശ്ലോകം' 'പദം' 'പുറപ്പാട' ഇതുകൾ എന്താണ. 2. പ്രാകൃതശ്ലോകങ്ങളെ എന്തിനായൊണ്ടു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. 3. വായിച്ച കഥകളിലെ നായിക നായകന്മാരെപറയുക. 4. ഈ വക ആട്ടക്കഥകളും ഇതര ദ്രാവിഡഭാഷകളിലും ഇങ്കിലീഷ സംസ്കൃതം ഇതുകളിലും ഉള്ള നാടകപ്രബന്ധവും തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം എന്ത.

VII. 1. ഇപ്പോൾ കാണുന്ന ഭാഗവതം മുഴുവനും എഴുത്തശ്ശൻെറതീല്ലന്ന ഒരു അഭിപ്രായം ഉള്ളത ശരിയോ. എന്തകൊണ്ടു. പിന്നെ ആരുടെതായിരിക്കാം.

2. സപ്തമസന്ധത്തിൻെറ ഒടുക്കം „ ഇതി പഞ്ചദശോദ്ധ്യായ"എന്നകാണുന്നതിൻെറ അൎത്ഥംഎന്ത?

3. ഭാഗവതത്തിൻെറയും കൃഷ്ണപ്പാട്ടിൻെറയും വൃത്തങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ ഭേദമുണ്ടൊ? ഓരെ വൃത്തം എടുത്ത മാത്ര എഴുതികൂട്ടി കാണിക്കുക.

4. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻെറവായിൽ അമ്മ മണ്ണനോക്കിയപ്പോൾ കണ്ട അത്ഭുതങ്ങളെയൊ പൂതന ബാലകൃഷ്ണനെ കണ്ടപ്പൊഴത്തെ വിചാരങ്ങളെയൊ വൎണ്ണിക്കുന്ന ഭാഗം കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം വായിച്ച ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിലുള്ളപ്രകാരം എഴുതുക.

VIII. 1. ഓം - കൃഷ്ണൻ - നാരദൻ - ഓതി - ചേതന - നണി - ആച്ചി. ഈ പദങ്ങളുടെ ധാത്വൎത്ഥമൊ അവയവാൎത്ഥമൊ പറയുക.

2. ഹിരണ്യാക്ഷൻ - കംസൻ. ഇവരുടെ മുൻജന്മകഥകളെ സംക്ഷേപിക്കുക.

3. സപ്തമസന്ധത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണൻെറ പേരുകളിൽ പന്ത്രണ്ടു എടുത്ത വിഗ്രഹിച്ച അൎത്ഥം പറയുക.

4. അഹം - ത്വം. ഈ പദങ്ങളുടെ പ്രഥമാദി വിഭക്തിരൂപം എഴുതുക.

IX. 1. പത്തായദിക്കുകൾ - നവരസങ്ങൾ - ഈരേഴുലോകങ്ങൾ-ദ്വാദശമദനാവസ്ഥകൾ. ഇവ ഏവ?

2. താഴെഎഴുതിയപദങ്ങളുടെഅർത്ഥം പറയുക.

മതി - വൃത്തി - ദണ്ഡകം - കൃത്സ്നം - ലംബിത - ഡിംഭൻ - വലിത്രയം - ക്ഷേപ്തൃം - കാസം - ഛിദ്രം - ധൂസരം - പങ്കി - ജന്മി - വീരാസനം - വിവിക്തം - ശമാദ്യന്മാർ - ആശു - ശുക്ഷണി - ഗുഹ്യകന്മാർ - അർജ്ജുനവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ - ഋക്ഷം.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Malayalam:—(See Urdu translation paper, page cliii.)

II. Translate into English:—

1. ദൂരത്തുനിന്നൊരു പാഴുരൽകൊണ്ടന്നു
ചാരത്തുചാലക്കമുഴിവെച്ചാൻ
ഉന്നതിപോരാഞ്ഞു പിന്നെയതിന്മീതെ
ഉന്നതമായൊരു ലീംവെച്ചാൻ
പെട്ടന്നുപാഞ്ഞു കരേറിനാൻതന്മീതെ
പൊട്ടനല്ലേതു മവററിനൊട്ടും
ചിത്തന്തെളിഞ്ഞിട്ടു പുത്തനാംനല്ലറി
എത്തിനിന്നങ്ങുപിടിക്കുന്നേരം
പീംപുരണ്ടു നിലത്തങ്ങുവീഴ്കയാൽ
ആടിത്തുടങ്ങിനാനങ്ങുമിങ്ങും
ഭൂതലംതന്നിലൊ തുളളിനിന്നീടുവാൻ
കാതരനായിട്ടും വന്നുകൂടി
ചാലക്കരഞ്ഞു തുടങ്ങീടിനാൻ.

2. സേവാപ്രകാരങ്ങളുണ്ടനേകംവിധം
സേവകഭക്തി യാധാരമാകുന്നതും

ധ്യാനനിരതയാകുന്നതു ഭക്തിതാൻ
ധ്യാനംപലവിധമുണ്ടു ചൊല്ലീടുവാൻ
ഗോപിജനങ്ങൾ കാമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുനഹം
ഗോപികാകാന്തനിൽ ഭീതനാംകംസനും
ദ്വേഷംമുഴുത്തു ശിശുപാലനാദിയാം
ദ്വേഷികളാകിയ ഭൂപതിവീരരും
യാദവന്മാരുപയോഗയോഗെനസ
മ്മോദേനബന്ധുവാത്സല്യയോഗാൽനിങ്ങൾ
ഭക്തികൊണ്ടിങ്ങിനെ ഞങ്ങളുമൊക്കവെ
ഭക്തിപ്രിയദ്ധ്യാന മുണ്ടുചെയ്തീടുന്നു
നിത്യമിതിലൊരു മാഗ്ഗ്ഗേണസന്തതം
ഉത്തമപുരുഷദ്ധ്യാനമുറക്കുമ്പോൾ
കർമ്മബന്ധങ്ങളുറവീടും ബലാലതു
ചിന്മയനന്തമഹാമായാവശാലെടൊ.

3. ഇങ്ങിനെ, രണ്ടാളുകളും കൂടി പറഞ്ഞു സന്തോഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കെ മേൽ ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ ഇല ഒച്ചപ്പെടുന്നത കേട്ടകാരണമെന്തെന്നു നോക്കുന്നതിന്നുമുമ്പായി വലിയ ഒരു കാട്ടുകോഴി അവരുടെ വളരെ അടുക്കെ മുൻഭാഗത്തുവീണു. ഉടനെ ചിറകിട്ടു ഒന്നു രണ്ടു തച്ചുപിടച്ചു ചാവുകയും ചെയ്തു. നോക്കിയപ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ കഴുത്തിൽ ഒരു ശരം തറച്ചുനില്ക്കുന്നതുകണ്ടു ആ അപകടം പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചതാരെന്ന രാജകുമാരൻ ദ്വേഷ്യത്തോടുകൂടി തിരയുമ്പോൾ കുറെദൂരത്തുനിന്നു ഹാ ഹാ എന്നു പൊട്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു കേട്ടു – താരനാഥന്റെ ചിരിയാണു. ആയാൾ വേഗത്തിൽ വില്ലുമായി അടുത്തുവന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ എറനേരം സ്വകാര്യം പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഞാൻ പലഹാരം തരുവാനായി നിങ്ങളെ രണ്ടാളെയും എത്രനേരമായി തിരയുന്നു ഇനി

യുംസംസാരംമതിയാക്കാറായില്ലെഎന്നു ചോദിച്ചു

4. സവ്വജനത്തിന്നും വേണ്ടുന്നതുമുമ്പിൽ
സവ്വപ്രധാനമാകുന്ന സത്യംദയാ
പിന്നെത്തപസ്സും ശുചിതിതീക്ഷാതഥാ
നന്നായിസവ്വ ഭൂതാത്മകത്വംവേണം
നല്ലൊരഹിംസാത്യാഗം ബ്രഹ്മചയ്യവും
നല്ലസ്വാദ്ധ്യായവും ആജ്ജവം സന്തോഷം
സാമ്യദ്ദ്വേ കവനമ ദ്വൈതപാഞ്ചഭയും
ആത്മവിചാരമൌനം ജന്തുഷ്ടദയാ
അന്നദാനേച്ചയും ദേവതാത്മാബുദ്ധി
നന്നായി ശ്രവണവും കീൎത്തനമെന്നിവ
തന്നുള്ളിലോക്കയും സജ്ജനസംഗമം
യജ്ഞതവുംവന്ദനം നല്ലസഖിത്വവും
വിജ്ഞാനികളിൽ ദാസ്യംബ്രഹ്മപ്പണം
ഇങ്ങിനെമുപ്പത്തു വൃത്തിമനുഷ്യൎക്കു
മംഗലാത്മാ ഭഗവൽപ്രസാദത്തിന്നു
കാരണമെന്നു ധരിക്കമഹാമതെ.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 4-5 TO 5-5 P.M.

VERNACULAR COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—
Novels, *or* Agriculture as a profession.

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

BRANCH I.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY 1889, 10 A.M. TO NOON.

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

I. If two triangles, which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have the sides about their angles proportional, they shall be equiangular to each other.

From a given point P in the base BC produced of a triangle ABC, draw a straight line to cut the sides of the triangle so that if

lines be drawn parallel to each side from the point where it intersects the other, they shall meet on the base BC.

II. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

AB, CD are two straight lines, not in the same plane, which do not meet. Through any point A in AB, draw AE parallel to CD, draw DF perpendicular to the plane ABE and FG parallel to AE, meeting AB in G; make DC equal to FG and join CG. Show that CG is perpendicular to both AB and CD, and that it is the shortest distance between them.

III. The two tangents which can be drawn to a conic from any external point subtend equal or supplementary angles at the focus

Given the focus of a conic inscribed in a triangle, find the points of contact.

IV. If in a parabola QVQ' be a double ordinate of a diameter PV, QV is a mean proportional between PV and the parameter of P.

Given a focal chord in position and magnitude and the direction of the axis, find the focus and the vertex.

V. If PCp be a diameter of an ellipse and QVQ' a chord parallel to the tangent at P and meeting Pp in V, and if the tangent at Q meet pP produced in T, prove that $CV.\ CT = CP^2$.

TQ, TQ' are tangents to an ellipse at right angles to each other. Show that $CV : VT :: CP^2 : CD^2$, and that $CT^2 = CA^2 + CB^2$.

VI. In the hyperbola, prove that the perpendiculars from the focus on any tangent meet the tangent on the auxiliary circle.

If SY be the perpendicular from the focus on the tangent to an hyperbola at P and CY meet the normal at P in R, show that $PR = SY$.

VII. Show that the section of a cone by a plane, which is not perpendicular to the axis and does not pass through the axis, is either a parabola, or an ellipse, or an hyperbola.

Show how to cut from a cone a parabola of given latus rectum. Show also how a rectangular hyperbolic section may be obtained.

Monday, 21st January, 2 to 5 p.m.

ALGEBRA, THEORY OF EQUATIONS, AND PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

I. If $f(x)$ be a rational integral algebraical function of x which vanishes when $x = a$, prove that it is divisible by $x - a$.

Find the factors of $(x + y + z)^5 - x^5 - y^5 - z^5$.

Show that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2ac - 2bc$ is a factor of $a(b + c - a)^2(b^2 - c^2) + b(a + c - b)^2(c^2 - a^2) + c(a + b - c)^2(a^2 - b^2)$ and find the other factors.

II. Having given one set of integral values which satisfy the equation $ax + by = c$, find all other possible integral solutions.

Find a general formula for all numbers which when divided by 5, 6, and 7, respectively, leave 1, 2, and 3 for their remainders.

III. Find the value of e^x in ascending powers of x. By comparing two expansions of $(e^x - e^{-x})^n$ or otherwise, prove that $2^{n-1} \lfloor n =$

$$n^n - n(n-2)^n + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\cdot 2}(n-4)^n - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3}(n-6)^n + \ldots\ldots,$$

and write down the last term of the series.

IV. Solve the equations:—1. $81\,x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = 40$

$$2.\ x(y+z-x) = a$$
$$y(x+z-y) = b$$
$$z(x+y-z) = c$$

V. State and prove Descartes' Rule of Signs.

Show that an equation which has two consecutive terms missing cannot have all its roots real.

Discuss the nature of the roots of $x^6 + 17x^4 - 5x - 6 = 0$.

VI. Form the equation whose roots are the squares of the differences of the roots of $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ and deduce the conditions that, (1) two of the roots may be impossible, (2) two of the roots may be equal.

VII. Find the roots of $6x^4 - 17x^3 + 40x^2 - 7x - 12 = 0$, the product of two of the roots being 2.

If S_k denote the sum of the k_{th} powers of the roots of the equation $x^5 + px^4 + qx^2 + t = 0$, show that $S_4 = p^4 + 4pq$ and $S_{-4} = \frac{2q^2}{t^2} - \frac{4p}{t}$.

Find the distance between the centres of the in and circumcircles of a triangle.

VIII. If I, I_1, I_2, I_3 be the centres of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle ABC, and IA, IB, IC, be produced to A', B', C' so that $IA' = IB_1$, $IB' = II_2$, and $IC' = II_3$, then in the triangle $A'B'C'$, 1. the sides are proportional to $\cos\frac{A}{2}$, $\cos\frac{B}{2}$, $\cos\frac{C}{2}$; 2. the angles are $\frac{B+C}{2}$, $\frac{C+A}{2}$, $\frac{A+B}{2}$; 3. the ortho-centre is I.

IX. Given that $\cos\frac{p\theta}{q} + \sqrt{-1}\sin\frac{p\theta}{q}$ is one value of $(\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta)^{\frac{p}{q}}$, find the other values.

Solve completely the equation $x^{10} - 2x^5 + 2 = 0$.

X. Establish Gregory's series for $\tan^{-1}x$. If $\tan\theta = \frac{n\sin a}{1 - n\cos a}$, prove that $\theta = n\sin a + \frac{n^2\sin 2a}{2} + \frac{n^3\sin 3a}{3} + \text{———}$

XI Prove that the limit of $\left(\cos\frac{a}{n}\right)^n$ when n is indefinitely increased is unity. Write down the values of $\sin^6\theta$ and $\sin^6\theta$ in terms of sines or cosines of multiples of θ.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANALYTICAL CONICS.

I. Find the angle between the lines $y = mx + c$ and $y = nx + d$, the angle between the axes being ω.

If the two straight lines represented by $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{xy}{c} = 0$ be at right angles to each other, and ω be the angle between the axes, show that $\cos\omega = c\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right)$.

II. Find the equation to a circle passing through the points of intersection of the circles represented by $S = 0$ and $S' = 0$.

Find the equation of a circle passing through the points of intersection of $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ and $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 8y = 39$, and having a radius of a given length.

III. Show that the line $y = mx + \frac{a}{m}$ touches the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

If the difference between the ordinates of two points on a parabola be given, the locus of the intersection of tangents at these points is an equal parabola.

IV. Define the eccentric angle of a point on an ellipse, and find the equation to the chord joining the points α, β.

The tangents to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} = a + b$ at the points where it is cut by $\frac{x\cos\theta}{a} + \frac{y\sin\theta}{b} = 1$ are at right angles to one another.

V. What is the director-circle of an ellipse? Find the equation to it.

Any tangent to an ellipse meets this director-circle in Q, Q'. Show that CQ, CQ' are in the directions of conjugate diameters.

VI. Find the equation of an hyperbola when referred to its asymptotes as axes of co-ordinates.

A tangent to the parabola $(x + y)^2 = 4ax$ cuts the hyperbola $xy = c^2$ in two points P and Q. Prove that the locus of the middle point of PQ is the hyperbola $2y(x - y) = ax$.

VII. Find the polar equation of the straight line through two given points in a conic; the focus being the pole.

A tangent is drawn to an ellipse at Q, and the perpendicular from the focus S meets the curve in P and the tangent in R. Show that $\frac{1}{SP} - \frac{1}{SR} = \frac{1}{l}\left\{1 - \frac{SR}{SQ}\right\}$.

VIII. Find the position and magnitude of the axes of the conic whose equation is $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$.

Trace the curve whose equation is $y^2 - 4xy - 5x^2 + 6y + 42x - 63 = 0$.

IX. Find the condition that the two lines given by the equation $Ax^2 + 2Hxy + By^2 = 0$ may be conjugate diameters of the conic $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$.

Prove that the equation of the common conjugate diameters of the concentric conics $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$ and $cx^2 + 2kxy + dy^2 = 1$ is $(ch - ak)x^2 - (ad - bc)xy + (bk - dh)y^2 = 0$.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.
DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

(*Full marks awarded for answering about three-fourths of this paper*)

I. 1. Define *a differential coefficient*, and apply the definition to find the differential coefficients with respect to x of $x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ and $\tan\ (2x)^{-1}$

2. Differentiate with respect to x, $\sqrt{\dfrac{1+x}{1-x}}\ \sin^{-1}x$; $\sin\left(\sec^{-1}\dfrac{x}{2}\right)$; $\dfrac{(2x-1)^2}{(x-2)^3}$.

II. Explain what is meant by "different orders of infinitesimals."

Examine the closeness of the approximation in the equation $15x + \tan x = 4\sin x + 24\tan\dfrac{x}{2}$, x being small.

III. 1. Express the rth differential coefficient of $e^x \sin x$ in the form $e^{x+n\alpha}\sin(x+n\beta)$.

2. Write down the coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $e^x \sin x$ in powers of x, and of h^r in the expansion of $e^{x+h}\sin(x+h)$ in powers of h.

3. What is the third differential coefficient of $x^2 e^x \sin x$.

IV. If $\cos\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{2}x}$, show that $(4x - 2x^2)\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (2-2x)\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 1$, and that, if $y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + a_n x^n + \ldots\ldots\ldots$, $(n+1)(2n+1)a_{n+1} = n^2 . a_n$. Expand y as far as x^5.

V. 1. If u be a function of two variables x and y, prove that $du = \left(\dfrac{du}{dx}\right)dx + \left(\dfrac{du}{dy}\right)dy$.

2. If $u = f(x).\phi(y)$, prove that

$$u.\left(\frac{d^{m+n}u}{dx^m\,dy^n}\right) = \left(\frac{d^m u}{dx^m}\right).\left(\frac{d^n u}{dy^n}\right)$$

VI. 1. If $r = f(\theta)$ be the equation to a polar curve, the equation to the normal at the point $\theta = \alpha$, is $\dfrac{1}{r} = \dfrac{\cos(\theta-\alpha)}{f(\alpha)} + \dfrac{\sin(\theta-\alpha)}{f'(\alpha)}$.

2. Prove that the sub-normals at the corresponding points of the Limaçon $r = a\cos\theta + b$ and the circle $r = a\cos\theta$ are equal. Hence deduce a geometrical construction for drawing the normal at any point of the Limaçon.

VII. Investigate the conditions for the existence of a double point in a curve.

Find the equation to the tangents at the node of the curve $(y-2)^2=(x-3)(x-5)$.[2]

VIII. 1. Determine the *centre* and the *radius* of the circle osculating a given curve at a given point.

2 Prove that in a polar curve $\frac{1}{\rho}=\frac{\sin\phi}{r}+\frac{d\sin\phi}{dr}$, ϕ being the angle which the tangent makes with the radius vector r.

IX. Define the *envelop* of a family of curves, and prove that it touches each of the intersecting members of the family.

A is a circle and B a straight line touching it. Find the envelop of a parabola of which the directrix is B and the focus is on A.

Trace the curves :—

$$y^2(2a-x)=x^3;\ r=a\sin\frac{\theta}{2};\ r\sin\frac{\theta}{2}=a.$$

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

DYNAMICS.

(*Full marks awarded for answering about three-fourths of this paper.*)

I. How is the moment of a force represented geometrically? Show geometrically that the sum of the moments of two concurrent forces about a point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant.

II. Find the magnitude and line of action of the resultant of two unlike parallel forces, and explain the result when the forces become equal.

Show that a system of forces acting along and proportional to the sides of a plane rectilineal closed figure is equivalent to a couple. Is this true if the figure is not plane?

III Having given the centres of mass of a body and of a portion of it, find the centre of mass of the remainder.

C is a point on the circumference of a uniform circular lamina whose centre is O. With C as centre and CO as radius a circular arc is described cutting the circumference of the lamina in A, B. The portion $AOBC$ of the lamina being removed, show that if G is the centre of mass of the remainder

$$OG=\frac{4\pi-3\sqrt{3}}{4\pi+6\sqrt{3}}\,OC$$

IV Define Simple Harmonic Motion, and show that the acceleration of a particle making simple harmonic vibrations in a straight line is directed towards its mean position and is proportional to its distance from that position.

If at time t_0 the particle is in its mean position, and at time t at a distance x from that position, prove that $x=a\sin\frac{2\pi}{\tau}(t-t_0)$, where a is the greatest distance from the mean position, and τ the time of a *complete* vibration.

V. Find the range of a projectile on a horizontal plane through the point of projection.

A cricketer throws a cricket ball 96 yards, projecting it at an angle of 45° to the horizon Supposing he projects it by exercising with his hand a continuous pressure through the space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, find the average force he exerts in pounds weight; the mass of the cricket ball being $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, g being 32 foot-second units, and the resistance of the air being neglected.

VI. Find the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum.

A simple pendulum makes 100 *complete* oscillations in 169 seconds. It is shortened by $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches and then makes 100 complete oscillations in 120 seconds. Taking $\pi = 3\ 1416$, find the acceleration produced by gravity.

VII. State the principle of virtual work, and apply it to solve the following question. A vertical post is firmly fixed in the ground and a rod $B\ C$ is freely movable about a hinge B in the post. A string, fastened to a point A of the post (above B), passes over C, and supports a weight at its other extremity. Find the position of equilibrium, neglecting the weights of the rod and string.

VIII. Two spheres of given masses moving with given velocities impinge obliquely on one another. Obtain equations sufficient to find the motion after impact.

Two perfectly elastic balls whose centres are A and B respectively lie touching one another on a horizontal table. A third ball, of the same material and size as the other two, moving with velocity u in a direction perpendicular to $A\ B$, strikes the ball whose centre is B at a point C, the angle $A\ B\ C$ being 135°. Find the motion of all the balls after impact.

IX. Distinguish between 'power' and 'work.' What are their appropriate units of measurement in the foot-second system?

An engine draws a train of 100 tons at the rate of 60 miles an hour along the level, the resistance to motion (due to friction, resistances of the air, etc.) being equal to a force of 30 lb. weight for every ton of the train. Find the horse power at which the engine is working

X. What is the Principle of Conservation of Energy?

If two equal inelastic balls impinge directly upon one another, show that the kinetic energy apparently lost is equal to that of a ball of half the mass of either of them moving with a velocity equal to the difference of their velocities. How do you reconcile this with the principle of conservation of energy?

XI. Two particles of masses m and m' ($m > m'$) hang on opposite sides of a smooth pulley, being supported by an inextensible string passing over the pulley: find the motion. Find also the kinetic energy of the system after m has descended a distance h from a position of rest, and show that it is equal to the work done by gravity on the system. If m be supported on a small platform, and m' be then lifted up a height h and allowed to fall, show that unless the string breaks m will ascend a height $\frac{m'^2}{m^2 - m'^2} \cdot h$ before it begins to descend.

XII. Find the angular velocity of the bob of a conical pendulum, the length of the rod being l and the vertical angle of the cone described being 2α. Show that its time of revolution is the same as the time of complete oscillation of a simple pendulum whose length is equal to the height of the cone.

A railway train runs at the rate of 30 miles an hour on a curve of 10 chains radius (1 chain = 66 feet), and the width between the rails is 5 feet. Find how many inches the outer rail ought to be raised above the inner, in order that the pressure of the rails on the wheels may be perpendicular to the axles.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS, AND OPTICS.

(Full marks awarded for answering about five-sixths of this paper.)

I. Prove that the pressure at any point of a fluid is the same in all directions. Two fluids which do not mix are contained in a bent tube. Prove that their heights above the common surface are inversely proportional to their densities.

II. Show how to find 1, the total pressure on any surface immersed in fluid, 2, the resultant vertical pressure on the surface.

A heavy cone of semi-vertical angle 30° is suspended by means of a string attached to a point in the rim of the base and rests wholly immersed in fluid with the point of suspension in the surface. Show that the total pressure on the curved surface : the resultant horizontal pressure on the curved surface :: $10\sqrt{57} : 31$.

III. A triangle is immersed in fluid with its plane vertical and a side in the surface. Find the position of the centre of pressure. Find the depth of the C. P. of a regular hexagon immersed vertically in fluid, 1, with a side in the surface, 2, with an angular point in the surface.

IV. Describe an experiment which verifies the statement that when a body is immersed in fluid, wholly or partially, it experiences an upward thrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced and passing through the centre of inertia of the fluid displaced. A body floats in water. State and explain the conditions for stable equilibrium.

V. State Boyle's Law, and explain how it may be experimentally verified. The surface of the mercury in the cistern of a barometer is raised to a fixed level before readings are taken. In the tube of the barometer, above the mercury, is a little air, and it is observed that the barometer reads 28in. and 29·75in. at times when a correct barometer reads 28·25in. and 30·07in. respectively. Find the true pressure of the atmosphere when the faulty barometer reads 30in.

VI. Describe the common water pump, and explain its action. Find the tension of the piston rod at any point of the stroke and the work done in a stroke. What is the effect of untraversed space on the working of the pump?

VII How would you show that the air has weight? Explain how

the specific gravity of air may be found. A glass globe filled with dry air at atmospheric pressure is suspended from one scale-pan of a balance and counterpoised by means of another globe is then connected to an air-pump, and the pressure in it reduced to 0·7in., and when this is done 28·77 grains have to be put in the scale-pan to restore equilibrium Finally, it is ascertained that the weight of water which the globe can contain is 26460 grains. If the pressure and temperature of the air during the experiments were 29·2in. and 30°C. respectively, find the specific gravity of dry air at a pressure of 30in. and temperature 0°C. (Zero of absolute temperature = — 274°C)

VIII. A pencil of rays proceeding from a point is directly reflected at a spherical surface. Show how to find the geometrical focus.

A is a concave spherical mirror of radius r, *B* a convex mirror of the same radius. The mirrors are placed facing each other at a distance r apart, and so as to have the same axis *AB*. A small bright object is placed in the common axis and between the mirrors, at a distance kr from the centre of *B* Show that the distances from *A* of the images formed by successive reflexions at the mirrors (the first taking place at the mirror *A*) are

$$\frac{k-2}{2k-3}.r,\ \frac{5k-6}{4k-5}.r,\ \frac{5k-6}{6k-7}.r,\ \frac{9k-10}{8k-9}.r,\ldots\ \frac{\{2n+(-1)^n\}(k-1)-1}{2n(k-1)-1}.r$$

IX. State the laws of refraction Explain and illustrate the meaning of the term *critical angle*. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays directly refracted through a plate.

X. What is the *centre* of a lens? Prove that the axis of a pencil which passes centrically through a thin lens undergoes no deviation.

A small object is placed in front of a thin convex lens. Show how to find the position and magnitude of the image

XI. Explain and illustrate the meaning of the terms *spectrum, irrationality of dispersion, achromatism.* Give a general explanation of the formation of the rainbow.

XII. Describe Newton's Telescope, and explain its action.

A Newtonian telescope fitted with a Ramsden's eye-piece, the focal length of each lens of which is 1¼in., is in adjustment for parallel vision. Find how far the eye-piece must be moved for a person whose distance of distinct vision is 9in.; and, given that the radius of the speculum is 48in., find the magnifying power of the telescope when so adjusted.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

(*Full marks awarded for answering about seven-eighths of this paper.*)

I. Define a polar triangle. State and prove the relation which the parts of a polar triangle bear to those of its primitive triangle. Show that the bisectors of the angles of the primitive triangle bisect the corresponding sides of the polar triangle.

II. 1 Prove that in a spherical triangle $\tan \frac{1}{2} (A - B) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} (a - b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2} (a + b)} . \cot \frac{C}{2}$.

2. Prove geometrically that in a triangle ABC, right angled at C, $\cos c = \cos a \cos b$.

3. Through a fixed point P great circles are drawn intersecting a small circle in Q and R. Show that $\tan \frac{PQ}{2} . \tan \frac{PR}{2}$ is constant.

III. With the usual notation show that the area of a spherical triangle is Er^2; and that $\sin \frac{1}{2} E = \frac{\sqrt{\sin s \sin (s - a) \sin (s - b) \sin (s - c)}}{2 \cos \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{b}{2} \cos \frac{c}{2}}$.

IV. Explain how the position of a star may be defined with reference to 1, the meridian plane (two methods); 2, the equator; 3, the ecliptic. Name the co-ordinates employed, and illustrate each method by means of a figure.

V. Define the instants of apparent and mean noon. Explain the cause of the interval between them. Account for the variation of that part of the equation of time which is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

If l be the longitude of the sun at any given time, show that the angular value of this part is given by the equation

$$\cot \phi = \operatorname{cosec} 2l \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\omega}{2} - \tan l, \text{ where } \omega \text{ is the obliquity.}$$

VI. Show how to find the apparent time by observing the sun's altitude when his declination is known. Explain generally any method of finding the longitude and latitude of a ship at sea.

VII. Describe the circumstances under which a solar eclipse takes place, noting the conditions under which it will appear total, partial, or annular. Why cannot there be an annular eclipse of the moon?

VIII. Explain the cause of aberration. Show that its effect is to make a star appear to describe a small ellipse about its true position in the course of a year. How is this effect modified when the star is in the ecliptic?

IX. What is the synodic period of a planet? Show how to find from it the sidereal period. Explain the direct and retrograde motions of an inferior planet.

X. Find the elongation of an inferior planet at its stationary point.

If P and Q be the periods of two planets moving in orbits (supposed circular) about the sun, and if their elongations, as seen from each other when stationary, are ϕ and θ, show that $\tan \theta : \tan \phi :: P : Q$.

XI. Explain why transits of Venus do not happen at every conjunction. How much of the disc of Venus is illuminated in the position of greatest elongation? Illustrate your answer by means of a figure. Explain the terms *annual parallax*, *proper motion*. State the general distinction between planets and comets.

BRANCH II.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSICS.

Only twelve questions are to be attempted, of which three should be in each of the sections A and E, and two in each of sections B, C, and D.

A.

I. Distinguish between mass and weight, and explain why the time taken for a body to fall through a given space, in vacuo, is independent of its weight.

II. Two inelastic bodies of masses A and B, having respectively the velocities V and U in opposite directions along the same line and approaching each other, collide. What is their final velocity after collision?

III. What do you mean by centre of gravity? and how is it found experimentally in the case of a plane of irregular shape? What is meant by stable and unstable equilibrium? Give an example of each.

IV. Describe and explain Foucault's pendulum experiment for showing the rotation of the earth.

B.

V. Describe as clearly as you can the propagation of sound in an elastic medium.

VI. It has been noticed, when travelling by train, that, if a passing engine is whistling, there is a sudden fall in the pitch of the whistle at the moment of passing. Explain this.

VII. Describe any apparatus for finding the number of vibrations corresponding to a given pitch.

C.

VIII. Describe any applications you know of that have been made of the expansion and contraction of bodies by heat and cooling.

IX. Describe the Davy safety lamp and explain its action.

X. What do you mean by the maximum density of water? and how is it shown experimentally? Explain how water behaves under the effect of natural cold, and show how the process is affected by the existence of a maximum density at a temperature above that of freezing.

XI. What do you mean by specific heat? Describe briefly how it is found by the method of mixture.

D.

XII. What are the two general laws of the refraction of light? Explain the term 'index of refraction'.

XIII. Explain the formation of images by convex lenses, and give a short description of the eye as an optical instrument.

XIV. Explain the analogy between the pitch of a musical sound and color, and show, by this analogy, how the velocity of stars in the line of sight has been measured by the spectroscope.

E.

XV. What happens if a bar magnet is broken in two? Explain the reason.

XVI. Describe the electrophorus and explain its action.

XVII. What are the laws of the attraction and repulsion of electric currents? Describe an apparatus for illustrating the attraction and repulsion of angular currents.

XVIII. Give some idea of the physical meaning of the word *energy*, and give examples of some of its different forms.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. Define, and illustrate by means of examples, the following terms :—1, rational formulæ ; 2, acid salt ; 3, double decomposition ; 4, valency of elements ; 5, atomic weights of elements. What considerations assist us in determining the last ?

II. What weight of sodium is necessary to absorb 500c.c. of chlorine, measured at 12°C. and 740 mm pressure ?

III. How is metallic magnesium prepared on a large scale ? What are the characteristic reactions of the magnesium salts ? Mention the naturally occurring compounds of this metal.

IV. In what respect does the diamond differ from all other crystals ? What are hemihedral forms ? Give examples. You have given you some powdered alum and sulphur ; how would you convert them into crystals, and what forms do the crystals exhibit ? Give examples of dimorphous and isodimorphous substances.

V Describe the structure of flame, and state what the luminosity of flame is due to. Explain the principle of Davy's safety lamp and of Bunsen's burner. Spongy platinum can set fire to hydrogen. How do you explain it ?

VI. Name the known oxides of chlorine, and describe their preparation and properties. How does chlorine act on a cold dilute and on a hot concentrated solution of caustic potash, and on iodine suspended in water ? What change takes place when chlorine water is exposed for some time to the action of daylight, and how would you prove that the change has taken place ?

VII. Give a brief description of the manufacture of 1, glass ; 2, carbonate of soda ; 3, white lead.

VIII. What is the action of heat on the following bodies :—ammonium platinum chloride ; mercuric chloride ; microcosmic salt ; ammonium nitrite ; ammonium nitrate ; lead nitrate ; white arsenic ; lead peroxide ? Represent by equation any chemical changes which occur.

IX. Distinguish clearly between " chemical changes " and " physical changes." Taking the following chemical changes as examples, point out the physical changes which accompany them :—1, the combination of oxygen and hydrogen ; 2, the deposition of lead by the action of zinc on a solution of lead nitrate ; 3, the action on each other of solutions of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate ; 4, the action of sulphuric acid on a solution of calcium chloride.

BRANCH II.A.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

I. 1. Assuming the truth of the Parallelogram of Forces for the *direction* of the Resultant, prove its truth also for the *magnitude*.

2. If a weight of 40lb., hanging by a string 2 ft. 1 in. long, is pulled aside by a horizontal force through a distance of 1 ft. 3 in. from the vertical, find this force and the tension of the string.

II. 1. Show that two opposing couples in the same plane will balance if their moments are equal.

2. A uniform square plate $ABCD$, weighing 12oz., has small masses of 5oz. and 3oz. fixed at the corners B and D. If the plate is hung up by a string fixed at A, show that it will rest with $A\ C$ inclined to the vertical at an angle whose tangent is $\frac{1}{15}$.

III. 1. Find the centre of gravity of three uniform rods forming a triangle.

2. A rigid weightless rod, 10 inches long, has a weight fixed at a point 6 in. from one end; it is now laid inside a smooth hemisphere of 7 inches radius. Show that it will rest only in a position inclined to the horizon at an angle whose sine $= \frac{1}{5}$.

IV. 1. Show that the distinction of levers into three classes is unnecessary, as the same mechanical conditions hold for equilibrium of all three classes of levers.

2. Prove that the stability of a pillar of given area of base and height is nearly 1·13 times greater if it is round than if it is square.

V. 1. How may the conditions of stability of a common balance be satisfied without affecting the sensibility?

2. A screw with 10 threads to the inch is turned by a lever (or power-arm) 14 inches long. Find its mechanical advantage.

VI. 1. A weight W is placed on a smooth plane inclined at an angle α to the horizon; find the pressure on the plane when the power P acting at an angle a to the *horizon* just keeps the weight in equilibrium.

2. In the third system of pullies (where each pully has a separate string with one end fixed to the weight) there are three pullies weighing 2lb., 3lb., and 4lb., respectively. Find the greatest and the least weights that will be kept in equilibrium by a power of 10lb., it being allowed to arrange the pullies in any order.

VII. 1. Prove by first principles, without deduction from the general formula, that if a body fall freely from rest for t seconds, $s = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$.

2. A is a point 120 feet vertically above B. If a stone is dropped from A at the same instant that another is shot vertically up from B with a velocity just sufficient to make it reach A, find where the two stones will meet.

VIII. 1. A mass of 56lb. lies on a smooth horizontal table and is tied by a light string, passing over a pully at the edge of the table, to a mass of 7lb. hanging freely. How long will the 56lb. mass take to move through 9 feet along the table?

2. If unit velocity is 100 yards per minute, and unit time is

5 seconds, find the measure of the acceleration due to gravity in terms of those units.

IX. 1. Calculate the work done in bringing a train of 20 carriages, each weighing 18 tons, from Jolarpet to Bangalore, a distance of 80 miles, if the average gradient is 1 in 192, and the resistance due to friction, &c., is $\frac{1}{240}$ of the weight of the train.

2. Find also the horse power of the engine needed to do this work in 4 hours.

X. 1. State the parallelogram of velocities and explain the relation in which it stands to the parallelogram of forces.

2. A cricket ball comes towards a player with a uniform velocity of 30 feet a second; he strikes it, changing its course by a right angle, and increasing its velocity by 10 feet a second. Find in what direction the bat struck the ball and what velocity it imparted to the ball in that direction.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

PHYSICS.

Only three questions in A, *three in* B, *and five in* C *are to be attempted.*

I. What is the law for the change in the dimensions of a body under an extending force? How would you determine experimentally the modulus of elasticity of a wire of any given metal?

II. Explain the rise and depression of water and mercury in narrow glass tubes.

III. State Boyle's law, and explain the method by which it has been experimentally treated for very great pressures. How do the results obtained by these experiments differ from those calculated by the law?

IV. Distinguish between *effusion* and *transpiration* of gases, and give the laws for each.

B.

V. How is the pitch of a note affected by the motion of the sounding body? A note *C* of 512 vibrations per second is sounded on an engine advancing towards an observer at the rate of 60 miles an hour; what will be the apparent vibration number of the note heard?

VI. Describe the method employed by Helmholtz for analysing and building up the various vowel sounds.

VII. State the laws regulating the transverse vibrations of strings, and show how each can be verified by means of the sonometer.

If a string of length one metre stretched by a weight of 10 kilos. gives a note *C* of 256 vibrations per second, where will the bridge have to be placed to give the note *F* of the same octave when the weight is reduced to 8 kilos?

VIII. Describe an experiment for illustrating the interference of sound, and compare it with similar experiments for showing the interference of light.

C.

IX. Sketch briefly the corpuscular and wave theories of light,

and give reasons for preferring the latter to the former. Explain the laws of refraction of light by reference to each of the two theories.

X. Find the focus for rays from a luminous point reflected from a concave mirror, and trace its variations in position as the point moves from an infinite distance towards the mirror. Can you attach any meaning to the result got by supposing the point to be behind the mirror?

XI. Trace the path of a ray through a prism, and show that no ray can pass through a prism when the refracting angle is greater than twice the critical angle of the substance of which the prism is made.

XII. How do you account for the black lines in the solar spectrum? When a spectroscope attached to a telescope is directed towards a solar prominence, then, if the spectroscope is of small dispersive power nothing is seen except the ordinary solar spectrum, but if it be of great dispersive power bright lines are also seen. Account for this.

XIII. Sketch an astronomical telescope, tracing very carefully the paths of the rays of light from the object to the eye, and showing where the image is formed.

XIV. Describe any method of determining the wave-length of a ray of homogeneous light.

XV. Distinguish between phosphorescence and fluorescence; describe the chief phenomena of each; and explain the causeof the latter.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSICS.

Only four questions in A, *three in* B, *and four in* C *are to be attempted. Answers should be concise.*

I. Find the coefficient of absolute expansion of mercury if, in Dulong and Petit's apparatus, the heights of the two columns were 800 and 811·6 mm., and their temperatures 0°C. and 80°C., respectively.

2. How is the maximum tension of aqueous vapour found for pressures over 100? Give a rough sketch of the apparatus.

II. 1. What is the dew-point, and how is it practically found?

2. If it be found to be 6°C. when the temperature of the air is 23°C., and if, by reference to tables of aqueous vapour tension, we find the tensions for those temperatures to be 6·998 and 20 888 mm. of mercury, respectively, deduce the hygrometric condition of the air at the time; and explain exactly what this means

III. The water equivalent of a calorimeter is 5, and that of the thermometer used with it is 1. A piece of silver weighing 25 grams and at 184°C. is placed in the calorimeter, the water of which is originally at 20°C., and weighs 50 grams. The final temperature of the calorimeter and its contents is found to be 24°C. Find the specific heat of silver.

IV. Explain briefly what is meant by 1, Absolute Temperature, 2, Critical Temperature of Liquid, 3, a Cryohydrate, 4, an Indicator Diagram.

V. What is J? It is usually given $= 4{\cdot}2 \times 10^7$. Explain this and deduce it from the following data:—

Sp. heat of air at constant pressure: Sp. heat at constant

volume = 1·414 : 1 ; mass of 1 c.c. of air = ·001293 gram.

VI. Lead melts at 335°C. ; its latent heat of fusion is 5·4 ; and its specific heat is ·032. Find the velocity with which a lead ball (temp. 30°C.) must strike a target so that the heat produced, supposing it all confined to the ball, shall suffice to melt it. Why is this independent of the mass of the ball ?

B.

VII. 1. Explain the use of the Torsion Balance to determine the laws of action of magnetic force.

2. How may a dipping needle be used to find the magnetic meridian ? Explain.

VIII. 1. If a magnetic pole be urged with a force of 36 dynes in a field of intensity ·18, what is the strength of the pole ? Explain clearly.

2. If a compass needle makes 141 oscillations in 6 minutes at a place where the dip is 45° , and 100 oscillations in the same time at a place where the dip is 60° , compare the total intensity of the Earth's magnetism at the two places.

IX. 1. Describe Faraday's "icepail experiment," and explain clearly what it proves.

2. What are Lichtenberg's figures, and what do they show ?

X. 1. Define *electric potential at a point ; electric density ; electric capacity ; specific inductive capacity.*

2. A hollow metal sphere (5 cm. radius) has a charge of 20 units of electricity imparted to it ; find the potential 1, at the surface, 2, at points distant 2, 4, and 10 cms., respectively, from the centre of the sphere. If it is joined by a fine wire to another sphere of 2 cms. radius, not charged, find the common potential and the charge on each sphere.

XI. 1. Find an expression for the energy of discharge of a Leyden jar.

2. *A*, *B*, *C* are three similar Leyden jars. *A* is charged with e units of electricity and then discharged. *A* is again charged with the same quantity of electricity ; *A's* charge is now shared with *B* and *C* whose knobs are connected by a fine wire and originally uncharged. If all are now discharged, compare the energies of these discharges with that of the first discharge of *A*.

C.

XII. Give the theory of action of a Bunsen's cell, and of a Leclanché cell. How do these two cells differ as to E.M.F., internal resistance, and polarisation of the plates ?

XIII. 1. State and discuss the meaning of Ohm's Law.

2. A battery consists of 36 Daniel's cells, each of E.M.F. 1 08 volt and of resistance 4 ohms. If the current is to be sent through an external resistance of 18 ohms, how should the cells be grouped to give the best current ? Find also the current produced, and the potential difference between the poles of the battery.

XIV. Describe and explain the use of some form of Wheatstone's Bridge.

XV. 1. Explain the application of *Shunts* to reduce the sensitiveness of a Galvanometer.

2. What resistance of Shunt will be needed to reduce the sen-

sitiveness of a Galvanometer of 297 ohms resistance to one-hundredth?

XVI. 1. How may a Ruhmkorff's coil be used to charge a Leyden jar or battery? Explain the reason of the arrangement.

2. A battery is joined in series with a known resistance of 8 ohms, and a tangent galvanometer of 2 ohms resistance shows a deflection of the needle of 60°; on increasing the outside resistance to 18 ohms the deflection falls to 30°. Find the internal resistance of the battery.

XVII. Describe in a general way Hughes's Induction Balance.

BRANCH II.B.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

(*Not more than nine questions are to be attempted*).

I. The constitutional formula of a compound should embody and represent all the reactions of the body. Explain this statement, and exemplify it in the case of two or three compounds with which you are acquainted. Compare the value of the constitutional formulæ of the carbon compounds with those of the majority of the compounds of other elements.

II. A piece of sodium is put into cold water; describe fully the changes which take place 1, in the arrangement of the matter, 2, in the form or distribution of the energy. When equivalent weights in grammes of potassium and sodium are dissolved in water, the quantities of heat produced are respectively 116,000 and 112,000 units. Compare the chemical behaviour of the two metals, and state whether it is in accord with the above thermal reaction.

III. How does the solubility of gases in liquids vary, 1, with the pressure, 2, with the temperature. Can either be expressed in the form of a simple law? Taking the coefficients of absorption of nitrogen and oxygen, at the standard temperature and pressure, as ·02 and ·04, respectively—calculate the proportion in which these gases will be dissolved by water exposed to the atmosphere.

Can the atmospheric oxygen be entirely separated from the nitrogen by the action of water, and if so, how?

IV. Describe the principal modes in which electricity is used in chemical investigations, and the nature of the changes, chemical and physical, produced by its aid.

An electric current liberates ·105 grammes of hydrogen from acidulated water; how much copper could be deposited from a solution of copper sulphate by the same current in the same time?

V. Mention the most important naturally occurring compounds of aluminium. Can this metal be obtained from clay; and, if so, what process would you employ for the purpose?

VI. Give the formulæ, basicities, and methods for preparing the most important of the oxygen acids of sulphur. What change takes place when a solution of sodium sulphite is acted on 1, by nascent hydrogen, 2, by oxygen, and 3, when it is boiled with sulphur? How does zinc act upon dilute solutions of sulphurous and sulphuric acids?

VII. An elementary gas behaves in the following way:—1, it unites with hydrogen in the dark, with explosion; 2, it decomposes water at once with separation of oxygen; 3, it quickly corrodes platinum or gold. What substance is this, and to what family does it belong? Compare its behaviour with that of the other members of the family towards hydrogen, water, and platinum or gold.

VIII. Classify the more common metals, and explain the principles of the classification. Can any serial relationship be detected in any of the metallic groups similar to those existing between the members of any homologous series of carbon compounds? If so, point them out. Compare the solubilities and stabilities of the hydroxides, carbonates, sulphates, oxalates, and chlorides of the alkaline earth group. What general conclusions can be drawn from these comparisons?

IX. State which of the following elements have had their atomic weights determined by the aid of Avogadro's hypothesis, which by the aid of Dulong and Petit's law, and which by both:—Sodium, carbon, oxygen, potassium, sulphur, chlorine, manganese, silver, gold, nitrogen, phosphorus, mercury, magnesium, silicon. (*The sp. heats of the elements must have been directly obtained.*) Describe the application of these two methods for determining the atomic weights of elements, and discuss their relative values. Are any other methods besides these employed either alone, or conjunction with them?

X. The molecular heats of metallic haloid salts are as follows:—

RCl	= 12·8	RBr	= 13·9	RI	= 13·4
RCl_2	= 18·5			RI_2	= 19·4

The atomic heat of each of the metals R is about 6·4 and the atomic heat of solid bromine and of iodine is about 6·6. State and explain the conclusion which can be drawn as to the atomic heat of solid chlorine. How is this conclusion affected by the following data:—

Molec. heat of $KClO_3$ = 24·8. Molec. heat of $KAsO_3$ = 25·2

(*The molecular heat of a compound is the product of the sp. heat of the compound into the number expressed by the generally accepted molecular weight of the compound.*)

XI. How many chlorides and oxychlorides do the following elements form:—magnesium, zinc, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, phosphorus, sulphur, carbon, nitrogen, silicon, tin, iron? Give the formulæ and method of preparation of each, and state what change each undergoes, 1, in contact with water, 2, when heated.

XII. Represent by an equation the action of potassium permanganate on oxalic acid, and calculate the weight of the salt required to produce 50c c. of carbon dioxide at standard conditions of temperature and pressure.

XIII. What is Mitscherlich's 'law of isomorphism'? Mention the various compounds having the general formulæ $R_2O_3.RO$, and also the minerals constituting the group of rhombohedral carbonates.

Calculate the general formula of a mineral of which two different specimens have the following percentage composition:—

	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	FeO	MnO	MgO	CaO
No. 1	40·55	20·10	5·00	—	0·48	—	34·86
„ 2	42·45	22·47	—	9·29	6·27	13·43	6·53

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. Give a description of the methods employed for determining the molecular weights of 1, volatile bodies; 2, acid bodies which are non-volatile; 3, basic bodies which are non-volatile. Are there any methods by which the molecular weights of bodies which do not belong to any of these classes may be determined?

II. How may the primary, secondary, and tertiary amines of the alcohol radicals, (*i.e.* radicals of the C_nH_{2n+1} series), be distinguished from each other? How do these compounds differ from amidobenzene and its homologues?

III. What reasons are there for believing that in the olefines there is neither a dyad carbon atom nor free combining units, but that they contain two adjacent carbon atoms doubly linked together? How many bodies are there having the formula C_3H_6O? What are the name, formula, and relationships of each?

IV. How are maleïc acid and fumaric acid obtained? What views are held as to the constitution of these bodies, and what evidence is there in support of the various formulæ which have been assigned to them?

V. How many classes of compounds are there containing alcohol radicals united directly to sulphur? Name them, describe their properties, and give the methods for preparing them.

VI. If you were required to prepare alcohol from cane sugar, how would you proceed? What chemical changes take place, what bodies besides alcohol are produced, and how would you separate the alcohol from them?

VII. Describe the recent synthesis of glucose from acroleïn. What light does this synthesis throw upon the constitution of the glucoses?

VIII. In addition to benzene is there any other hydrocarbon having the formula C_6H_6? If so, give its name and constitutional formula, and state how it is prepared and the respects in which it differs from its isomer. What other bodies have the same empirical formula as benzene?

IX. Give a general description of the methods employed in localizing the lateral groups in substitution derivatives of benzene. How has the position of these groups in the three oxybenzoic acids been fixed?

BRANCH III.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

I. As regards vertebrate red blood corpuscles, state:—1, their function; 2, their chief modifications of size, form, and structure; 3, their original mode of formation in the embryo.

II. What is the essential nature of reproduction? Give a general sketch, without entering into details, of the modes of reproduction among animals.

III. What are the distinctive properties of living matter?

IV. Explain exactly what is meant by "division of physiological labour." What relation does it bear to morphological differentiation?

V. Where do epithelial tissues occur in the vertebrate body? Give an account of their chief modifications in structure.

VI. Give an account of the rise and fall of "the Cell Theory."

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

I. What are the main points on which you would lay the greatest stress in determining that an organism was not an animal but a vegetable?

II. A pound weight of wood is burnt and a few grains of ash only remain. Explain how the plant obtained the constituents of the ash; and also how it became possessed of those other matters which passed off as gases during the process of combustion.

III. How are the chlorophyll corpuscles in leaves formed? What functions do these corpuscles perform in the economy of vegetable organisms?

IV. Give a short account of what happens during the germination of the seed of a bean.

V. Give an account of the theory of Spontaneous Generation.

VI. Give an account of the various methods by which fossils have been formed. State any methods by which animals and plants are doubtless becoming fossilized at the present day.

BRANCH III.C.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

I. What is meant by "alternation of generations"? Illustrate your answer by reference to the Scyphomedusæ

II. Describe the water vascular system of the Echinodermata. Describe its modifications in the different groups. What functions does it fulfil?

III. Describe the Insecta which live parasitically on the human subject.

IV. Give an account of the development of the Tunicata.

V. Give an account of the structural peculiarities and geographical distribution of *either* the Cyclostomi *or* the Ganoidei.

VI. State brefly the features of zoological interest of any *five* of the following genera:—*Halicore* (Dugong), *Cœcilia*, *Limulus*, *Chiton*, *Spirula*, *Sagitta*, *Balanoglossus*, *Appendicularia*, *Amphioxus* (Lancelet).

VII. Give an account of the Foraminifera.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

I. State the more important characters of a Cirripede (either *Balanus* or *Lepas*), and give an account of the changes which it undergoes in the larval condition.

II. Describe the embryonic development of a Gastropod *or* of a Chætopod.

III. Give an account of the structure of *Peripatus or* of *Nautilus.*

IV. Describe the characteristic features of the skull of a snake, and state how it differs from that of a lizard.

V. Enumerate the genera of Anthropomorphic apes *or* of Struthious birds (Ratitæ). State with respect to the group you have selected, the structural features in which it differs from allied groups, and give its geographical distribution.

VI. State the theory of Descent. What evidence is there in its favour? What is the theory of Natural Selection, and how does it bear upon the origin of species?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY. PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Identification of the following preparations and specimens:—Echinoderms (Starfish, Irregular Sea Urchin, Holothurian.) Skulls (Carnivore, Herbivore, Insectivore, Rodent). Mammals (*Manis, Echidna, Ornithorhynchus*). Mollusc shells (Gastropod, Lamellibranch, *Nautilus*, Cuttle bone). Pelvic girdles (Bird, Reptile, Mammal). Vertebræ (Fish, Reptile, Bird, Mammal). Dissected hearts, (Bird and Mammal). Dissected neck of Hare (Vagus, Cervical Sympathetic, and Phrenic nerves, also Carotid artery, marked for identification). Microscopical preparation (Parapodium of a Chaetopod). Microscopical preparations (Crab Zoæa, Colony of Polyzoa, Spicules of *Synapta*). *Squilla*, Corals, Fishes (Teleostean and Selachian).

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ZOOLOGY. PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

I. Remove the brain of the bird supplied (Pigeon), and make a sketch naming the various parts.

II. Make a preparation of articular cartilage from the animal supplied (Frog).

III. Dissect out the nervous system of the Scorpion.

IV. Make a dissection of the pectoral muscles of the Pigeon so as to show how they serve for flight.

BRANCH IV.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 TO 11-30 A.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

I. State the properties of nerve-cells and nerve-fibres. Show how the functions of these elements are differentiated when they are combined in a nervous system.

II. By what various means may a nerve be stimulated? With respect to the effects produced, what are the facts as to kind, quantity, and continuity of stimulation?

III. "The size of an animal's nervous system is in proportion to the quantity of motion it produces." How far is this true?

IV. State the essential character of reflex action. Classify reflex actions according to the centres concerned Is unconscious cerebration explicable as a case of reflex action simply?

V. What experimental means are employed to determine the localisation of functions in the brain? Point out their defects.

VI. Describe the structure of the eye-ball. What are the functions of the retina, the ciliary muscle, and the iris?

VII. Describe the vocal apparatus. Define the position and action of the muscles of the larynx.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 11-35 A.M. TO 1-5 P.M.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

I. Give, with reasons, the definition of Logic which you consider the best. How would you define Deduction? How do you account for the Baconian and post-Baconian opposition to deductive Logic? What is the precise function of Deduction in scientific enquiry?

II. Distinguish between verbal and real predication, and show, with reference to each of the predicables, whether it belongs to the one or to the other. Give an instance to show that the distinction is sometimes relative to the state of knowledge of the individual.

III. Estimate the value of the reasons for and against the quantification of the predicate.

IV. What is the distinction usually drawn between Immediate and Mediate Inference? What objection does Mill raise to so-called Immediate Inference being called inference? Is hypothetical inference mediate or immediate? Give reasons for your answer.

V. On what principle does Obversion depend? Is it applicable to all classes of propositions? What is the obverse of 'Evil be to him that evil thinks'?

VI. Give an instance of a numerically-definite syllogism, and point out what advantages this form of syllogism has over the ordinary scholastic form.

VII. What constitutes a science deductive? In Comte's classification of the Sciences, which would you call deductive, and which inductive? Give your reason in each case.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND DEFINITION.

I. Define Causation, viewed as Conservation of Energy. Distinguish between the dynamical and the collocating agents. Mill distinguishes between compound effects and heteropathic effects, and is uncertain about the sequence of cause and effect. Examine these points in the light of the principle of the Conservation of Energy.

II. Are the experimental methods purely inductive? Dr. Bain says: "There is one fundamental mode of proof by which all ulti-

mate laws are established, including causation." What is it? Bring out fully the relation between this method and the experimental methods.

III. What is an empirical uniformity? Distinguish it from a derivative law. How does the law of Causation differ from an empirical uniformity?

IV. 1 How does the experimental method of agreement differ from induction *per enumerationem simplicem?*

2. Is it necessary to the validity of a proof by the method of Difference that we should know by a previous Induction the general adequacy of the assigned cause to the production of the effect?

V. What part do hypotheses play in inductive investigation? Jevons says "agreement with facts is the sole and sufficient test of an hypothesis." What does Mill require over and above this? Discuss this question. What is an *experimentum crucis?* Give an example. What experimental method are crucial instances applications of?

VI. What are the *axiomata media* of a science? What importance was attached to these by Bacon? Contrast Bacon's method with that of modern science.

VII. Distinguish between (1) Induction and Analogy, (2) Inductive and deductive definitions, (3) Casual and causal conjunctions of phenomena.

VIII. Explain:—1. "Plurality of causes is more an incident of our imperfect knowledge than a fact in the nature of things." 2. "The ultimate laws of nature cannot be less numerous than the ultimate feelings of the human mind."

IX. Distinguish between classification by Type and by Definition What is a serial classification? Which of the experimental methods does it help? Exemplify. How would you deal with 'frontier instances' in a natural classification?

X. On what principle did Comte classify the sciences? How does Mr. Spencer criticize this principle? Comte says that the logical sequence of the sciences is also the h storical. Distinguish between the two kinds of sequences.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

I. Without prejudging the metaphysical question, give a sufficient preliminary definition of Psychology. On the principle that the nature of the facts ought to determine the method of investigation, state and show the appropriateness and relative value of the various psychological methods.

II. What is the merit of the doctrine that mind and body are a double-faced unity? Criticise it Discuss the question of a real mutual causal connection between mind and brain.

III. 1. "Spencer's theory of emotional expression is too purely physiological: it does not take sufficient account of the different effects produced according as the emotion is agreeable or painful." Explain.

2. How may the following expressions of feeling be explained:—(*a*) the wagging of a dog's tail, (*b*) a frown, (*c*) swooning?

IV. "Freedom is the being free or self-determined in one's motive." Contrast this doctrine with Determinism, and show the different psychological bases on which the doctrines of Determinism and Freedom rest.

V. Examine the adequacy of the theory that Desire is built upon past experiences of pleasure. Compare and contrast Desire with Will.

VI. State Bain's analysis of the intellect. Compare it with Hamilton's. How is the unity of knowledge provided for in the two schemes?

VII. Offer psychological comments or criticisms on the following:—1. "Tragedy purifies the heart by pity and terror." 2. Pains are among the causes of tender emotion. 3. The miser's love for his gold. 4. Lessing's preference of the pursuit to the possession of truth. 5. "The native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

VIII. 1. Discuss and illustrate the importance of the principles of Resemblance and Contiguity in the association of ideas.

2. Is Contrast a distinct mode of association?

IX. 1. Retinal images being inverted, how is it that we see objects erect?

2. In your perception of an orange, distinguish the elements due to (*a*) monocular vision, (*b*) binocular vision, and (*c*) touch, respectively.

X "Mind is the sum total of nervous states." "Every mental phenomenon is a consciousness." Examine these positions.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. What distinction has been drawn between the primary and secondary qualities of matter? Is such a distinction essential to a theory of natural realism? Can it be admitted by idealists?

II. Explain and criticise the dictum of Kant: "The understanding makes nature."

III. How do we obtain our ideas of distance? In discussing the question notice the difference between distance outwards and distance laterally.

IV. What attempts have been made, in the philosophy of Greece and in that of modern Europe, to reconcile Intuitionalism and Experientialism by attributing the origin of innate ideas to pre-natal experience? How far may such attempts be regarded as satisfactory explanations of the facts?

V. Compare Reid and Kant with regard to their account (1) of the origin of general principles, (2) of the validity of these principles.

VI. What does Hamilton mean by saying that all our knowledge is relative? How has his theory been developed in the hands of more recent writers?

VII. Is the argument from common sense a rational reply to the

sceptic or a mere sceptical abandonment of philosophy? Discuss the question as fully as possible.

VIII. What is the immediate object of perception? How would this question be answered by Reid, Brown, and Hamilton respectively?

IX. What distinction does Reid make between sensation and perception? How far does Hamilton follow him? How is the distinction important to an intuitionalist?

X. State and criticise Hamilton's doctrine of causality. Does his doctrine solve the real problem of causation?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THEORY OF ETHICS.

I. Criticise the use of the terms 'experientialist' and 'intuitive' to express the distinction between Hedonism and Intuitionism.

Classify the different intuitional systems of Ethics, naming one representative moralist of each class.

II. Why have the Intuitionists generally insisted on the original character of the Moral Faculty; and on what grounds have the Experientialists denied this? Is it inconsistent with Intuitionism to admit that conscience is capable of being educated?

III. What is known as the Intellectual or Rational theory of Ethics? How is moral obligation explained by the upholders of this theory?

IV. What is the Psychological basis of all systems of Hedonism? Examine its soundness as a truth of Psychology.

How is ethical Hedonism deduced from this psychological basis? Is the deduction, in your opinion, warrantable?

V. What is Egoism in morals? Is an Egoist always a Hedonist? Support your answer.

VI. The Experientialist professes to hold, as strongly as the Intuitionist, that we should do what is right, whatever may be the consequences to us or to others. How is this consistent with his theory that the consequences of an action determine its moral character?

VII. It is said that the development theory offers terms of compromise between the 'Intuitional' and the 'Empirical' psychology of morals. Indicate briefly how this is done. What is the Evolutionist's ethical end, and how does he get at it?

VIII. Discuss the question whether, in the sphere of applied ethics, that is, in the determination of rules of conduct, Intuitionism or Utilitarianism is more successful. A distinction is sometimes drawn between, Perfect' and 'Imperfect' duties. On what does this distinction rest?

IX. It is said that "the strongest argument in favour of 'Free-will' is the sense we have of our responsibility for our faults."

Examine what precisely is meant by responsibility; and show how this same responsibility is pointed to as proving Determinism.

X. According to Kant belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul is required, not as a theoretical foundation for

morality, but to render it practically possible. Explain this theory, pointing out how it differs from ordinary theological systems of Ethics. Will a Utilitarian subscribe to this theory?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF ETHICS.

Stoicism in Ancient Greece and Rome.

I. In what relation, according to the Stoics, did Logic, and Physics or Natural Science stand to Ethics?

II. In stating that Virtue consists in living according to Nature, the ancients, says Bishop Butler, must have had some meaning. State fully the meaning which the Stoics attached to 'Nature' and to 'living according to Nature.'

III What explanation can you give of the alleged resemblances between Stoicism and Christianity?

IV. Examine the principal reasons given by the Stoics for denying Pleasure to be a Good. How is Pleasure, in their view, related to Happiness, and what are the main constituents of Happiness?

V. Explain clearly the Stoic doctrine of Apathy. Point out the modifications which it underwent in course of time, and trace the influences under which these modifications were brought about.

VI. Is the conception of moral progress theoretically compatible with rigid Stoicism? To what extent was progress admitted to be possible, and on what grounds?

VII. How did the Stoics distinguish between (1) the absolutely good, (2) the relatively good, (3) the indifferent?

VIII. What were the views of the Stoics with regard to suicide? Were their views reconcilable with their fundamental ethical doctrines, or were they not?

IX. In its social aspects did Stoicism in practice lean more towards nationalism or towards cosmopolitanism? Which of these was most in harmony with the fundamental conceptions of the Stoics?

X What contributions of permanent value has Stoicism made to Morality, theoretical and practical?

BRANCH V.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ETHNOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

I. Describe three of the most noteworthy theories that have been framed to explain the origin of language, and show the value or otherwise of each.

II. 1. What is meant by the genetic and morphological classification of languages?

2. Languages have been divided into two classes, *concrete* and *abstract*. Explain the principle on which this classification is based. Mention, with illustrations, one or two of the most important distinctions between the two classes.

III. What bearings have History, Physiology, and Psychology on the Science of Language?

IV. Distinguish between analytical and synthetical languages, and show that clearness is better secured in the former than the latter.

V. 1. Into what two classes are roots divided, and what does each class indicate or signify?

2. What is gender? Were nouns originally inflected for gender? Illustrate your answer.

3. What different forms were used in the present and past tenses to distinguish *momentary* from *continuous* action?

VI. Give a brief account of the invention of the alphabet.

VII. What is Grimm's Law? Show by illustrations the applicability of it to the Indo-European languages.

VIII. What are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of linguistic and physical evidence of race?

IX. In what ways do the features of the face, and the hair help to distinguish the races of man? Illustrate *very fully* your answer

X. Sketch the development of architecture from the "wattle and daub" to the modern palace; also of the cart to the modern carriage, and of the blow tube to the modern breech-loading cannon

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MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT AND ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS.

(Only nine questions are to be attempted.)

I. What is meant by the "Patriarchal Theory"? To what extent does Maine adopt it in the *Ancient Law?* How does he modify his view in the *Early History of Institutions?*

II. What traces of a common ownership of land are there in the Brehon Laws?

III. Give a sketch of the development of Roman Law so as to show that it took place in successive periods by means of fictions, equity, and legislation. Can similar periods of development be defined in the history of Hindu Law?

IV. How does Maine derive the *stipulatio* from *nexum?* What more probable origin of the stipulatio has been suggested?

V. Give as full an account as you can of the organisation of an English manor, noting any points which lead you to suppose that manors generally originated in free village communities.

VI. How far was Anglo-Saxon society organised on a feudal model in respect of 1, dependence of one class on the one above it, 2, conditional holding of land?

VII. Explain *dharna*, *replevin*, and *pignoris capio*. Show that these three forms of legal procedure had a similar origin?

VIII. Maine says that feudal incidents "must have been literally borrowed from the relation of patron and freedman under Roman Law." Criticise this statement.

LEGAL SECRETARY

IX. What powers were exercised by the Parliaments of Edward I., and what share had each estate in their exercise?

X. Sketch the history of the English Court of Chancery.

XI. Describe the organisation and functions of the Shire Courts under Henry II What is meant by saying that the House of Commons of the 13th century was a concentration of the Shire Courts?

XII. In what way did the monarchy of the Tudors differ from that of the Plantagenets? Examine the statement that the Parliaments of the Tudors were *servile*.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

(Only nine questions are to be answered.)

I. In whose reign and under what circumstances did the final division of the Roman Empire take place? Trace approximately the dividing line and describe briefly the administrative changes carried out owing to the severance.

II. When and under what circumstances did Britain cease to be a portion of the Roman Empire, and what were the immediate effects of the separation on that country?

III. Draw a rough map of Europe, indicating those parts which were included in the Roman Empire during the reign of Justinian and marking the position of the territory at that time occupied by the Avars, the Gepidæ, the Shevians, the Lombards, the West Goths, and the Burgundians.

IV. Describe accurately the limits to which the Persians had extended their power at the time of the accession of Heraclius. What steps did he take to check their encroachments, and with what results?

V. When and under what circumstances did the reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches take place?

VI To whom were the following titles applied :—the "golden mouth"; the "great King"; the "sword of God": and with what events in history do these titles connect them?

VII. Write a brief account of the part played by the Hungarians in the History of Europe during the first half of the 10th century.

VIII. 1. How does Bryce describe the coronation of Charles the Great? Explain the meaning of his statement that "this deed, which changed the history of the world, was in no case an accident."

2. In what way do the rites connected with the Imperial coronation at Rome affect his arguments regarding the relations of the Empire and the Church?

IX. 1. State what you know regarding the meaning of the term "Holy Roman Empire." By whom was the title "Holy" first applied thereto, and in what document does it first occur?

2. Describe the influences under which its claim to such a title ceased to exist.

X Explain briefly, with dates, the allusions in the following :—

1. "The names of the fathers discriminate the two successive dynasties of the nation which emerged in the 11th century from the Scythian wilderness."

2. "The ruin of Paganism was completed in the reign of Theodosius."

3. "The appellations of the founders of the city and the monarchy were strangely united in the last of their successors."

XI. Give a short account of the rise of the Caliphate of Cordova.

XII. Sketch the relations of the Venetian republic with the Eastern Empire.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM 1603 AND THE PERIOD OF CHARLES XII.

(*Only nine questions are to be answered.*)

I. Enumerate the cases during the reign of James I. in which the courts intervened to check or justify the growing prerogative of the King. Explain the point in dispute in each case.

II. Write a brief history of the Grand Romonstrance.

III. Explain the causes which led to the breach between the Parliamentary party and the Scotch, and gave rise to the Second Civil War.

IV Account for the rise of party government in England, and trace the fortunes of parties during the reigns of William III. and Anne. How do you explain the Tory revival in Anne's reign?

V. What were the main causes of the French Revolution? How do you account for the fact that in spite of the efforts of the revolutionary party, their principles never took root in England?

VI. 1. Give a brief account of the rise of Mehemet Ali and the war in Syria.

2. Discuss the character and government of Mehemet Ali, and the wisdom of England's policy towards him.

VII. Enumerate, with their dates and chief provisions, the five great treaties that marked the reign of Louis XIV.

VIII. Draw a map of Northern Europe, showing the possessions of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, at the time of the Treaty of Birzen, and the conquests secured to Russia by the peace of Nystadt. Mark the position of the four great battles fought during Charles' campaign against Augustus.

IX. Enumerate the parties to the Grand Alliance. Narrate the circumstances which detached Savoy from the French cause.

X. Give a brief account of the last campaign of Prince Eugéne against the Turks. Give the terms of the treaties of Carlowitz and Passarowitz in so far as they affected Venice.

XI. Describe any one (but not more than one) of the following battles, illustrating your description by a map:—Blenheim; Pultowa; Waterloo

XII. Write short biographical notes on Heinsius; Alberoni; Rhenskjöld; Patkul; Gortz; Poniatowsky.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ESSAY.

Write an essay on any *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The origin and development of the modern system of Party Government in England.

2 The Muhammadan Caliphat as compared with the Holy Roman Empire.

3. How far is the present position of Russia as a great European power due to the acts and policy of Peter the Great ?

4. The origin and development of the modern idea of territorial sovereignty.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

I. State the three causes assigned by Adam Smith for the increased efficiency produced by division of labour. With what qualifications does Fawcett accept the second and third ? State a further advantage of division of labour which has not been noticed by Adam Smith.

II. How would rents be affected 1, by a general fall in the rate of profit ; 2, by the general use of improved agricultural implements ; 3, by a general improvement in communications.

III. Supposing all agricultural land in Ireland to be confiscated by the State and given rent free to the cultivating tenants, would such a measure lower the price of food ?

IV. Under what circumstances can a high rate of profits co-exist with a high rate of wages ?

V. "The price of an article is regulated by a ratio between demand and supply." Explain and criticise this statement. If you do not consider it accurate, how would you amend it ?

VI. Explain briefly the following terms :—*commercial crisis ; resumption of special payments ; natural rate of profit ; depreciation of silver ; exchange value ; wages-fund.*

VII. Explain the causes which lead to the imports of a country (measured in money value) being greatly in excess of its exports. Can such excess continue indefinitely ?

VIII. Discuss the principal arguments for and against 1, a progressive income-tax ; 2, the assessment to income-tax at different rates of professional incomes and those derived from investments in Government securities.

IX. Supposing the Indian revenue showed a chronic deficit and it was proposed to meet it in one of the following ways :—1, by raising the income-tax ; 2, by an import duty on manufactured cotton goods ; 3, by an export duty on wheat ; 4, by the annual issue of inconvertible Government notes to the amount of the year's deficit : state which course you would recommend, and give reasons for your preference.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1889.

BRANCH IV.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Compare the embryological development of the human brain with the development of the brain from lower to higher animals.

Compare the human hand with that of the anthropoid apes, and examine how far the following statement is true:—"Man is the wisest animal by reason of his having hands."

II. Explain:—Corresponding and identical retinal points.

What two theories are given to explain the fact that a double retinal image gives us only a single object? Give an explanation of the sense of doubleness with crossed fingers.

III. What is your view of the relation between cognition and emotion? What are Hamilton's and Mr. Spencer's views on this point?

IV. "Memory pertains to that class of psychical states which are in process of being organized. It continues so long as the organizing of them continues, and disappears when the organization of them is complete."—*Spencer.* Explain and criticize the above.

V. Distinguish between the sublime and the beautiful. How does Hamilton account for the element of pain in the sublime? What is, according to Burke, the essence of the sublime?

Examine the following:—"The sense of the sublime has many elements in common with fear, many in common with reverence, and not a few in common with beauty."

VI. Analyse Anger. What is the relation between Anger and the sentiment of Power? Explain the pleasure of malevolence from the evolutionist's point of view, and give Dr. Bain's explanation of the same.

VII. Is the Freedom of the Will reconcileable with Universal Causation? Mr. Sidgwick says that Kant uses the term freedom in a double sense, good or rational freedom, and neutral or moral freedom. Distinguish between the two kinds of freedom.

VIII. What are the several reasons adduced by Hamilton for believing Consciousness? Give Mill's criticism of the reason based on the veracity of God. Hamilton says "all deliverances of consciousness are original judgments." Explain the ambiguity in the word 'original', and the confusion thereby caused in Hamilton's exposition of consciousness.

IX. "If Sir William Hamilton's theory of consciousness is correct, it does not leave the difference between belief and knowledge in a state of obscurity, but abolishes that distinction entirely."—*Mill.* What is the theory? Examine the above passage. Distinguish between belief and knowledge.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. "Two straight lines cannot enclose a space." In what sense is this a necessary truth? Estimate the validity of inconceivability as a criterion of necessity.

II. State and criticise the theories of emotional expression propounded by Darwin and Spencer.

III. State precisely Hume's theory of the origin and nature of knowledge. Point out its main consequences. Notice answers to Hume.

IV. Point out precisely the sphere of the locomotive sense. How and to what extent does it inform us of an external world? Show generally how we build up our knowledge of the external world.

V. What is Spencer's view of the origin of *à priori* forms? Criticise it.

VI. Give the views of perception held by Kant, by Hamilton, and by Mill.

VII. Criticise Kant's moral argument for the being of God.

VIII. State and examine the distinction between Primary and Secondary qualities, noticing the different views that have been held.

IX. Compare Hamilton's Unconditioned with Kant's Noumenon, and Spencer's Unknowable.

X. State and examine the ontological argument for the being of God. Notice the views of Descartes, Kant, and Hegel, on this point.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

Aristotle and the Elder Peripatetics.

I. Excluding the logical and ethical treatises of Aristotle, classify the rest of his works, and give a brief indication of their contents.

II. What did Aristotle include under the designation *First Philosophy*, and on what grounds was the name applied to this branch of knowledge?

III. Examine critically Aristotle's analysis of Causation

IV. Give the main points of Aristotle's criticism of the Platonic Ideas. Show which of Aristotle's objections you consider to be of only temporary importance as referring to Greek speculations now discarded, and which of them you consider of permanent value in the light of modern thought. What was Aristotle's own theory of Universals?

V. State and examine Aristotle's criticism of the doctrine of Protagoras that "man is the measure of the universe."

VI Give the main features of Aristotle's distinction between matter and form. What use does he make of the distinction in his theory of the soul and of the relation between soul and body? Give, with the needful explanations, his definitions of 'Life' and 'Soul.'

VII. Point out the chief characteristics and functions of the several varieties of soul. How were they conceived to be related to one another? Criticize the distinction drawn by Aristotle between those

senses which operate through direct contact of object and organ, and those which operate through an intervening medium. What did Aristotle mean by a common or central sense?

VIII. Criticize the distinction drawn by Aristotle between Memory & Reminiscence. How is Imagination or Phantasy related to them? How do the three stand related to the psychical operations below them and above them? In what respect does Desire depend on Imagination?

IX. How did Aristotle distinguish between 1, the active and passive Intellect, and 2, the theoretical and practical Intellect? In what sense is Intellect the seat of First Principles?

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY

Gough's *Philosophy of the Upanishads*

I. Give an account of the doctrine of metampsychosis, as it appears in Indian philosophy, comparing it with the doctrine as seen in the philosophy of Greece. Contrast Plato's use of the 'chariot' simile with that of the Upanishads.

II. How do Vedantists seek to prove that the self cannot be a knowing subject? Are similar arguments to be found in the writings of any Western philosophers?

III. What place does the doctrine of a personal God hold in the philosophy of the Upanishads?

IV. 1. The theory that the ideal life is a state in which good and bad actions are alike indifferent necessarily leads to immorality. 2. This ideal is purely egoistic and is consequently an obstacle in the way of universal progress. Critically examine these two statements.

V. Knowledge of self is, we are taught in the Upanishads, the aim of all philosophy. What is meant by knowledge of self, and what are the means by which this knowledge is to be attained? Compare on these points the teaching of the Upanishads with that of Greek philosophy as embodied in the maxim 'know thyself.'

VI. What proof of the existence of the self has been derived from the phenomena of sleep? Give a general statement with criticism of the Vedantic proofs of the existence of the self.

VII. How does Sankarachariya attempt to refute Buddhistic sensationalism? What school of philosophers does he anticipate by his method of reasoning? Can his arguments be turned against his own theory of existence?

VIII. State the main doctrines of the Sankhya system What grounds are there for the statement that the Svetasvatara Upanishad teaches Sankhya doctrines?

IX. "Were God detached from nature he could have no inducement for creation Were he fettered to nature he would have no ability for such works." Explain and criticise.

X. State the doctrine of Maya as found in the Upanishads. I the doctrine an essential part of the Vedanta system?

XI. How are the phenomena of dreams to be accounted for, according to the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THEORY OF LOGIC.

I. What position is assigned to the Laws of Thought in the Logics of Mill and Hamilton?

State the law of sufficient reason. Do Mill and Bain admit this law in any form?

Some logicians (Wolff, for example,) have sought to deduce this law from the axiom of contradiction. State and examine the validity of the deduction.

II. What is known as conceptualist Logic?

Explain why many problems to which great importance is attached in the logic of Mill are treated as of very minor importance in conceptualist logics.

III. State and criticise the different theories advanced regarding the object Aristotle had in view in his doctrine of the categories.

IV. What does Mill mean by a proposition of existence; and what problem has the Inductive Logic to solve in relation to these propositions? Why does Bain refuse a place to these propositions in his analysis of propositions according to their import?

V. Give Mill's famous theory of the syllogism, stating the problem to which his theory is offered as a solution, so as to show clearly whether what Mill denies is that the syllogistic inference is a real inference or that the inference is legitimate.

It is said that the charge of *petitio principii* brought against the syllogism is due to the neglect of the Aristotelian doctrine that in the apodictic syllogism the middle term denotes the real cause.

How far is the remark true that a confusion between two questions, one, a question of Psychology and the other, a question of Logic, underlies Mill's attack on the syllogism?

VI. How does Mill make out that mathematical truths are inductive, and how does he explain the fact that the truths of mathematics seem to have a greater certainty than other inductive truths?

VII. What is meant by the law of causation?

Mill defines cause as the unconditional invariable antecedent. What does he mean by 'unconditional'? Do you perceive any inconsistency between this definition of cause and Mill's admission of plurality of causes and counteraction of effects?

Mill raises the question whether cause should necessarily precede the effect. Give his solution and compare it with the view of causation implied in G. H. Lewes's definition of effect as the procession of its cause.

VIII. Write notes and explanations, critical and historical, on the following:—"We are to admit no more causes of natural things than such as are both true and sufficient to explain the appearances."—Newton's First Law of Philosophising.

IX. What is meant by the Logic of chance or probability? Discuss the question whether probability is concerned with the measure of belief. How does 'measure of expectation' differ from 'measure of probability'?

X. Estimate the value of the inductive methods as a contribution to the general doctrine of inference.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY OF LOGIC.

I. Give the substance of Mill's teaching on the mechanical use of language.

II. Show that most of the current objections against the use of mathematical symbols in Logic are due to a narrow view taken of the use of symbols in mathematics.

III. How do you explain the fact that in most modern systems of symbolic logic the term-symbols are taken in *extension*. Do you know of any system of symbolic logic of *intent*?

IV. Explain and examine critically the following proposition of Boole:—"That axiom of metaphysicians which is termed the principle of contradiction, and which affirms that it is impossible for any being to possess a quality, and at the same time not to possess it, is a consequence of the fundamental law of thought, whose expression is $x^2 = x$."

V. What meaning has been given to the mathematical sign of division by those symbolists who have used that sign of operation in their symbolic procedure?

VI. What are the advantages of graphic or diagrammatic representation of propositions over the symbolic or analytic notations, and what are its defects? Is Hamilton's notation diagrammatic or symbolical?

VII. Speaking of the Eulerian circles, Mr Venn remarks that they will not fit in with the propositions of common logic, but demand the constitution of a new group of appropriate elementary propositions. Explain why the two systems will not fit in accurately with one another, and frame a group of propositions which would be accurately represented by the circle-notation.

VIII. Point out the advantages of Lambert's linear notation over the circle-notation of Euler.

IX. Can disjunctive propositions be represented graphically?

X. Briefly describe the diagrammatic scheme invented by Mr. Venn.

XI. Exhibit 'Barbara' in the several systems of notation (graphic and symbolic) known to you.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

Descartes' *Discourse on Method*, and Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.

I. "The syllogism is not applied to the principles of the sciences and is of no avail in intermediate axioms, as being unequal to the subtilty of nature. It forces assent but not things."—*Bacon.*

"As for logic, its syllogism, and the majority of its other precepts are of avail rather in the communication of what we already know than in the investigation of the unknown."—*Descartes.*

Explain and criticise the above statements. Is Descartes'

statement consistent with his method?

II. "No great progress will be made in learning by anticipations, because the radical errors, and those which occur in the first process of the mind, are not cured by the excellence of subsequent means and remedies."—*Bacon.* Compare this with the opinion of Descartes, and show which is the more truly scientific

III. 1. Give Bacon's scheme of idola. Can the scheme be taken as a scientific classification of fallacies?

2. What are idols of the market? Illustrate by examples.

IV. What general rules does Bacon lay down as guides in experiments and consequent induction?

V. Compare the methods of Bacon and Descartes with reference to 1, the place they assign to observation and experiment; 2, the way by which they seek to reach the highest principles of science.

VI. What preliminary principles did Descartes adopt to guide him in his philosophic inquiry?

VII. What is Descartes' criterion or test of truth? How does he discover this criterion and by what means does he seek to establish its validity?

VIII. Is Descartes' proof of the existence of God a mediate inference?

IX. Discuss Cousin's statement that Bacon is the founder of the modern sensational school and Descartes the founder of the modern idealistic school.

X. According to Mill a certain erroneous assumption prevented Bacon's rules of induction from being turned to much practical account. What is this assumption and how does it affect Bacon's method?

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THEORY OF ETHICS.

I. What classification of ethical theories do you consider brings out best the essential differences between them?

II. Examine critically the leading doctrines regarding the origin of Disinterestedness. Is the settlement of this question of equal importance to the Intuitionalist and the Experientialist?

III. The freedom of the Will is said by Intuitionalists to be essential to morality. Examine the statement. Might the Determinist also say the same, interpreting 'Free-will' in accordance with his own principles?

Supposing an inquiry is being made into the grounds on which the infliction of punishment is justified, how would the inquiry be affected by the theory of the Will on which we proceed?

IV. Define the terms Motive, Intention, Act, Consequences of the Act. Show how law and morality respectively deals with each of them

V. The moralist may start with the conception of certain fundamental rules of action, or with that of certain ends of action. What influence, if any, does the difference in the starting points have on the course of moral investigation and on the nature of the results arrived at? May either of the two alleged ultimate ends of action —Perfection and Happiness—be resolved the one into the other?

Is the ultimate end of action necessarily or ordinarily the immediate end of action?

VI. How do Intuitionalists and Experientialists respectively deal with the alleged diversities in moral feeling, judgment, and action?

VII. State clearly and criticize the intuitional and the experiential account of the relation between Duty and Happiness.

VIII. What is moral obligation? Criticize the leading views with regard to its origin.

IX. Sketch the main features of what you conceive to be the relations subsisting between morality and religion. Is it your opinion that there can be no morality without religion?

X. What is casuistry as a branch of Ethics? How do you explain the comparatively low estimation in which it is held at the present day? How should the moralist determine the following cases:—

1. A municipal elector knowing it to be his duty to vote for the most fit and proper person to serve as a Municipal Commissioner, nevertheless thoughtlessly promises his vote to an unworthy candidate. Is he bound to keep his promise?

2. A traveller in Sicily falls into the hands of banditti, and is liberated on his promise to pay, on a fixed day and at a specified place, a certain sum as ransom. Is he bound by his promise?

3. When Grotius was imprisoned in the castle of Lovestein, his wife managed to effect his escape by having him carried out in a chest which was represented to contain books and linen. Was her conduct morally justifiable?

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF ETHICS.

The Moral Sense Theory.

I. What position does Reason occupy in the systems of the Moral Sense Philosophers?

II. Why was it not possible to provide for the idea of duty as a categorical imperative? Remark upon Butler's treatment of conscience.

III. What were the relations, positive and negative, of Shaftesbury's theory of morals to Greek and to Christian Ethics?

IV. In what way did Mandeville influence the course of ethical speculation?

V. What form and function does the Moral Sense take in the theories of Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and Hume?

VI. 'Virtue is benevolence.' Discuss from the point of view of Shaftesbury and Butler respectively. What more recent controversy takes its origin here?

VII. Give and examine Butler's view of the relation of the desire of pleasure to the other desires.

VIII. 'Morality is good taste.' Criticise this, and discuss the relation of virtue to beauty.

IX. How does Hume treat the question of Freedom? Criticise his view.

X. Shaftesbury was an optimist in morals. Criticise his reconciliation of Egoism and Altruism.

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ETHICS.

Plato's *Phædo*.

I. Give an outline of the construction of the dialogue of the Phædo, emphasizing what you consider to be its chief merits 1, as a work of art, and 2, as a philosophical treatment of a subject of perennial human interest.

II. What is the Platonic theory of Pleasure and Pain? What indications of the theory are met with in the *Phædo?* Criticize the theory as a whole.

III. What indications does the *Phædo* contain of that which under the name of 'Apathy' came to have such prominence among the Stoics? May these indications be regarded as giving a Socratic sanction to the Stoic doctrine in its extreme form?

IV. Explain:—"We must have known absolute equality previously to the time when we first saw the material equals, and reflected that all these apparent equals aim at this absolute equality, but fall short of it.

That is true.

And we recognize also that this absolute equality has only been known, and can only be known, through the medium of sight or touch, or of some other sense. And this I would affirm of all such conceptions.

Yes, Socrates, as far as the argument is concerned one of them is the same as the other.

And from the senses there is derived the knowledge that all sensible things aim at an idea of equality of which they fall short is not that true?

Yes.

Thus before we began to see or hear or perceive in any way, we must have had a knowledge of absolute equality, or we could not have referred to that the equals which are derived from the senses?—For to that they all aspire, and of that they fall short."

V. On what ground is suicide condemned in the *Phædo?* What was the prevailing opinion on the subject about the date of Socrates, and how can you explain the favour with which this mode of escaping from life came to be regarded in certain of the post-Socratic schools?

VI. What distinction does Socrates draw between the Virtues (Courage, Temperance, Justice as practised by philosophers on the one hand, and by the masses of mankind on the other? Is the distinction an essential one in the Socratico-Platonic system, or is it a merely subordinate one, incidentally introduced into the *Phædo* as one of the minor steps in the argument?

VII. Examine the argument for the pre-existence of the soul founded on the doctrine that knowledge is reminiscence or recollection. How is this argument connected in the mind of Socrates with that derived from the notion of a cycle of existence?

What bearing would the proof of a prior state of existence have on the proof of a future state of existence?

VIII. What difficulties are raised by Simmias and Cebes against the acceptance of the doctrine of immortality as established by Socrates in the earlier part of the dialogue, and how are the difficulties met by Socrates?

IX. State and examine the argument for immortality founded on the alleged unity and indivisibility of the soul

BRANCH V.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

History of Rome, B.C. 376 to B.C. 202.

I. Enumerate the chief Latin and Greek authorities for the history of Rome from *B.C.* 376 to *B.C.* 202. Which of them do you consider chiefly entitled to credit? Give your reasons.

II. Give an account of the Licinian Rogations and of the manner in which they were passed, and discuss their effect on the Roman constitution.

III. Sketch the history of the wars with Pyrrhus, and compare his position, in relation to the South Italians, with that of Hannibal after Cannæ.

IV. What steps did the Romans take to consolidate their dominion in Italy between the two Punic wars?

V. Give some account of the constitution and administrative system of the Carthaginian empire about the year 220 B C.

VI. "The Romans came into possession of Spain accidentally. *Mommsen.* Show that this was so.

VII. Give a brief sketch of the First Macedonian War, and describe as fully as you can the character of Philip.

VIII. Draw a map showing the extent of the Roman Empire at the beginning of the first and at the end of the second Punic War.

IX. Sketch the history of the Roman military organisation during the period, (*B.C.* 376—202.)

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.

The Age of the Emperor Justinian

I. Show by two rough sketch maps the political situation of Spain, Gaul, and Italy 1, at the accession, 2, at the death of Justinian.

II. Give a brief account of the Vandal kingdom in Africa, and of its overthrow by Belisarius. How did the Vandals differ from the East Goths in their treatment of the Roman landowners?

III. State as concisely as you can what you know of the following persons:—*Cassiodorus, Hypatius, John of Cappadocia, John the Patrician, Totila, Zabergan.*

IV. What were the relations of the Empire 1, with Persia, 2, with the Franks, 3, with the Lombards, during the reign of Justinian?

V. What were the principal sources of the Imperial revenue at this period? What was Justinian's financial policy in respect to the free municipalities?

VI. Give a short account of the work of Justinian as a law reformer. How far is it correct to say that he codified the Roman Law?

VII. State what you know of the life and writings of Procopius. How far do you consider him a reliable authority in regard to the character of Justinian and the events of his reign?

VIII. The reign of Justinian may in some important respects be compared with that of Aurangzib in India. On what facts would you base the comparison?

IX. Explain and comment on the following passage from Finlay's *History of Greece*:—"The reign of Justinian is more remarkable as "a portion of the history of mankind than as a chapter in the annals "of the Roman Empire or of the Greek nation. The changes of "centuries passed in rapid succession before the eyes of one "generation. The life of Belisarius, either in its reality or its roman-"tic form, has typified his age. In his early youth the world was "populous and wealthy, the empire rich and powerful. He conquered "extensive realms and mighty nations, and led kings captive to the "footstool of Justinian, the law-giver of civilization. Old age "arrived; Belisarius sank into the grave, suspected and impove-"rished by his feeble and ungrateful master; and the world, from "the banks of the Euphrates to those of the Tigris, presented the "awful spectacle of famine and plague, of ruined cities, and of "nations on the brink of extermination."

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
MODERN HISTORY.

Europe in the age of the Reformation, 1517-1588.

I. Briefly describe the condition of France, Germany, and Italy at the beginning of the 16th century, showing particularly that while France had become consolidated in a compact nation, Germany and Italy had not.

II. Explain fully the political reasons that led Charles V. to give a decision adverse to Luther at the Diet of Worms.

III. What led to the peasants' war in Germany (1525)? What position did Luther take up with reference to the war? What were the results of the war?

IV. What was the Decree of the Diet of Spires (1526) as regards the Edict of Worms? What results followed from it in Germany itself? Give an account of the rising under Frunsberg and of the war that terminated in the sack of Rome.

V. What were the political reasons that led Charles V. to issue the Edict of the second Diet of Spires? What steps did the Lutherans take to meet this edict?

VI. In what respects did the revolt of England from Rome differ from the revolt of Switzerland and Germany from Rome?

VII. What were the circumstances that led to the establishment

of Denmark and Sweden as separate kingdoms?

VIII. Write brief explanatory notes on:—Calvinist; Anabaptist; Armenian; Lutheran; Pacification of Ghent; Union of Utrecht.

IX. Under what circumstances were the following concluded, and who were the parties to each:—1, the Peace of Cappel; 2, the Peace of Augsburg; 3, the Treaty of Cambrai; 4, the Peace of Crespi; 5. The Treaty of Passau.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

The Chalukyas, from A.D. 500 to A.D. 800.

I. What is the origin ascribed by tradition to the Chalukyas? To what part of India did they originally belong? State their *insignia* and *titles*; and also the period of their supremacy in the Dekkan.

II. Name the several branches of the Chalukya princes, the founders of those branches, and the regions of India wherein each branch flourished. Name also six of the most important of the Chalukya line of princes, and state what you know of them.

III. Give an account of the social and religious condition of the period of the Chalukyas, and support your statements with references to your authorities.

IV. Name a few of the leading men of literature of the Chalukya period and their important works. Was the Vikramarka of the period of Kalidasa a Chalukya? Discuss the question.

V. What is the origin of the 'Saka' of the Indian chronology? Show how you will fix the dates of the eras of Salivahana and Vikramarka.

VI. Describe the political condition, during or prior to the Chalukya period, of the kingdoms which were brought into contact with them.

VII. Describe the nature of the materials at our disposal for securing reliable information regarding the ancient history of the Chalukyas; and the procedure to be adopted in constructing a history out of these materials, pointing out the sources of error in them.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SPECIAL HISTORICAL SUBJECT.

Henry VIII., 1509 to January 1532-3.

I. What led to the Holy League against France in 1512? What special object had Henry VIII. in view in joining the League? Give an account of the War that followed and the terms of peace concluded between Henry VIII. and Louis XII.

II. What was the main object of Wolsey's foreign policy? Show that from the peace of Noyon till the Conference of Calais he was eminently successful.

III. Describe the condition of the Church in England during the early part of Henry's reign. What steps did the Parliament of 1511 take to diminish the power of Convocation?

IV. What object had Wolsey in view, in reference to the Church, in abolishing the smallest monasteries?

V. On what charges were Empsom and Dudley brought before the Council? What was the defence? Examine it.

VI. What were the grounds on which Henry VIII. claimed a divorce from Catherine? Examine the validity or otherwise of the plea.

VII. Narrate the circumstances that led Henry VIII. formally to throw off the authority of the Pope, and the Parliament to confer on him the title of "The only Supreme Head of the Church of England upon earth."

VIII. What were the main charges brought against Wolsey?

IX. What were the political views of the Oxford Reformers? In what books did they set them forth? What was the nature of the religious reforms urged by them, and what attitute did they take with reference to the established ecclesiastical system?

X. "Absolute despotism may prevail in a state and yet the forms of a free constitution may remain." Show, by an enumeration of facts and Acts of Parliament, that this was the condition of England under Henry VIII.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EPIGRAPHY.

I. What are the earliest known inscriptions in India, over what extent of country have they been found, and why is "a knowledge of their character of primary importance to every student of Indian Epigraphy"?

II. Give a list of the various characters that have been in use in Southern India at various periods, showing, in form of a genealogical chart if possible, the relation that they bear to those of the present day; and draw a map of the country showing approximately their distribution prior to the middle of the 16th century.

III. State any considerations which would guide you in assigning a grant to the kings of the chief dynasties of Southern India, or its approximate date 1, with reference to the style of the character in which it is written, 2, with reference to its general appearance, &c.

IV. "Where history is silent epigraphy often comes to our aid." Discuss this statement, giving examples and authorities, and show how epigraphy has assisted in unravelling the early history of India and its relations to neighbouring countries.

V. What do you know of the Vatteluttu alphabet, when and by what people was it chiefly used, and into what modern form has it developed?

VI. State what you know of any Muhammadan method of calculation of time generally resembling the Brihaspati system of the Hindus.

VII. Give a list of the different Hindu eras by which the date is described in the inscriptions of the various languages of India, with special reference to 1, their origin, 2, the date of their origin, 3, their reduction to the year of the Christian era.

VIII. In what language would you expect to find inscriptions on the coins of 1, Andhras, 2, Bactrians, 3, Vijayanagar Kings?

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

I. "The expression *International Law* is inexact, ambiguous, and misleading, because it is applied to a variety of rules and principles, some of which are not *law*, while the remainder are not *international*".—*Mr. J. T. Lawrence* quoting *Mr. Justice Stephen*. Comment on this passage.

II. Why could there be no *International Law*, in the present meaning of the term, in ancient and mediæval times?

III Show how the discovery of America exercised an important influence on the development of International Law.

IV. What is meant by the Balance of Power? Sketch the history of the idea.

V. "The second exceptional practice is that known as the rule of the war of 1756".—*Hall.* In what circumstances did the practice originate? In what sense is it exceptional? How was the rule of the war of 1756 extended in 1793?

VI. On what grounds are belligerent rights denied to pirates, rebels, and peasants who make an improvised resistance to the occupation of their village?

VII. How is the right of sovereignty over narrow straits, both shores of which are portions of the territory of the same power, limited by International Law? State any reasons which occur to you why the Suez Canal should not be considered, for legal purposes, a narrow strait of this character.

VIII. Define *extra-territoriality, blockade, retorsion, reprisal, state.*

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

I. Discuss the relation of Political Economy to each of the following maxims:—

1. Early to bed and early to rise,
   Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
2. Honesty is the best policy.
3. Always buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest
4. The value of a thing
   Is just as much as it will bring.

II. Show that nomenclature and definition are of primary importance in Political Economy. Give any examples of the disadvantages of using commercial terms in Political Economy.

III. Who were the chief Physiocrats, and what were their distinctive doctrines?

IV. "Cost and remuneration are the economic antitheses of each other." Show that Mill in his treatment of *cost of production* failed to recognise this.

V. What are Adam Smith's main propositions about rent? Show exactly in what manner and to what extent the Ricardian theory is an advance on Adam Smith's views.

VI. Under what circumstances could all the land of a country be equally productive? If all the land of a country were equally productive, could there be rent?

VII. On what grounds did Mr. Thornton criticise the *Wages Fund Theory?* Give any other criticism with which you are acquainted.

VIII. How in Mill's opinion is the average rate of profit determined at any time, in any country? Compare the facts of Indian and English trade and industry so as to illustrate this theory.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

I. Macleod lays it down as a "fundamental law" that "so long as the increase of the Quantity of Money affects the Value of Money with respect to Debts it has no effect on its value with respect to commodities; and as soon as it begins to affect its Value with respect to Commodities it ceases to affect its value with respect to Debts."

Do you accept this law? If you do, illustrate and prove it: if you do not, then discuss the question whether it is possible to establish *any* relation between variations in the rate of interest and variations in general prices.

II. Discuss the question whether any benefit could accrue to the commerce of a nation from a legislative restriction of the rate of interest.

III. Point out clearly the difference between the theory of Domestic trade and the theory of International trade.

"The whole tendency of modern progress is such as to render a special theory of International trade less and less necessary." How so? Is it possible for International trade ever to be wholly assimilated to domestic trade?

IV. Show:—1. That either a rise or fall of wages may stimulate an International trade. Is this true also of domestic trade? Give your reasons.

2. That it may pay a nation to purchase from abroad what it could produce more cheaply at home.

V. Of two countries, A and B, A borrows from B £1,000,000 a year for 20 years, receiving it half in specie and half in commodities. Trace minutely the effects that will be produced upon the foreign, and domestic trade of each country 1, during the process of borrowing, and 2, after its cessation.

VI. Give the chief provisions of the Bank Act of 1844. Discuss the policy of the restrictions which it imposes upon the issue of paper.

VII. Is bullion the *only* sound basis of a paper currency? If so why

"Just as the banker holds bullion in his possession and issues notes to its full value, so may a Government issue notes to the full value of the land which it holds."

Point out the fallacy in this argument, and illustrate your answer from the history of France during the first Revolution.

VIII. Examine the following statement:—"Every article produced in the United States, which would not have been produced there but

for the protective tariff, represents an expenditure of labour and capital greater than would have been necessary to obtain the same article had it been obtained under free trade."

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ESSAY ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Write an essay on any one of the following subjects :—

1. The enforcement by the State of compulsory insurance against death, accidents, and old age.

2. The economic effects of a system of universal military service.

3. The advantages and disadvantages of import duties (*a*) as a means of revenue, (*b*) as a means of protecting native industries, (*c*) as a means of exercising political pressure on other countries.

BRANCH VI. (ENGLISH.)

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

I. State Sayce's Theory of Language, comparing it with that of Schleicher. Show what other sciences must be laid under contribution in the development or adequate treatment of the subject.

II. Describe the special difficulties that beset the problem of the origin of language, and clearly indicate the lines along which a scientific solution should be sought.

III. Exhibit Sayce's doctrine of Roots.

IV. State the principle underlying a morphological classification of languages, and show that a morphological classification of the languages of the world is also a geographical one.

V. Give some account of the discoveries that helped to give a right direction and stimulus to research in connection with the Semitic languages.

VI. State 1, the grounds on which it has been held that the original Aryan home was in Asia; 2, the evidence by which the route of the westward progress of the Aryans is commonly traced.

Exemplify the kind of service which Comparative Philology renders to Natural History.

VII. Give instances of languages in Europe that have almost wholly disappeared or ceased to be spoken, and indicate in each case the circumstances that led to this disuse.

VIII. Show the changes that would have to be made in the alphabet to adapt it to the requirements of phonetic spelling, and estimate the advantages and the disadvantages of a system of phonetic spelling in English.

IX. Write a philological note on the italicised words in each of the following:—1, *Whether* is greater, the gift or the altar? 2, Man *the which that* wit and reason can. 3, Love is bought for litil *what*. 4. *For why* the Lord our God is good. 5, She threw a stone and *all to brake* his head. 6. *New presbyter* is but *old priest* writ large.

X. Mention other sciences to which the science of language has given birth, and show what is common to them all.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. 1. By what characteristic are the Teutonic languages distinguished from all the rest of the Aryan family? How may the forms of this characteristic in English be classified?

2. How has it come to pass that English and Dutch alone of the Low-German group are literary and progressive?

3. State the arguments for and against the use of the name 'English' to denote the language before the period of the Norman domination in England.

4. Describe the influence exercised by the Anglian of the north on the Saxon of the south.

5. Criticise the application of the name 'Scotch' to describe the language of Barbour and Burns.

6. Compare the modern historical application of the word 'Welsh' with the primary meaning of its equivalents or cognates.

II. 1. Distinguish the different kinds of writing known as hieroglyphics, syllabaries, and alphabets, respectively.

2. Trace the history of the alphabet from its first appearance in history, through different national modifications, to its present form in modern English.

3. Compare the Roman and the Runic alphabets.

III. 1. Explain and illustrate the *dictum* that *the sentence is the unit of speech.*

2. Criticise the names of 'the eight parts of speech' in the light of their history, and show how their number might be reduced to four.

3. What historical causes led to the loss of inflections, and what substitutes for inflections in nouns and verbs exist in modern English?

IV. 1. Point out the distinguishing features of the grammar of the language between A.D. 450 and 1100.

2. Give all the cases in the different genders and numbers of (*a*) the adjective *god*; (*b*) the second personal pronoun; (*c*) the demonstrative pronoun; (*d*) the interrogative pronoun.

3. Write the Anglo-Saxon numerals both cardinal and ordinal from ten to twenty inclusive.

V. 1. Show how in the transition period before Chaucer the northern dialect differed from the southern dialect in respect to (*a*) the plurals of nouns; (*b*) the inflections for persons in the tenses of verbs. 2. Show what causes were at work in that period tending to unify the dialects. 3. State with explanations which dialect ultimately developed into standard English. 4. Trace the history of the development of the words used in modern English as relative pronouns.

VI. 1. What may be learnt from geographical names regarding the different races that at any time occupied England.

2. Show how the language has been affected by (*a*) printing; (*b*) commerce; (*c*) the Renaissance.

VII. 1. Specify the different parts of the world in which English is spoken, giving an approximate estimate of the numbers speaking it. 2. What proportion of the people of India can speak English? 3. What is meant by *pigeon* English? 4. On what grounds has it been thought probable that English might become the universal language?

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Selections from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*; *Langland*; *Barbour*; and *Chaucer*.

I. 1. Give a close idiomatic translation of the following passages:—

(*a*) Ne wearð wæl mare.
ōn þis eiglande.
æfer gieta.
folces gefylled.
beforan þissum.
sweordes ēcgum.
þæs þe us secgað bēc.
ealde uðwitan.
siþþan eastan hider.
Engle ⁊ Seaxe.
up becoman.
ofer brad brimu
Brytene sohtan.
wlance wigsmiþas
Wealles ofercoman
eorlas arhwate
eard begeatan.

(*b*) On þy ilcan gere worhte se foresprecena here geweorc be Lygan. xx. mila bufan Lundenbyrig. Þa þæs on sumera foron micel dæl þara burgwara ⁊ eacs wa oþres folces. þæt hie gedydon æt þara Deniscana geweorce. ⁊ þær wurdon gefliemde. ⁊ sume feower cyninges þegnas ofslægene. Þa þæs on hærfeste þa wicode se cyng on neaweste þære byrig. þa hwile þe hie hira corn gerypon. þæt þa Deniscan him ne meh ton þæs ripes forwiernan.

(*c*) ⁊ þy ilcan geare sende Aelfred cyning sciphere on Eastengle. Sona swa hie comon on Stufe muþan. þa metton hie XVI. scipu wicenga. ⁊ wiþ ða gefuhton. ⁊ þa scipo alle geræhton. ⁊ þa men ofslogon. Þa hie þa hamweard wendon mid þære herehyþe þa metton hie micelne sciphere wicenga. ⁊ þa wiþ þa gefuhton þy ilcan dæge. ⁊ þa Deniscan ahton sige. Þy ilcan geare ær middum wintra forþferde Carl Francna cyning. ⁊ hiene ofslog ān efor. ⁊ ane geare ær his broður forþferde. se hæfde eac þæt west rice. ⁊ hie wæron

begen Hloþwiges suna . se hæfde eac þæt west rice . ⁊ forþferde þy geare þe sio sunne aþiestrode . se wæs Karles sunu . þe Æþelwulf Westseaxna cyning his dohtor hæfde him to cuene . ⁊ þy ilcan geare gegadrode micel sciphere on Aldseaxum . ⁊ þær wearþ micel gefeoht . tua on geare . ⁊ þa Seaxan hæfdun sige . ⁊ þær wæron Frisan mid.

(*d*) Her on þysum geare for se micla here . þe we gefyrn ymbe spræcon . eft of þæm east rice westweard to Bunnan . ⁊ þær wurdon gescipode . swa þæt hie asettan hi on anne siþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle . ⁊ þa comon up on Limene muþan mid CC.L. hunde scipa. Se muþa is on easteweardre Cent . æt þæs miclan wuda east ende þe we Andred hatað. Se wudu is eastlang ⁊ westlang hund twelftiges mila lang oþþe lengra . ⁊ þritiges mila brad. Seo ea . þe we ær ymbe spræcon . lið ut of þæm wealda. On þa ea hi tugon up hiora scipu oþ þone weald . IIII. mila fram þæm muþan uteweardum . ⁊ þær abræcon an geweorc. Inne on þæm fenne sæton feawa cirlisce men on wæs samworht.

2. Translate into Anglo-Saxon:—

(*a*) In this year died king Cnut. (*b*) When winter drew nigh, the force went home. (*c*) After that he came to his people and they were rejoiced thereat. (*d*) Notwithstanding this the mounted body stole away from the army by night to Exeter.

II. 1. Rewrite the following passages in modern English:—

(*a*) The kyng that all for-travalit wes,
Saw th*a*t hym vorthit slep neidwais;
Till his fost*ir*-broth*ir* he sais,
'May I trast the me to valk,
Till I•a litill slepyng tak?'
'ȝha, s*chir*,' he said, 'till I may dre.'
The kyng than vynkit a litill we,
And slepit no*ch*t full ynkurly,
Bot gliffnyt vp oft suddandly;
For he had drede of thai thre men,
That at the tothir fyre war then.
That thai his fayis war he wyst,
Tharfor he slepit as foul on twist.

(*b*) 'Knowest þou ouht A Corseynt · Men calleþ Seynt Treuþe?
Const þou wissen vs þe wey · wher þat he dwelleþ?'
'Nay, so God glade me!' · seide þe gome þenne,
'Sauh I neuere Palmere · *with* pyk ne *with* schrippe
Such a seint seche · bote now in þis place.'
'Peter!' *quod* a Plouȝ-Mon · and putte forþ his hed,
'I knowe him as kuyndeliche · as Clerk doþ his bokes;
Clene Concience and wit · kende me to his place,
And dude enseure me seþþe · to seruo him foreuere.

(*c*) The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones,
Ful big he was of braun, and eek of boones;
That prevede wel, for overal ther he cam,
At wrastlynge he wolde bere awey the ram.
He was schort schuldred, broode, a thikke knarre,
Ther nas no dore that he nolde heve of harre,
Or breke it at a rennyng with his heed.
His berd as ony sowe or fox was reed,
And therto brood, as though it were a spade.

2. Briefly annotate anything that you think requires special explanation in the above extracts.

III. 1. What were the three principal dialects in which English was written in the 13th and 14th centuries and in which of these is *Piers the Plowman*, as you have it in your text, written? Briefly support your answer.

2. In what respect may Langland be compared with Bunyan?

3. There is a poem called *Piers the Plowman's Crede*. How do you distinguish between it and the *Vision of Piers the Plowman*?

4. Enumerate the seven deadly sins as given by Langland. Which is put first, and why?

IV. Contrast the poetry of Langland and Chaucer.

V. 1. What work probably suggested to Chaucer the plan of the *Canterbury Tales*.'

2. What were the following in the days of Chaucer:—A Frankeleyn, a Sompnour, a Maunciple, a Reeve, a Webbe, a Paro donere?

3. Give Chaucer's description of the "poro Persoun."

VI. What is the proper position of the *Merchant's Tale* in the series? What characters in the Tale are considered to have been "the progenitors of Oberon and Titania"?

VII. 1. Chaucer (*a*) frequently contracts two syllables into one; (*b*) uses two negatives to strengthen one another; (*c*) uses *what* for

why; (*d*) accents words according to the French mode. Give examples from your text.

2. Exemplify the Chaucerian usage with regard to, (*a*) the imperative mood, (*b*) the prefix *y*- or *i*-, and (*c*) the genitive plural.

VIII. 1. Explain carefully the following extracts and write explanatory notes where necessary:—(*a*) Godes ꝑonces. (*b*) ꝑat percel-mel buggen. (*c*) Now Fals and Fauuel. fareꝑ forꝑ to-gedere. (*d*) I Font ꝑere Freres all the Foure Ordres. (*e*) A leornyng for lewed men (*f*) And eke ꝑe graiꝑ gate (*g*) My Donet to leorne. (*h*) To schut at me on Fer.

2. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :—*Glosynge, a-soylen, boxumnes, eringe, borwes, beode-mon, purfiled, lymytour, kid* (vb), (eyen) *columbine.*

IX Give a descriptive sketch, as far as can be gathered from Chaucer and Langland, of the customs, manners, and morals of their age.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Spenser and *Shakspere.*

I. 1. Name the inhabitants of the "House of Holinesse" and briefly describe each. 2. What allusion is there to Chaucer, and what to Moses, in the Faerie Queene? 3. Describe the Spenserian stanza. Name other poems which are written in the same metre. 4 Describe the place in which Hypocrisie found Morpheus. 5. How does Hallam criticise the wood in Book I., canto 1, of the Faerie Queene? Give the epithets applied by Spenser to any five trees in the wood.

II. 1 Discuss the excellencies and defects of "Romeo and Juliet" with reference to (*a*) the subject-matter, and (*b*) the language of the play.

2. Show your acquaintance with Mercutio's speech beginning "O, then, I see, Queen Mab hath been with you," *or* with Romeo's first speech in Capulet's garden.

3. How much time is taken up by the action of "Romeo and Juliet"? Refer to passages in the play which prove the correctness of your answer.

4. To what three Lords did Timon of Athens send for money? What excuse did each make for not giving any?

III. Write notes on the following two passages :—

1. Alas! I am the mother of these griefs!
   Their woes are parcelled, mine are general.
   She for an Edward weeps, and so do I;
   I for a Clarence weep, so doth not she;
   Those babes for Clarence weep, and so do I;
   I for an Edward weep, so do not they :—
   Alas! you three on me, threefold distressed,
   Pour all your tears! I am your sorrow's nurse,
   And I will pamper it with lamentation.

2. *Q. Mar.* Tell o'er your woes again by viewing mine :—
   I had an Edward, till a Richard killed him;
   I had a Henry, till a Richard killed him:

Thou hadst an Edward, till a Richard killed him.
Thou hadst a Richard, till a Richard killed him:
Duch. I had a Richard too, and thou didst kill him;
I had a Rutland too, thou holp'st to kill him.
Q. Mar. Thou hadst a Clarence too, and Richard killed him.

IV. 1. Remark on the propriety of the introduction of Queen Margaret into the play of Richard III. 2. How does the Duchess of York describe the life of Richard III.? 3. Describe the dream Clarence dreamt before his murder. 4. What omens does Lord Hastings enumerate as having been observed by him on the morning of the day he was sentenced to death?

V. 1. Who says each of the following and in what context? 2. Explain (*l*), (*m*), and (*n*):—

(*a*) I am the very pink of courtesy.
(*b*) My bosom's lord sits lightly in his throne.
(*c*) My poverty, but not my will, consents.
(*d*) that which we call a rose
By any other word would smell as sweet.
(*e*) In maiden meditation, fancy free.
(*f*) Conscience is a word that cowards use.
(*g*) This, this All-Soul's day to my fearful soul.
(*h*) The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, [heaven.
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to
(*i*) Your eyes are lode-stars; and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear.
(*j*) *We have seen better days.*
(*k*) jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.
(*l*) down topples she,
And *tailor* cries.
(*m*) Hold or cut bowstrings.
(*n*) You minimus, of hindering knot-grass made.

VI. 1. What passage in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" did Malone suppose to determine the date of the play?

2. What plays were offered for Theseus' choice, and why did he select the play of "Pyramus and Thisbe"?

VII. Explain the following passages:—

1. But of his cheere did seeme too solemne sad.
2. So dainty say they maketh derth.
3. He faire the knight saluted, louting low,
Who faire him quited, as that courteous was.
4. Hood my unmanned blood bating in my cheeks.
5. You undergo too strict a paradox.
6. By'r lakin, a parlous fear.
7. My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flewed, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew;
Crook-kneed and dew-lapped like Thessalian bulls;
Slow in pursuit, but matched in mouth like bells,
Each under each. A cry more tuneable

Was never hollaed to, nor cheered with horn
In Crete, in Sparta, nor in Thessaly.

8. It is already in snuff.
9. No die, but an ace, for him.
10. Cock-shut time.
11. We are the queen's abjects, and must obey.
12. I wis your grandam had a worser match.

VIII. Explain the following words:—aggrate, agraste, amate, avale, dreriment, effeminate remorse, parbreake, rocke, sam, stownde, tassel-gentle, tynd.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ESSAY.

Write an essay on *Patriotism.*

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Bacon's *Essays ; Paradise Lost,* Books VI. and IX. ; Milton's *Sonnets;* Johnson's *Lives of Pope and Addison ; London ;* and *The Vanity of Human Wishes.*

I. 1. Quote the opening sentence of any three of the following essays:—"Of Revenge"; "Of Marriage and Single Life"; "Of Love"; "Of Wisdom for a Man's Self"; "Of Studies"; "Of Judicature."

2. What are the three heads under which Bacon treats his subject in the essay "On Envy"? Give one or two of the observations he makes under each head, and quote two of the remarks he makes in the concluding paragraph.

II. 1. Therefore it was well said 'It is impossible to lose and be wise.' In corroboration of what observation does he add this saying?

2. "The vices of authority are chiefly four" ("On Great Place"). What are they? Give the substance of Bacon's remarks on any two of them.

3. In what connection does he introduce the saying 'Daylight is ever the best'; and what comment does he make upon it?

4. "Surely, at this day, with us of Europe the vantage of strength at sea (which is one of the principal dowries of Great Britain) is great." What two reasons does he assign for this?

5. "As for jest, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it." What are they?

6. What, according to Bacon, are the best ways 'to stop the rising of new sects and schisms'?

III. Explain, with the help of the context when necessary:—

1. "One of the fathers, in great severity, called poesy vinum demonium."

2. "You shall have the servants' dinner after your own."

3. "It is better dealing with men in appetite than with those who are where they would be."

4. "Men's behaviour should be like their apparel."

5. "The mis-layer of a mere stone is to be blamed."

IV. 1. Give the substance of Abdiel's reply to Satan when he taunted him with preferring 'through sloth to serve' in Heaven.

2. Give, as nearly as you can, the description of the fig tree 'such as to this day to Indians known,' &c.

3. What are the two results that befall him 'who to worth in woman over-trusting lets her will rule'?

4. Explain—'radiant Urim'; 'Cytheria's son'; 'Delia's train'; '*revived* Adonis'; and 'the God in Epidaurus.'

5. In what sense does Milton use—reluctant, furniture, fact, officious, obsequious, battle, nativity, conscience?

V. 1. Write a brief note showing your acquaintance with the sonnet beginning, 'Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints.'

2. Quote a familiar phrase from each of the following sonnets:—'To the Lady Margaret Ley'; 'To Cromwell'; 'On his Blindness.'

3. Quote the line which follows this:—'License they mean when they cry liberty.'

4. Explain:—(*a*) Dante shall give Fame leave to set thee higher than his Casella.

(*b*) The false North displays
Her broken league to imp their serpent wings.

(*c*) Latona's twin-born progeny.

VI. 1. To whom were *Windsor Forest* and Pope's *Iliad* dedicated respectively? 2. Name three English translators of Homer before Pope. 3. Who were present at Lord Halifax's when Pope read out passages from his translation of the *Iliad*? 4. "Pope's father is not known but by the character his son gave him." What was this, and where does it occur? 5. The 'gem and the flower' will not easily be equalled. Quote (or give the substance of) this simile, and state in which of Pope's works it occurs. 6. What according to Johnson are the merits of Pope's edition of *Shakspere*? 7. Pope 'mentions with some indignation the inscription on the monument.' Quote the couplet referred to. 8. Give the concluding sentences of Johnson's parallel of Dryden and Pope.

VII. 1. In two respects Addison has been condemned as a critic. State these, and briefly give the substance of Johnson's defence of Addison.

2. Quote any striking sentence in Johnson's panegyric on Addison in the concluding paragraphs of his *Life*

3. What effect does Johnson say the success of *Cato* produced on subsequent critics?

4. Mention two defects in *Cato* pointed out by Dennis; and state what Johnson says in reply.

5. What 'is the simile of the Angel,' and what is the praise bestowed on it in the *Tatler*?

6. In one of his speeches John Bright quotes the following couplet from Addison:—

'"Tis liberty that crowns Britannia's Isle
And makes her barren rocks and her bleak mountains smile

Where do they occur?

VIII 1 Explain and state in what connection the following occur —

(a) 'He studied in the academy of Paracelsus'

(b) 'He who might have obtained the diadem was not likely to be denied the laurel'

(c) The Queen, the beauty, sets the world in arms

(d) Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring,
And Sedley cursed the form that pleased a king

2 Where did Pope and Addison die?

3 In what sense does Johnson use *commerce* and *commodious*

4 Mention some other word you have noted as having changed in meaning since Johnson's time, showing this by the context

IX Illustrate from your texts the following extracts, by referring to passages you are reminded of —

1 In Bacon—

(a) You *draw* me you hard-hearted *adamant*
Midsummer Night's Dream.

(b) Vouch it, ye
Immortal waves that saw *Lepanto's fight*

2 In *Paradise Lost*, VI and IX —

(c) A dragon's fiery form belied the God
'When he to fair Olympia pressed' *Alexander's Feast.*

(d) 'With the uncouth smart the monster loudly cried'
Faerie Queene, I, xi.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TEXT-BOOKS

Dryden's *Essay on Dramatic Poetry*, Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, Carlyle's *Past and Present*, Coleridge's *Christabel*

I 1 When and under what circumstances was Dryden's essay on Dramatic Poetry written? What, according to the author, is the drift of the discourse? 2 What are the common faults of argumentative works composed in dialogue? How has Dryden avoided them? 3 What persons are the speakers in the dialogue probably intended to represent?

II What is meant by the dramatic unities? How far is it necessary that they should be observed? Illustrate your answer by reference to the plot of Ben Jonson's 'Silent Woman' and to that of one of Shakspere's plays

III What objections are raised in Dryden's essay to 1, the introduction of comic scenes in tragedies; 2, the use of rhyme in dramatic poetry? How are these objections answered?

IV 1 Remark on grammatical points in which the language of Dryden's essay differs from that of the present day.

2 Quote examples from Dryden's essay in which the subjoined words have meanings now obsolete, and explain each —conceit, prevent, perspective, humour, painful, punctual, censure, curious.

Quote, as nearly as you can, the passage in which Dryden compares Ben Jonson with Shakspere.

VI. 1. What led Burke to write his "Reflections on the Revolution in France"? 2. Write a short account of the "Constitutional Society" and the "Revolution Society." 3. Give an analysis of Burke's criticism of Dr. Price's 'Discourse on the love of our country.'

VII. State briefly Burke's remarks on 1, the primitive rights of man as a basis of civil society; 2, the confiscation of property to meet national wants.

VIII. The National Assembly proposed to remodel the constitution of France, resting the whole local and general legislation on three bases of three different kinds. What were these? Criticise their work with reference to the principle that men are entitled to equal rights, and as regards its consistency with itself.

IX. Compare the National Assembly with the House of Commons 1, as a governing body; and 2, as a body of representatives of the people

X. 1. Sketch the life and character of Abbot Samson of St. Edmundsbury. 2. Wherein does Carlyle consider that the government of Abbot Samson was better than the English government of his own time?

XI. What are Carlyle's views respecting 1, happiness as the chief end of life; 2, work; 3, the true bond of union between the employer and the employed; 4, liberty. Support your answer by references to 'Past and Present.'

XII. Describe the developed style of Carlyle as regards vocabulary, structure of sentences, and the use of figurative language.

XIII. Write a note on the metre in which Coleridge's Christabel is written. 2. Quote a passage from the poem indicating the time of the year and another the scene of the story. 3. Describe the characters of Christabel and Lady Geraldine. Illustrate your answer by references to the poem.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English :—

1. अथाविर्भूय कापि रविकराभितप्तकुवलयदामतान्तगात्रयष्टिः क्लिन्नवसनोत्तरीया निरलक्तकरूक्षपाटलेन निश्वासोष्मजर्जरितत्विषा दन्तच्छदेन वमन्तीव कपिलधूमधूम्रं विरहानलम् अनवरतसलिलधाराविसर्जनादुधिरावशेषमिव लोहिततरं द्वितयमक्ष्णोरुद्वहन्ती, कलचारित्रबन्धनपाशविभ्रमेणैकवेणीभूतेन केशपाशेन नीलांशुकरचितचीरचूलिकापरिवृता पतिव्रतापताकेव सञ्चरन्ती, क्षामक्षामापि देवतानुभावादनतिक्षीणवर्णावकाशा सी-

मन्तिनी प्रणिपतन्तं मां प्रहर्षोत्कम्पेन भुजलताद्वयेनोत्थाप्य पुत्रवत् परिष्वज्य शिरस्युपाघ्राय वात्सल्यमिव स्तनयुगलेन स्तन्यच्छलात् प्रक्षरन्ती शिशिरेणाश्रुणा निरुद्धकण्ठी स्नेहगद्गदं व्याहार्षीत्——"वत्स यदि वः कथितवती मगधराजमहिषी वसुमती "मम हस्ते बालमर्थपालं निधाय कथाञ्च काञ्चिदात्मभर्तृपुत्रसखीजनानुबद्धां राजराजप्रवर्त्तितां कृत्वान्तर्धानमगादात्मजा मणिभद्रस्येति"। साहमस्मि वो जननी पितुर्वो धर्मपालसूनोः सुमित्रानुजस्य कामपालस्य पादमूलान्निष्कारणकोपकलुषिताशया प्रोष्यानुशयविधुरा स्वप्ने केनापि रक्षोरूपेणोपेत्य शप्तास्मि "चण्डिकायां त्वयि वर्षमात्रं वसामि प्रवासदुःखायेति" ब्रुवतैवाहमाविष्टा प्राबुध्ये। गतञ्च तद्वर्षं वर्षसहस्रदीर्घं। अतीतायान्तु यामिन्यां देवदेवस्य त्र्यम्बकस्य श्रावस्त्यामुत्सवसमाजमनुभूय बन्धुजनञ्च स्थानस्थानेभ्यःसमापतितमभिसमीक्ष्य मुक्तशापा पत्युः पार्श्वमभिसरिष्यामीति प्रस्थितायां मयि त्वमत्राभ्युपेत्य प्रतिपन्नोऽसि" इति॥

2. अथास्तमासेदुषि मन्दकान्तौ पुण्यक्षयेणेव निधौ कलानाम्।
समाललम्बे रिपुमित्रकल्पैः पद्मैः प्रहासः कुमुदैर्विषादः॥
दूरं समारुह्य दिवःपतन्तं भृगोरिवेन्दुं विहितोपकारम्।
बद्धानुरागोऽनुपपात तूर्णं तारागणः संभृतशुभ्रकीर्त्तिः॥
क्व ते कटाक्षाः क्व विलासवन्ति प्रोक्तानि वा तानि ममेति मत्वा।
लङ्कानाथाङ्कनामवबोधकाले तुलामनारुह्य गतोऽस्तमिन्दुः॥
शशाङ्कनाथापगमेन धूम्रां मूर्च्छापरीतामिव निर्विवेकाम्।
ततः सखीव प्रथितानुरागा प्राबोधयत् द्यां मधुरारुणश्रीः॥

3 एकद्विप्रभृतिक्रमेण गणनामेषामिवास्तं यताम्
कुर्वाणाः समकोचयद्दशशतान्यम्भोजसम्वर्त्तिकाः ।
भूयोऽपि क्रमशः प्रसारयति ताः संप्रत्यमूनुद्यतः
सङ्ख्यातुं सकतहलेव नलिनी भानोः सहस्रं करान् ॥

4 अणीयसे विश्वविधारिणे नमो नमोन्तिकस्थाय नमो दवीयसे ।
अतर्क्य वाचा मनसाश्च गोचरं स्थिताय ते तत्पतये नमो नमः ॥
असंविदानस्य ममेश संविदां तितिक्षितं दुश्चरितं त्वमर्हसि ॥
विरोध्य मोहात् पुनरभ्युपेयुषा गतिर्भवानेव दुरात्मनामपि ॥

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU TRANSLATION.

Translate into English:—

I వెల్లువలైనవైరిసృపవీరులనెల్ల జయించి వీటికిఁ
బల్లిడు లైనకృష్ణబలభద్రులు వచ్చుచునున్నవారు రం
డుల్లములారఁ జూతమని యున్నతసౌధము లెక్కి వారిపైఁ
బల్లవపుష్పలాజములు పౌరపురంధ్రులు చల్లిరల్లెడఁ.—

భాగవతము.

II. తారకశోభితాంబరవిధంబునఁ బొల్పెసఁగంగ నాశ్రమో
దారతలంబు బంధుజనతాకలనంబునఁ దానుఁ జంద్రు సు
ప్పారవహించి విస్ఫురితుఁడై తనరెంగురుభర్తవచ్చి ర
చ్చేరువఁ గల్గుతాపసులు చెచ్చెరఁ బార్థులఁ జూచువేడుకన్ —

భారతము.

III. కలశీసంభవ యద్భుతంబొకటి యాకాశంబునన్ రెండుగా
కులుకాకాకృతి గాన్పఁగాఁ కళకళాక్రూరప్రకారోద్ధతిన్
గలహంబాడి కొలంకులోనఁబడి లోకంబెల్ల వీక్షింపఁగాఁ
గలహంసత్వము నొందెనిట్టివిసుమీ కాశీప్రభావోన్నతుల్.—

కాశీఖండము.

IV. అరమణీమణుల్పరసి నట్లుప్రవేశ మొనర్చువేళఁ ద

త్కారణవీచికాచలితకంజముల వ్రభులోలభృంగము
ల్వారక సారెకున్నెగసి వ్రాలుచు నెప్పెఁదదంబుదేవత
ల్నేరుపుతోడనాడు హరినీలపు టచ్చనగుండ్లకైవడిన్.—

కళాపూర్ణోదయము.

V. ఎక్కడియూరు కాల్నిలువ కింటికిఁ బోవలెనంచు నెంచె దీ
వక్కట మీకుటీరనిలయంబులకున్ సరిరాకపోయె నే
యిక్కడిరత్నకందరము లిక్కడిచందనసౌధోత్కరం
బిక్కడిగాంగసైకతము లిక్కడియీలవలీనికుంజముల్.—

మనుచరిత్ర.

VI. పాపము సేయనీఁడు హితపద్ధతిఁగూర్చు రహస్యమాపనుల్
దాఁపనుజూచు సద్గుణవిశేషము లంద ఆఱుంగనెంచు దా
నాపదవచ్చినన్విడువఁ డక్కఱవేళల నిచ్చుఁ దీర్చు సం
తాపము మంచిమిత్రుఁడనితన్గుణములుల్బుధులెంతు రెంతయున్.

—తిమ్మనభర్తృహరి.

VII. ఏనాఁడు నేరును నేగుదెంచని కానసోలినిద్దురఁజెందుగోలనెం
టి। నల్లుడించిచనంగనెట్లుకాళ్లాడెనోనలునకుజాలియన్నదియెలేక।
తెఱగంటిదంటలదెసఁజూడ నెల్లకతన్నెదొరగఁ గోరుకొన్నదానిఁ।
గొడుకులతల్లినిఁగొఱగానిచోడించఁజేడియయెగ్గేదినేనెనెక్కా। ని
న్నడించినేనెటకేగుదన్నయట్టినుడుగులెల్లనునట్టేటఁగలసెనెక్కా।
యనుచునెదచిల్లులగునట్టులాడుచున్నయింతిఁజూచి డగ్గుత్తికనిట్టుల
నియె — శుద్ధాంధ్రనైషధము.

VIII. ఓహో! నిద్ర యెంతదొడ్డది! నాప్రాణనాథుఁడు మహా
వ్యాకులదశలోనుండఁగా మాపాలిటిభాగ్య దేవతవలెఁ బ్రసన్నమయి
దుఃఖోపశమనము • చేయుచున్నది. ఏమి యీ యాశ్చర్యము!
దివ్యభవనములయందు బంగరుతూఁగుటుయ్యాలలో హంసతూలికాత
ల్పముమీఁదఁ బరుండినప్పుడును రాజకార్యచింతాపరత్వముచేత నేవే
ళకును గన్నుమూయకుండు నా మనోవల్లభుఁడిప్పుడీ చెట్టునీడలోఁ
గటికినేలను జిగురాకులమీఁద నెంతలోఁ గన్నుమూసినాఁడు!

సత్యహరిశ్చంద్రనాటకము.

IX. కృషిమొదలగు కర్మములయందువలెఁ గర్తవ్యములకు నారంభ

మునందు విఘ్నములబాధచేత ఫలనాశము గలుగును అంశములు కొఱవడెనా దానిచేతఁ బాపములు గలుగును ఇవి యెల్లఁ గామ్య కర్మములకుఁగాని ఫలేచ్ఛలేక చేయఁబడునట్టి యీ కర్మములకు లేవు ఈ కర్మమును ఆరంభించి విఘ్నములచే ముగింపకపోయినను ఫల నాశములేదు నడుమ విచ్ఛిన్నమైనందునఁ బాపమునులేదు కామ్య కర్మములు విచ్ఛిన్నములయిన, రోగాదులును బ్రక్కరాక సాధి జన్మం బులును సంభవించును. ఈ కర్మముల కట్లులేదు ఈకర్మయొక్క స్వల్పాంశము సహితము సంసారరూపమైన గొప్పభయమునందుండి కాపాడుచున్నది.— శ్రీభగవద్గీత.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 10 A M TO 1 P M.

TAMIL TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English :—

1 தடங்கொடாமரைத் தவிரிய லுறையுமிங்கர
மிடங்கொள பூதல நகரொலாம வெனறன மினிவா
னடங்கவெல்லுது மென்னவோர் வஞ்சின மறையாப்
படங்கணுற்றிய போன்றுளபசியபொற்கொடிகள்.

2. செறுத்தோறுடைப்பினுஞ் செமபுனலோடோர்
மறுத்துஞ் சிறைசெய்வா நீர்நசை வாழ்நர்
வெறுப்ப வெறுப்பச் செயினும் பொறுப்பரோ
தாம்வேண்டிக்கொண்டார் தொடாபு.

3. மடங்கல்போன மொய்ம்பினன் முன்னர் மனனுயிர
அடங்கலு முலகும்வே றமைத்துததேவரோ
டிடங்கொணனமுகனையும் படைப்ப னீணடெனத்
தொடங்கிய துனியுறு முனிவன் றோன்றினன.

4 காலாழ் களரி னரியடுங கண்ணஞ்சா
வேலாண் முகதத களிறு.

5 ஒல்வ தறிவ தறிந்ததன் கட்டங்கிச்
செல்வார்க்குச் செல்லாததில.

6 அத்திறங்களாவன வலி, காலம், இடனென்றிவற்றால் தனக்கும் பகைவர்க்குமுளவாம் நிலைமைகளும், வினை தொடங்குமாறும், அதற்கு வரும் இடையூறுகளும், அவற றை நீக்குமாறும், வெலலுமாறும் அதனாற் பெறும்பயனும முதலாயின. அவற்றுட் சில எஞ்சினும பகைவாக்கு இடனாம ஆகலான, முற்றுப்பெற எண்ணவேண்டுமெனபதாம்.

7. திரிலோகத்திலுஞ் செங்கோல் செல்ல வீற்றிருந்த மித்திரசகன் வேட்டை நசையாற் காட்டையடைந்தாங்கு, விலங்கையும் புள்ளையுமவித்தலாற் பிணஞ்சுடு மயானம் போன்ற வயிற்றைச்சுமந்து, சுரிகையாலறிந்த தசையோரு டலின் புண்ணென்றெண்ணாது, அமுதினு மினியபொருள் பலவிருப்ப வதைவிட்டுப் புண்ணீர் வடிந்து தீநாற்றமே மிகும் புலாலை நாயினுண்ணு மிராக்கத னிருவரி லொருவ னோர் நல்லுயிரை வருத்தி, அவ்வரசனதைக்கண்டு வெகுண் டவனை யோரம்பால் விண்ணேற்றினான். உடன்பிறந்தவ னாகிய மற்றொருவன் சினந்து நிருதர் படிவ மொழித்தூண மைப்போனெனவுரைத் தப்புரவலனிடத்தமர்ந்து தொழில் புரியுநாளில், பகவான வசிட்டமாமுனிவர் விருந்தாய்வருஞ் செவ்வியுணர்ந்து மானிடப்புலாலையட்டுக் கலத்திற் படை ப்ப, அம்முனிவர் யோகத்தா லதையறிந்து முனிவுகொண் டரசனைநோக்கி நீ பன்னீராண்டு நிருதனாய் விடுதியென்ற னர். வேந்தன் குற்றமறற வென்னைச் சபித்த வும்மை யா னுஞ் சபிப்பேனென் றங்கையினீரையள்ள, அதைக்கண்ட மன்னனில்லாள் கணவனைதொழுது பூதலம்போன்ற போ றையுடையாய்! நமது தாயுந் தந்தையுமான குலகுருவைச் சபியற்கவென்று வேண்டினள். மன்னன் ஆமென்றிணங் கிக் கைக்கொண்டு சபித்த புனல் வெறுமையாகாதாதலாற் றனதடியிற் புனலை விடுத்துக்கொள்ளத் தாமரையை நிகர்க் கு மவ்வேந்தலடி யக்கணத்திற் பானனிறங்கொண்டமையா ற் கல்மாஷபாதனெனப் பெயர்கொண்டான். வில்வித்தை யில் வல்லவனான வம்மன்னன், சாபத்தில் வல்ல முனிவர் மொழியா லிராக்கதனாகி வனத்திற்றிரிதருகையி வோரிரு பிறப்பாளன் பொருணசையால் மனையாளைத் தீண்டவு மர சனான வரக்கன் கண்டவ்வேதியனை யருந்துவான் கிட்டி னன். அப்பார்ப்பனி கலக்கமுற்று மித்திரசகனை நோக் குற்று நினனை யயோதியர்கோனென்றறிவேன்; முனிவர் சாபத்தாலிராக்கதனாகியிருந்தாலு மன்னுயிரெல்லாந் தீங்க டையாதுகாக்கு மன்னனான நீயிகழொலைசெய்யாது தமியனா க்கு மங்கல நாணளிப்பாயென்றுதொழுமவ்வரக்கனிரங்கா தவ்விப்பிரனை வயிற்றிலடக்கினான். அவ்வேலை விப்பிரமாது மனந்தளர்ந்தாலிலைபோன்ற வயிற்றைக் கைகளாற்பிசைந்து, கைகளால் முகத்தைப் புடைத்து, விழுந்து, நராபதியை நோக்கி, அடபாவி! மாமுனிவரது சாபமுற்றி நீ நகரடை

ந்து நினது காதலியைத் தொடுவாயே லெனதாவியையுனட
நின்னைக் காலன் மென்று தின்பானென மொழிந்தான்

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

Translate into Sanskrit :—

From the race of the glorious Chalukyas,—who belong to the gotra of the Mânavyas, who are the sons of Hâritî, who have acquired the kingdom by the favour of the husband of Kausikî, who are protected by the assemblage of the Mâtris, who are mediating at the feet of the lord Mahâsena, who have subdued the territories of their enemies in an instant at the (mere) sight of the sign of the boar, a boon which they had obtained through the favour of the blessed Nârâyana, and whose bodies are purified by bathing at the end of horse-sacrifices,—there sprang the illustrious king Vimalâditya, who ruled over the country of Vengî for seven years. His son, king Râjarâja, who possessed political wisdom, and who was the abode of the goddess of victory, ruled over the whole earth for forty-one years He whose fame was brilliant, who was the only jewel which adorned the glorious race of the Moon, and who was the only jewel which fulfilled the desires of the distressed, surpassed Cupid by his beauty, the Moon by his pure splendour, Purandara by his possessions, the bearer of Lakshmî by his great prosperity, and Bhîma by his terrible power. He had a spotless queen, Ammanga by name, who was famed on earth by her good deeds, who was the only abode of lucky marks, who purified the world, and who sprang from Râjendra-Choda, the ornament of the race of the Sun, just as Gangâ from Jahnu, Gaurî from Himavat, and Lakshmi from the milk-ocean. Just as the bearer of Ganga and the daughter of the mountain had a son called Kârthikeya, these two had a son Râjendra-Choda, who annihilated the multitude of his enemies by his irresistible power, whose fame was worthy of praise, and who was the light of the warrior-caste. Having at first occupied the throne of Vengî, (which became) the cause of the rising of (his) splendour, just as the sun at morn occupies the eastern mountain, he conquered (all) quarters by his prowess. Having burnt all foes with the rising and fierce fire of his valour, and having successively conquered Kerala, Pândya, Kunthala, and all other countries, he placed his commands on the heads of princes, the pain of fear on the hearts of fools, and his fame, which was as white as the rays of the moon, in all quarters. He whose other name was Kulottunga-deva, the most eminent of the great warrior caste, whose might resembled that of the king of the gods, was anointed to the Choda kingdom, which was not inferior to the kingdom of the gods, and he put on the crown, embellished with invaluable gems of many kinds, which had been sent by various kings, who were exceedingly afraid of the threatening of his arms, which were as formidable as the coils of the serpent-king. He in whose hands the conch, the discus and the lotus were shining, and whom (therefore) the world praised as Râja-

nârâyana, married (as it were) Lakshmî herself, who was known by her other name Madhurântakî, and who (just as the goddess Lakshmî from the ocean), arose from Râjendra-deva, the ornament of the race of the Sun, a queen who was praised in the world and exalted by her deeds. To these two there were born (seven) sons, who were as pure as the (seven) streams of the Gangâ, who, like the (seven) Adityas, had destroyed the darkness (of sin), and who, like the (seven) mountains, were able (to undergo) the fatigue of supporting the earth. To (one) among these, the illustrious Râjarâja, who was the joint abode of polity and valour, (his) father, the lord of the whole earth, gave the country of Vengî, whose lord Vijayâditya, the paternal uncle of Râjendra-Choda himself, had gone to heaven after a reign of fifteen years. "The kingdom is not such a pleasure as the worship of the illustrious feet of the elders"; considering thus, Râjarâja returned to his parents after having ruled over the country of Vengî for one year. Then the emperor spoke to Râjarâja's younger brother, the brave prince Vîra-Choda, who seemed to be an incarnation of the quality of valour: "Having ascended the throne of Vengî, place thy feet on the heads of (other) kings, just as the sun, having ascended the eastern mountain, places his rays on the peaks of (other) mountains." Thus the illustrious Vîra-Choda, whose other name was Vishnuvardhana, was crowned at Jagannâtha-nagarî in the Śaka year 1001.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into your vernacular:—

It is only when we come to view gambling in relation to human character that we fully realise its evils, and learn how to condemn it without being forced into some position untenable in logic or useless in practice. It is when we come to consider the effect of gambling upon a man's nature, that we find arguments against it which can neither be set aside as mere arguments of convenience, nor as based upon no logical foundation. It is because gambling, when it takes firm hold, demoralises a man, because it brutalises and materialises his nature, because it either absorbs his spirit with the lust of greed, or enervates him by excitement without enthusiasm, that gambling is wrong. We cannot, perhaps, say why gambling should weaken and destroy the moral tissues, but experience shows us that the fact is so. No one who has ever watched a gambler could deny that the man's nature was injuriously affected. Gambling, in truth, does not, as is often said, necessarily make men idle and careless—the Chinese are the most industrious and most thorough people on the face of the earth, and yet a Chinaman who does not gamble is hardly known—but it does, when practised to excess, debauch their minds. For those, then, who believe that it is a man's business while on earth to guard his moral nature from deterioration, there will never be any difficulty in finding arguments against gambling. One point, however, remains unnoticed. It may be said we have only

shown, and only can show, that gambling when it absorbs,—*i.e.*, gambling to excess, debauches a man's moral nature; and that what is required is to show that all gambling is wrong. We admit the criticism. It cannot be said experience shows us that a man's moral nature is ruined by an occasional bet or an occasional game of whist. He is not absorbed by the passion, and he is, in fact, uninjured. In truth, we want another word. Such transactions between man and man are not gambling in the sense in which we consider the word should be used,—*i.e.*, in the sense of monetary transactions based on chance, where the desire to make money, not to win at the game, is the dominant motive. The desire to make money out of that blind revolution of chance over which no human power has control,—that is what absorbs a man, and debauches his mind. Of course, those transactions which when dominated by the mere desire to make money become gambling in the bad sense, but which when free from that desire are in themselves innocent, may still afford temptation to those peculiarly sensitive to the gold-hunger, and so be harmful. In such cases, they are doubtless to be condemned; but the fact of their harmfulness or innocence must be one for individual judgment. In themselves they are not immoral, and it is useless to pretend that they are.

Perhaps, after writing as we have done, some apology is due to our readers, for we do not profess to have added anything new to a matter so often discussed. The considerations we have urged, however, have an interest apart from themselves. They afford yet one more proof of how superior in the realm of morals are conscience and instinct to logic. Logic never will and never can show gambling to be worse than the feckless muddling away of money which is the attribute of many worthy men. Instinct, however, finds no difficulty in drawing the distinction, and in showing which is merely an infirmity. Though it was one of the most depraved of human beings who said, "If we follow instinct truly, it will never lead us wrong, if we follow reason, it will always betray us," the words contain a patent truth, and one which no analysis of the functions of the Mind, however ingenious, will be able to overthrow. Reason in the abstract may be a perfect guide; but in fact it is often an orientated compass, the divergence of which we are utterly unable to estimate.

II. Translate into your vernacular (prose):—

To be, or not to be—that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them? To die, to sleep,
No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;
To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub:
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come

When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

N.B.—Full marks can be obtained by answering fully SIX *questions, of which one must be selected from each section. Answers should be illustrated by quotations where necessary or advisable.*

A.

I. Discuss the characteristics, as regards specially language, rhythm, style, and subject, of the oldest English Poetry. Mention the chief writers and their works as far as known to us.

II. Much of English literature from Chaucer to Shakspere was suggested by or imitated from other sources, especially as regards subject and plot. Mention the most important of these sources, giving specific instances of their influence on English writers.

B.

I. Describe the origin and structure of the Sonnet, selecting any one well-known sonneteer, (except Shakspere). Discuss his sonnets specially in their relations to his life, to his other writings, and to the literature of his day.

II. What have been the chief forms of satirical writing in England? Selecting any one well-known satirist, discuss his satirical writing specially in relation to his own life and to the social and political life of the day.

C.

Critically compare the writing of any one of the following pairs of authors. Special attention should be bestowed upon their relations to contemporary writers and their influence on writers:—Pope and Wordsworth; Dryden and Samuel Johnson; Hooker and Jeremy Taylor.

D.

Give a biographical sketch of *one* of the following writers and a critical estimate of his *prose* works:—Sir Walter Scott; Walter Savage Landor; Charles Lamb.

E.

Give a biographical sketch of *one* of the following writers and a critical estimate of his works, with special reference to their influence upon the literature of the present day:—Browning; Carlyle; J. S. Mill.

F.

I. Enumerate the chief books of which *Gulliver's Travels* or *Erewhon* may be taken as the type and give a comparative critical estimate of them.

II. What were the chief publications of the eighteenth century of which the *Spectator* is the type? Name the principal writers in them and criticise their respective contributions.

III. Mention the chief English "historians of England," and compare them as historians and as writers.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1889.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

I. Give an instance of each of the classes of cases in which statements of deceased persons as to relevant facts are relevant.

II. A was charged with having caused grievous hurt to B. B was examined as a witness and the case was adjourned. B died and the Magistrate committed A to sessions on a charge of murdor. Can the prosecutor use B's deposition as evidence? State your reasons.

III. Are the declarations of a deceased tenant against his own interest relevant as against his landlord? Give reasons for your answer.

IV. A sued B to recover certain land, claiming under a grant from Z. B pleaded that the grant was forged. A, by means of false witnesses, obtained a decree. Subsequently A sued on the same title in another jurisdiction to recover other property from B, who set up the same defence. A produced his former judgment and pleaded *res judicata* as to the validity of the grant. Can B show that the judgment and decree were obtained by fraud? Give reasons for your answer.

V. A was prosecuted for adultery by B. Can B prove that A was formerly convicted (1) for theft, (2) for rape, (3) for perjury? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. What is the rule about proof of character in civil cases?

VII. A being tenant of B held certain land. C claimed the land and proved to A's satisfaction that B had no title, but offered to allow A to remain in possession as his tenant. Advise A what he should do and give your reasons.

VIII. If a landlord sues a tenant for rent and afterwards discovers that the tenant holds benami for some one else, can he afterwards sue the latter for rent? Give reasons for your answer.

IX. What are the principal points that have been decided by the Courts as to the evidence of an accomplice, and as to the probative value of the confession of one prisoner as against another prisoner in a joint trial?

X. What are the proper limits of cross-examination? How would you employ it in the case of a witness who has come forward to support a false story with tutored evidence?

XI. In what cases may answers given in cross-examination be contradicted?

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

I. A and B were Hindus. A sued B on a promissory note for Rs. 100 "for value received in cash." B proved that he only got Rs. 50 and a decree for Rs. 50 only was given. The case was decided before 1872. How would you decide it now? Give your reasons.

II. On April 1st A advertised a reward for the recovery of two lost dogs, Rs 50 each. On April 2nd A published a second advertisement reducing the reward by half. B, in ignorance of any advertisement, found one of the dogs on April 1st and on April 3rd the other dog was found by C who had searched for it in consequence of the advertisement of April 1st and in ignorance of the advertisement of April 2nd, which he could not, moreover, have seen before he found the dog. What rights have C and B acquired against A? Give your reasons.

III. A, an infant in Madras, agreed with B to translate a Tamil book into English for a certain price. The work was done. B died. Are B's executors bound to pay A's claim? Give reasons for your answer.

IV. Illustrate by example the classes of cases in which a contract between A and B for the benefit of C can or cannot be enforced by C.

V. A contracted to find a cargo for B's ship within 10 days. After a week A wrote to B and told him he could not perform his contract. B replied that A must perform his promise. A said it was useless and that he would not proceed further. On the 9th day an event happened which made it illegal for A to supply the cargo: Has B any remedy against A? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. 1. A wine merchant in London sent a case of wine to X in Oxford. The wine was delivered to Z by mistake. Z thinking that some kind friend had made him a present, drank the wine. Z is sued for the price.

2. The Editor of a newspaper in Madras sent copies to A for several weeks in succession without orders from A; then sent in his bill and lastly filed a suit for the price.

Decide these cases and give your reasons.

VII. A contracted to deliver to B 10 bags of rice at Rs. 10 a bag on May 1st. A not being able to deliver asked B to wait 10 days, when he would not fail to deliver. Ten days elapsed and no delivery was made. The price of rice went up 50 p.c. by the 10th May. Assess the damages against A and give reasons for your decision.

VIII. Bond to pay Rs. 100 with interest at 5 p.c. and in default of payment on due date to pay interest at 10 p.c. from date of bond. Is the obligee entitled, as of right, to interest at 10 p.c. after breach? Give reasons for your answer.

IX. A employed B to sell a horse, and promised him 10 p.c. if he succeeded in selling it for a certain price within a month. A died. B sold the horse within the time but after A's death and sued the executors of A for the commission promised, the executors having claimed and received the price from the purchaser. Are the executors liable? State your reasons. The above agreement having been made between A and B, suppose A himself had sold the horse before B had found a purchaser within the month, has B any cause of action against A?

X. In what respect, if any, has the Contract Act altered the law as to guarantees?

XI. A sold B his casuarina plantation near Madras. The conditions of the sale were that B was to cut the trees and cart them to

Madras, weigh them, and pay A Rs. 2 per ton of dry wood. Before the trees were cut the plantation was partly destroyed by fire. On whom does the loss fall and why?

XII. A asked B, a tradesman, to supply C with goods. B did so. C became insolvent and did not pay B. Has B any remedy against A? Give reasons for your answer.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS.

I. Distinguish between (1) malice in law and malice in fact; (2) liquidated damages and penalty; (3) an action in trespass and an action on the case.

II. What points is a plaintiff bound to establish in the following cases:—(1) false imprisonment; (2) malicious prosecution; (3) deceit; (4) slander of title; (5) conversion?

III. Examine the soundness or otherwise of the following defences, giving reasons in support of your answer:—

1. In an action for libel, that the defendant *bonâ fide* believed the statements to be true.

2. In an action for nuisance, that plaintiff came to the nuisance.

3. In an action for conversion, that defendant derived no benefit.

4. In an action for negligence, that the damage complained of would have arisen in any event owing to other causes.

IV. Define precisely the limits of the liability of a defendant, where damage is caused to plaintiff by the escape of water stored by the defendant on his own land, noticing leading cases on the subject and the points decided by them.

V. What is meant by trespass *ab initio?* Explain fully the law on the subject and refer to any decided cases you know bearing on the question.

VI. State in what classes of cases plaintiff must prove special damage, noticing the exceptions, if any, attaching to each class.

VII. 1. How many kinds of damages are there, and when are they awarded?

2. When will a court grant an injunction?

VIII. A child went unattended into a street where a horse was straying. The child received a kick from the horse and was injured. The owner of the horse is sued for damages. Is he liable? State reasons.

IX. 1. A is employed as a clerk under a banking firm. B slanders A alleging that he (A) was guilty of seduction and was not fit to be in the service of the firm. A sues B.

2 B falsely and maliciously tells A that his (A's) wife C was unfaithful to him. A is excited and causes hurt to C. C sues B.

3. B slanders A, a spinster, imputing to her improper conduct. C, her intended husband, gives up the marriage in consequence. But, however, D, a richer and a better loved man than C, marries A. A sues B.

In the above mentioned cases state, giving reasons, whether

B is liable to any and what damages according to the English and the Indian Law.

X. What did the following cases decide:—(1) Coggs *v.* Bernard; (2) Pasley *v.* Freeman; (3) Armory *v.* Delamirie?

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

I. Define (1) injury; (2) abetment; (3) thug; (4) grievous hurt; (5) extortion; (6) false document.

II. Give the aggravated forms of the following offences:—(1) giving false evidence; (2) hurt; (3) wrongful confinement; (4) criminal intimidation.

III. To what extent, if at all, and subject to what limitations, if any, will a mistake of fact afford a valid defence? Discuss the question fully and cite any cases you may know in support of your answer.

IV. 1. What, if any, are the limitations placed by the Indian Penal Code upon the exercise of the right of private defence?

2. When does the right of private defence of property extend to the causing of death?

V. 1. When is a court bound to pass a sentence of (1) death, (2) transportation for life?

2. What is the shortest term of imprisonment provided by the Code, and to what classes of cases is it awardable?

VI. Mention the ingredients of the following offences:—(1) theft; (2) criminal misappropriation; (3) cheating; (4) forgery; (5) fabrication of false evidence?

VII. How are the following offences known to the English Law and with what difference, if any:—(1) theft; (2) cheating; (3) abetment; (4) giving false evidence?

VIII. 1. A, on paying the charges due, requested B, a pound-keeper, to lead out a horse which A claimed to belong to him. B led the horse out of the pound and brought it to a place where A was standing Before A could take hold of the horse he was interrupted by the real owner.

2. A was requested by B to gather the fruits of B's garden and to bring them to B's house. While so gathering A, with intent to take some for himself, plucked a few and put them into his own pocket.

3. B quarrelled with his mother, C, and turned her out of his house. A, a neighbour, clandestinely found his way to B's shelf and took some money out of it with intent to give it to C for her sustenance, which he accordingly did, unknown to B.

4. A assaults B with intent to ravish her. B voluntarily offers money if A will desist. A receives the money and goes away.

In the above mentioned cases A is convicted of theft. Is the conviction good in the several cases? If not, for what other offence or offences ought he to be convicted, and why?

IX. What was decided in (1) Reg. *v.* M'Naughten; (2) Reg. *v.* Lord George Gordon?

X. Frame an indictment for the offence of (1) rioting; (2) public servant accepting an illegal gratification; (3) criminal trespass.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

I. When may a plaint be rejected as not disclosing a cause of action? and how may a party proceed who is discontented with a judge's order rejecting a plaint?

II. Draw out a plaint in a suit brought by plaintiff against defendant for injuries caused plaintiff by the negligent driving of defendant's carriage.

III. A document relied on as evidence by a party to a suit is considered by the Court inadmissible. State exactly the procedure which should be followed by the Court.

IV. State the circumstances under which a sole plaintiff may, during the pendency of a suit, be required to give security for costs: and the procedure to be followed by the Court in the event of such security not being furnished.

V. What particulars should an application by a judgment debtor to be declared an insolvent contain?

VI. Define the powers of an appellate Court, under the Civil Procedure Code, to remand a case for a second decision.

A District Munsif took all the evidence offered on the issues in a suit, and disposed of the suit upon his finding on one of the issues, without deciding the rest. On appeal the District Judge reversed the decree, and remanded the suit for trial of the issues left untried. Would this appeal decision be warranted by the provisions of the law now in force?

VII. Define "cognizable case," and state by whom, and in what circumstances, the police may be directed to enquire into a non-cognizable case.

VIII. Give accurately the rules laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code for the recording by a Magistrate of a confession made in the course of an investigation under chap. XIV.

IX. May Criminal Courts in any, and, if so, in what cases review their own judgments?

X. Point out, as briefly as you can, the procedure to be followed at the trial of a warrant case by a Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

I. Define the word 'trust' and enumerate the various kinds of trusts recognized by law, briefly indicating the distinguishing features of each

II. 1. What are the disabilities under which a trustee labours?

2. State the methods by which a trustee can vacate his office

III 1. What are the contracts which the Courts will not specifically enforce?

2 Who are the persons that can obtain specific performance of a contract?

IV. Under what circumstances can a party to a contract get it rescinded?

V. State the law as to declaratory suits.

VI. 1. In what cases would a Court grant a perpetual injunction to prevent the breach of obligation existing in favour of a person?

2. In what cases would a Court refuse to grant an injunction?

VII. A and B are joint owners of a house. A alone sells the whole house to C, without obtaining the consent of B. Under what circumstances does C acquire the ownership of the whole house?

VIII. 1. Distinguish between a mortgage by conditional sale and a usufructuary mortgage.

2. In what cases can a mortgagee sue to foreclose the mortgagor's right to redeem?

IX. What is the meaning of marshalling securities, and in what cases does the Court do this?

X. Distinguish between a gift and a *donatio mortis causa*, and specify the forms to be observed in each case.

XI. In what cases do Courts draw the inference that property purchased in the name of another is by way of advancement?

XII. In what cases is a bequest made by a will void?

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

I. Enumerate the Hindu Law books which are chiefly referred to for deciding questions on Hindu Law.

II. What are the forms of marriage which are now recognized by law among Hindus, and what are the peculiar features attaching to each of those forms of marriage?

III A, a Hindu, dies, leaving behind him B, his mother, and C, his widow, after authorizing his widow to adopt a son. B asks C to adopt a son as desired by A, and on her declining to do this, B herself adopts a son D, with the consent of her husband's sapindas. Discuss the right of D to inherit A's property (1) in the life-time of C, (2) after her death.

IV. Is the adoption of an only son valid according to Hindu Law? State your reasons.

V. In what cases and to what extent are the claims of creditors preferred to the claims for maintenance of women who are entitled to get maintenance according to Hindu Law?

VI. How far can a son, who was no party to the suit, dispute the title of a purchaser of immoveable property, sold in execution of a decree against his father alone?

VII. How far are wills valid (1) according to Hindu Law, (2) according to Mahomedan Law?

VIII. What is the principle of return according to Mahomedan Law, and who are entitled to inherit according to the said principle?

IX. Is a father's step brother (both being sons of the same father but by different mothers) in the line of heirs according to Mahomedan Law, and if so as what?

X. Sketch the line of descent of the different kinds of streed-

hana property according to the Mitakshara.

XI. To what extent is the right of illegitimate sons to inherit their father's property recognized by Hindu Law?

XII. What are the grounds for exclusion from inheritance (1) according to Hindu Law, (2) according to Mahomedan Law?

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

I. What principles, according to Thibaut, are usually observed in practice in cases of the collision of laws of equal authority?

II. 1. Define "domicile." What rights are affected by the law of domicile?

2. A, an Englishman, having his domicile in France, dies in British India leaving moveable property. By what law is the succession to that property regulated?

III. What is a "thing"? What does Austin mean when he says that in the language of the English Law the term "thing" does not appear to have any determinate import?

IV. Write short notes explanatory of the following terms:—*culpa levis; modus; conditio.*

V. "With respect to renunciation [of rights] properly speaking, the effect of it depends upon what is renounced." Explain and illustrate this statement.

VI. Define "Status" and mention some of the most remarkable types of status and the causes to which they may be referred.

VII. In what sense is an act forbidden by law said to be void? Is it correct to say that a void transaction can have no effect?

VIII. Discuss briefly, and with special reference to English Law, the maxim *actio personalis moritur cum personâ.* Is this maxim applicable to contracts?

IX. What, according to the law now prevailing in India, is the effect of an alienation of property by a minor?

X. Give the substance of Thibaut's remarks on extrajudicial modes of compulsion, and state (with reference to modern English Law) the true limitations to be put on the right of private defence.

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1889.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

I. State shortly the provisions of the Evidence Act as to confessions, and compare the English Law on the subject.

II. In a suit on a promissory note, to which the only defence was minority, a letter written by defendant's deceased father to a witness, stating the age of his son, was tendered in evidence. Decide whether it is relevant, and give your reasons.

III. Are the declarations of a deceased occupier of land relevant

to show of whom he held it?

IV. On a charge against A for giving false evidence, B was examined as a witness. A was convicted, but acquitted on appeal, on the ground that the Magistrate could not try the case having sanctioned the prosecution. A was retried and, B being dead, his deposition was tendered in evidence against A. Is it relevant? Give reasons for your answer.

V. Probate was granted of a will and payment of a debt made to the executor. The will was subsequently set aside because it was forged. Is the debtor discharged? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. What difficulty exists as to the application of sec. 54 of the Evidence Act, which says that previous convictions are relevant against an accused person? What solution of the difficulty has been suggested?

VII. Are the following 'public documents' within the meaning of sec. 74 of the Evidence Act:—(1) copy of deed of sale granted by A to B procured from a registration office; (2) Board of Trade certificate given to mate of ship; (3) letter written by Tahsildar to Collector reporting death of Zamindar. Why is the distinction of importance?

VIII. Testator left his property to certain persons whom he described in his will by letters of the alphabet stating at the end of his will that the key to the initials was in his writing desk on a card. A card was found, but of later date than the will. Is it relevant to prove the meaning of the will? Give reasons for your answer.

IX. What are the four main rules which govern the production of evidence before a Court of Justice? How are they dealt with by the Indian Legislature?

X. It may be laid down as a general rule, that wherever it is an offence to alter a document after it has been completed, the law presumes *primâ facie*, that any alteration apparent on it was made at such time and under such circumstances as not to constitute an offence. Give an instance of the application of this rule and state any exceptions to the rule.

XI. If a bill be drawn in a wholly fictitious name, and the handwriting of the indorsement be the same as that of the drawing, the acceptor will be estopped from denying the title of the endorsee Criticise this decision with reference to the provisions of the Evidence Act on the subject.

XII. If an Attorney is consulted as a friend, or a friend as an Attorney by mistake, are communications made in either case privileged? Give reasons for your answer.

XIII. Discuss the question whether secondary evidence can be given of a document which the agent of a person, entitled to refuse production, declines to produce, and state whether an Attorney in India may, without his client's permission, produce a deed entrusted to him by his client in the course of his employment, if summoned in a suit between strangers to give evidence.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

I. State the English Law and compare it with the provisions of the Indian Contract Act as to when an offer or acceptance made by letter is irrevocable.

II. 1. In what cases is an agent personally liable for contracts made by him as such agent?

2. In what cases is the principal liable for fraud committed by his agent?

III. State the provisions of the English and the Indian Law as to setting aside contracts entered into under duress to person and to goods.

IV. In what cases does the law imply the existence of a warranty?

V. Discuss the question whether an action lies against a man who induces one of two parties to a contract to break it intending thereby to injure the other.

VI. In what cases does the right to sue on *quantum meruit* lie?

VII. In what cases are agreements between husband and wife providing for separation valid?

VIII. State the law relating to 'tender.'

IX. Can an agreement entered into *ultrâ vires* be ratified? State your reasons.

X. Is consideration necessary for the validity of a waiver, and if so why?

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS AND CRIMINAL LAW.

I. Discuss fully the soundness or otherwise of the rule of law '*Actio personalis moritur cum persona*' (a personal right of action dies with the person). Are there any, and what, limitations to this rule either at common law, or by statute, English or Indian?

II. A goes into a crowded street with some highly combustible substance in his pocket, which he knows to be dangerous; B wantonly assaults A and wrestles with him, and in consequence the substance explodes, and both A and B are injured. (1) A sues B. B pleads A's negligence contributed to the result. (2) B sues A. A pleads that B, having sustained the injury while he (B) was wrongfully employing himself, is not entitled to maintain the action Consider in detail the merits of the several pleas, and state what ought to be the decision in each case, and for what reasons.

III. To what limitation or limitations is the rule, that there is no right of contribution among joint wrong-doers, subject?

IV. Consider the law on the question whether one has or has not a right of property high up in the vacant air or space above the surface of his land, so as to entitle him to maintain an action against another for passing an object across such space, for example a balloon or a gunshot.

V. Some hold that a person, not a party to a contract, but who procures a breach thereof through his counsel, commits an actionable

wrong, while others assert the contrary. Which view, whether without, or with any and what modifications, would you adopt, and why?

VI. A erects a lofty edifice on his own land within two feet of B's adjacent land. The building was in course of construction for a year within the knowledge of B, who took no steps to prevent its progress. Soon after the completion of the building, B digs deep for bricks close to the building but within the line of his own land. The surface of A's adjacent land sinks in consequence and falls into the pit with the edifice. A sues B for damages. Is he entitled to recover any and what damages? Give reasons.

VII. State the facts and the points decided in any three of the following cases:—(1) Semayne's case. (2) Calye's case. (3) Taylor *v.* Cole. (4) Vicars *v.* Wilcocks. (5) J'Anson *v.* Stuart.

VIII. Some hold that punishments attached to offences must be fixed and determinate, while others regard that with a determinate maximum provided, the actual quantum awardable must be left to the discretion of the judge. Which do you consider to be the better view and why? Also, point out with reference to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code that its policy is a compromise between the two views.

IX. 1. A requested B, a passenger on a highway, to make him a present of B's watch, intending to use force if B should refuse; B suspecting that A was a robber and seeing that he was weaker than A, delivered up the watch through fear. A carried away the watch.

2. A waylays B and searches him to find property, and, finding none of any value, is sorely vexed, and in consequence pulls off B's garment and throws it away, after tearing it to pieces.

3. A, a thief, pursues B. While running B drops his purse unawares, which A picks up. In the above mentioned cases A is convicted of robbing. Consider the legality of the conviction both according to the English and Indian Law. Give reasons in support of your answer.

X. Where the law raises a criminal liability on proof of existence of a certain intent in the offender, show how far the ascertainment of the actual state of his mind is essential in the consideration of the case

XI. Point out the differences, if any, between the English and Indian Law in the following offences:—(1) defamation; (2) housebreaking; (3) abetment of suicide.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

I. Discuss the law applicable to the devolution of the property of the Hindu who has become a convert to Mahomedanism or Christianity

II. In what different senses is the word 'Sapinda' used in Hindu Law books, and how does the difference in the meaning operate on the right to inherit property?

III. On what principle is the law of adoption based according to Hindu law? Contrast it with other systems of law which recognize adoption.

IV. Discuss the law relating to escheats laid down by the Privy Council in *Cavaly Vencata Naranoppa's* case.

V. Enumerate the different classes of distant kindred according to Mahomedan Law, and state in what cases they are entitled to inherit property.

VI. A Mahomedan makes a gift of his property for charitable purposes subject to the condition that in case he leaves behind him any children (1) the gift shall be void, (2) the gift shall take effect only after their death, (3) the gift shall take effect only to the extent of one-third of the income. State with your reasons, in which of these three cases a valid wakf is created.

VII. In what cases according to Hindu Law are the sons of disqualified heirs entitled to share the inheritance?

VIII. Discuss the question whether a divided brother's daughter is in the line of heirs as a bandhu according to Hindu Law.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THE LAW OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I. According to English law certain chattels devolve as real estate. What are these?

II. A in Madras transfers property to B. The instrument of transfer contains the following conditions:—(1) that B shall be absolutely restrained from alienating his interest, (2) that B's interest in the property shall terminate on his (B's) insolvency. Can such conditions be enforced in any, and if so, in what cases?

III. What are *emblements*? State the cases in which according to English Law, a tenant for life will, or will not, be entitled to emblements.

IV. What was decided in *Sury* v. *Pigot*?

V. Distinguish between (1) a simple, (2) and usufructuary, and (3) an English mortgage; and state the circumstances under which in India a prior will be postponed to a subsequent mortgage.

VI. Do the powers of an executor under the Succession Act differ from those of an executor under English Law, and, if so, in what respects?

VII. Distinguish a contingent remainder from (1) an executory interest, and (2) a vested remainder. What is a shifting use?

VIII. It has been said that the statute of uses was the means of effecting a complete revolution in the system of conveyancing. Explain this: and describe briefly the methods by which the fee simple of lands might be conveyed prior to the 8 and 9 Vict., c. 106

IX. Will a devise of real property in England in any case remain unaffected by the death of a devisee in the testator's lifetime? Compare the Indian Law as contained in the Succession Act.

X. Define "Copyright." For what period does the copyright of a book published in England last, and how may a copyright be assigned? Will any circumstances disentitle an author to recover damages for the piracy of his work?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

I. What choice of a *forum* does the Civil Procedure Code give a plaintiff in a suit arising out of contract?

II. State the circumstances under which a defendant will be allowed to plead a set-off.

III. Property sold in execution of a valid decree under the order of a competent Court, is purchased *bonâ fide*, and for fair value. Will the existence of a cross-decree, for a higher amount in favour of the judgment-debtor, support a suit by the latter against the purchaser to set aside the sale? Give the provisions of sec. 246 of Act XIV. of 1882 regarding cross-decrees.

IV. A holds a money decree against B in the District Court of Tinnevelly. B's assets are (1) an undivided share in a house in Tinnevelly; (2) a money decree in the District Court of Madura; moveable property at Nagercoil in the State of Travancore. What steps should be taken to make these assets severally available for the satisfaction of A's decree?

V. 1. Does the transferee of a decree occupy for all purposes the position of the original decree-holder?

2. Certain property was mortgaged by A to B. Subsequently this property was purchased by C at a sale, held in execution of a decree obtained by a third party against A. B then brought a suit on his mortgage bond against A and C, and obtained a decree for the sale of the mortgaged properties, and also a personal decree against A. B assigned his rights under the decree to C, who applied for execution. Can execution issue?

VI. When may a Court remit an award for the consideration of the same arbitrators or umpire? Will an appeal in any case lie from a decree given in accordance with an award?

VII. On what grounds may an application for a review of judgment be made? Can a party, under any circumstances, apply for a review of judgment in a suit from the decree in which an appeal has been preferred?

VIII. A, who is a prisoner in a civil jail for a debt, is sentenced to undergo a term of six months imprisonment by a criminal Court. What should be done with the prisoner on the expiry of that term?

IX. A person charged with one offence may in some cases be lawfully convicted of another. What are these cases?

X. On what grounds is an order of discharge, made under sec. 209 or sec. 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code, liable to be set aside by a Court of Revision?

XI. 1. Give accurately the conditions under which an order for the maintenance of a wife or child may be made under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. A first class Magistrate referred a complaint by a wife for maintenance to a subordinate Magistrate to take evidence and report: and, on receiving that report, passed an order for payment in the absence of the husband. On what grounds might objection be taken to such order?

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

I. 1. What were the facts in the leading case of Chesterfield *v.*

Jansen, and what were the points decided in it?

2. What is the law on the subject in India?

II. 1. Distinguish between gifts on condition and gifts by way of limitation.

2. Are there any cases in which a gift made subject to a condition precedent which is illegal takes effect, and if so to what extent does it take effect?

III. A person dramatizes a novel written by another, and in regard to which the author of the novel has a copyright. Is the publication of the drama an infringement of the copyright? Suppose the dramatist extracts many passages from the novel, is there then an infringement of the copyright?

IV. Under what circumstances will a family arrangement effecting a compromise of disputed rights be set aside by a court of equity and what is the leading case on the subject?

V. State the provisions of law in England and India as to making an infant a ward of Court, and what power the Court has over the different kinds of guardians.

VI. A offers to mortgage his property to B, who requests him to get the property valued. A applies to C, a valuer, who values it at £3,000. B accepts a mortgage based on this valuation. A fails to pay up the mortgage amount and, when the property is sold, a loss accrues to B. He finds that C knew at the time of valuation that it was made for the purpose of an advance, and that the valuation as made was no valuation at all. Is C liable to make good the loss sustained by him, and if so why?

VII. 1. Under what circumstances is notice to a solicitor considered to be notice to the person for whom he acts as solicitor?

2. State if notice may be presumed to exist in the following cases and why (1) as to the contents of a document on the part of a witness attesting it, (2) as to the covenants in a lease on the part of a person who has notice of the existence of the lease, (3) as to the nature of the lessor's title when a purchaser has notice of the existence of a tenancy.

VIII. State the circumstances under which a forfeiture may be presumed to have been waived.

IX. 1. State what the powers of a trustee are as to the investment of trust funds (1) with the consent of the cestin que trust, (2) without the consent of the cestin que trust.

2. How far is a trustee liable for the acts or defaults of a co-trustee?

X. What is the meaning of fraud upon a power, and on what principle do Courts act in setting aside such transactions?

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MERCANTILE AND MARITIME LAW.

I. A had a cargo of rice on the sea coming from Burma to Madras, insured. He sold it to B before arrival, and assigned to B the policy of insurance. B sold the rice to C to be delivered on the

beach, and assigned the policy to C. The rice was lost in a cyclone. C sued the Insurance Company. Advise the company whether they have any defence to the action, and give reasons for your answer.

II. What is the meaning of the phrase "free of average unless general or the ship be stranded"? If the ship be stranded but no damage results therefrom, and a loss subsequently occurs, under what circumstances is the assured entitled to recover?

III. Distinguish the cases in which the underwriters are and are not bound to return the premia.

IV. What are the conditions necessary to support a claim for general average? In what cases is there a lien for it? What articles are liable to it?

V. The captain of a ship ran her ashore on the Coromandel coast in a cyclone, hoping thereby to save ship, crew, and cargo. The ship grounded and went to pieces in the surf; the crew and cargo were saved. Are the ship owners entitled to contribution? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. A delivered to B a policy of insurance on his own life, to secure a loan from B, with the intention of giving B an interest in the sum assured. No notice was given to the company. A became bankrupt. Held that A's assignees in Bankruptcy were entitled to the benefit of the policy. Explain this decision.

VII. A policy of insurance containing the usual proviso as to death by suicide, with the exception that in such case the policy should remain in force to the extent of any *bonâ fide* interest acquired by a third party, was endorsed over by the assured to A, in consideration of a loan. No notice was given to the company, and the policy remained with the assured, who paid the premia. The assured committed suicide in a state of temporary insanity. Both A and the administrator of the assured made claims on the company. Advise the company whether they are bound to pay either claim, and give your reasons. Would it make any difference whether the case had to be decided by Indian or English Law, or if the policy contained no proviso at all about suicide?

VIII. The doctrine of fraudulent preference has been held not to be applicable to the case of a trustee who restored, when insolvent, negotiable securities belonging to his cestin que trust which had been improperly pledged by him. Explain this decision.

IX. Why is the assignment by a trader of all his property to trustees on behalf of all his creditors regarded as a fraudulent deed in Bankruptcy? Discuss the question whether such a deed would be valid in India against a creditor who has not joined in the trust deed?

X. A cheque was drawn in favour of the Secretary of the Madras Club or Order. When the cheque was drawn A was Secretary; when it was delivered at the Club B was Secretary. Advise the Bank to whom payment should be made, and give your reasons.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

I. What checks on the royal prerogative existed prior to the

reign of Henry VII.? To what extent were they, or any of them, effective against the policy of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.?

II. What were the principal abuses set out in the complaint of the judges to Elizabeth's chief ministers of State?

III. Why does Hallam say that in cases of treason the Courts of Justice in the time of Elizabeth were little better than the caverns of murderers? What facts does he cite in support of this statement?

IV. What were the principal conflicts between Elizabeth and her House of Commons? What new privileges were claimed by the Commons and with what success?

V. Give a summary of the abuses which led to the Petition of Right.

VI. What was the decision in Bates' case? Give a summary of the arguments on which it was based. To what action (1) on the part of the Crown, (2) on the part of the Commons did this decision lead?

VII. Why does Hallam say that the Long Parliament effected more for English liberties than any that had gone before or that has followed?

VIII. "In 1659 it is manifest that no idea could be more chimerical than that of a republican settlement in England." Explain this passage fully and give a summary of the reasons given by Hallam in support of it.

IX. On what grounds is the Revolution described as 'the era of religious in a far greater degree than of civil liberty'?

X. What safeguards against the Crown obtaining an undue influence in the House of Commons exist? When and how were they enacted?

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. 1. Criticise the use of the terms '*crime*' and '*punishment*' in regard to States.

2. What objections have been urged against the use of the expression '*Positive Law*' in relation to International Jurisprudence? Can they be refuted and how?

II. Is a protected State necessarily dependent? If not, what is the distinction between a protected independent State and a protected dependent State? Support your answer, in either view, by historical illustrations.

III What are the rights which spring from, or are incidentally attached to the rights of Independence and Equality of States.

IV. 1. Distinguish between the legal situation of a State as a unit in the family of societies, and of an individual as a unit of a given society.

2. Are there any limitations placed on the right of a State to increase its own territorial aggrandisement by fresh pacific acquisitions? If so, what ground or grounds can you urge in support of such restriction?

V. Explain fully the doctrine of '*Patientia et Receptus*' (sufferance and reception). State the grounds on which the doctrine is based,

and mention instances where it was prominently given effect to.

VI. Explain what is meant by 'occupation'. State the extent or limit of the right which it creates, noticing the controversies that the consideration of the subject has given rise to. Also examine the legal capacity of its basis to support a perfect right.

VII. Distinguish between 1, a Retortion and a Reprisal; 2, a negative and a positive Reprisal; 3, a civil and a belligerent Embargo; 4, an Embargo and 'Droit D'Angaric'; 5, Letters of marque and Letters of contre marque.

VIII. State the effect which war has upon the following :—

1. The relations between the subjects of the belligerent State and the State itself.

2. The pre-existing treaties between the belligerent States.

3. The immovable property of the enemy-subject within the territories of the belligerent State.

4. The debts due by the subjects of the belligerent State to the enemy-State or its subjects.

IX. In war 'every thing is lawful which is done against an enemy as such'. State the arguments urged for and against this theory. Mention the names of any jurists you know that have taken part in this controversy, and state what part they have taken in it.

X. It is said that a belligerent State which obtains possession of the person of an enemy-subject, and of the legal instruments evidencing debts due to him by third parties, is, by virtue of such possession, entitled to place itself in the position of the creditor, and exact payment of the debt for its own benefit. Is this a correct theory? If not, state what erroneous views have given rise to it, and point out how such views are erroneous.

XI. State what effect *Truce* has, while in continuance, on the conduct of the belligerent States.

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. 1. 'Domicil is a habitation fixed in some place with an intention of remaining there always.' Criticise this definition of domicil, and, if it is inaccurate, give your own definition.

2. How does 'commercial Domicil' differ from 'Domicil' as ordinarily understood? and state how this distinction is of any consequence.

II 1. Compare the Roman law with the views of the English jurists regarding the possibility of a person not possessing any domicil at all. Which view would you adopt, and why?

2. Are there any, and what limitations to the rule that the domicil of the wife follows that of her husband?

III. What do you understand by the expression 'Statutum'? Trace its origin, growth, and development in the system of private International jurisprudence.

IV. Write short notes on the past and present state of law regarding foreign patent right and foreign copyright, noticing

especially the services, if any, rendered by France, England, and Germany in this direction.

V. Some jurists assert that in all cases of transfer of property (whether real or personal), the transaction must be governed by the *lex domicilii*, while Savigny maintains that the *lex rei sitæ* ought to prevail as a general rule. State by what arguments he seeks to support his position, and what is your own view of them?

VI. Explain fully what is meant by the rule of 'locus regit actum.' To what limitations, if any, is the rule subject? Also examine whether the rule derives any, and what support from the Roman Law.

VII. 1. State the contention, if any, among jurists regarding the use of the expression *lex loci contractus*. In what sense do you understand the expression, and why?

2. State the rules that govern the interpretation of foreign contracts.

VIII. How, and in what form, if at all, was the law of bankruptcy known to the Roman jurisprudence? State, also, how far, if at all, a foreign adjudication in bankruptcy would protect the debtor against the claims of his creditors.

IX. It is asserted by some that on a question of prescription the law of the place of performance ought to prevail as against the *lex fori*, while others claim preference for the latter. Consider the merits of either theory, and state, with reasons, which of them you would adopt, and whether without, or with any, and what modification.

X. State the conditions subject to which effect is generally given to a foreign judgment.

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

I. State and criticize the division of law (*omne jus*) given by Justinian in the Institutes.

II. Certain degrees of relationship between the contracting parties constituted a bar to marriage under the Roman Law. Compare the English Law.

III. Distinguish between *dos profectitia* and *dos adventitia*. What was the *donatio propter nuptias?*

IV. What, according to Roman Law, were the duties of the *Curator?* By whose authority might a curator be appointed, and why could not that appointment be by testament?

V. What varieties of wills were in use in Rome in ancient times? What is meant by the statement in the Institutes that the form *per aes et libram* had partly fallen into disuse?

VI. Certain persons are declared by Justinian to be incapable of witnessing a will? On what technical ground was the legatee admitted as a witness?

VII. It has been said that the institution of an heir was the all-important part of the Roman testament. Explain this, and enumerate the persons who were excluded from institution in the time of Justinian

VIII. Write short explanatory notes on the following:—*hæres necessarius; castrense peculium; arrogatio; pœnæ servus; pactum legis commissoriæ.*

IX. How is an obligation defined in the Institutes? Did the Roman Law recognise for any purpose what are termed "natural obligations"?

X. Distinguish between *usufructus* and *usus;* and mention the various ways in which a usufruct might be lost. What is meant by a *quasi-usufruct?*

XI. That the property in the thing sold should pass to the purchaser under contract of sale, what was necessary under the Roman law? What was the *læsio ultra dimidium?*

XII. Discuss shortly the merits of the *stipulatio.* How far do you consider it likely to have proved a protection against haste and irreflection? Mention some of the causes which rendered stipulations invalid (*inutiles*).

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION, 1888.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

I. Carbon and hydrogen in virtue of their relation to other elements such as oxygen are said to possess energy. Prove this statement. To which of the two following forms of mechanical energy is this chemical energy analogous, and why;—the energy of a "head" of water, or the energy of a flowing stream. Mention three largely used compounds of carbon and hydrogen, or of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, whose use depends upon the great quantity of chemical energy they possess.

II. State 1, the law connecting the variation of the volume of a given mass of a gas with its temperature, its pressure remaining constant: (*Charles' law*); 2, the law connecting the variation of the volume of a given mass of a gas with its pressure, its temperature remaining constant: (*Boyle's law*).

Supposing that the temperature and the pressure of a given mass of a gas both vary together, write down the equation which represents the general law connecting the volume, pressure, and *absolute* temperature of a given mass of a gas.

A given mass of a gas occupies a volume V at pressure P and absolute temperature T; write down the expression by which the volume of the same mass of gas at the pressure P′ and absolute temperature T′ may be calculated. In the expression you write down convert the absolute temperatures into their centigrade equivalents.

[*The absolute zero of temperature*=273° C.]

III. Iron rusts and milk putrefies when exposed to the air under ordinary circumstances. Matters can, however, be so arranged that air at the ordinary temperature which still causes the iron to rust will have no putrefying action on the milk. Describe the arrange-

ments necessary for this purpose, and give the usual explanation of the non-putrefaction of the milk. What important industrial process depends upon an action similar to the putrefaction of milk?

IV. Arrange the non-metallic elements into groups of allied elements, and in each case give the reasons for your grouping. Mention any metals that are related to any of the non-metallic groups, and give the evidence upon which the relationship is based.

V. If sulphuric and nitric acids were the same price and equally suitable, would there be any economy effected by using one rather than the other to produce by its action on marble the same quantity of carbonic acid gas? What economy, if any, would be effected in the production of one pound of carbonic acid gas, supposing the two acids were each four annas a pound? Is there any practical inconvenience attending the use of one of these acids as above? If so, what is the inconvenience and to what is it due?

(C: O: S: N: Ca: = 12: 16: 32: 14. 40)

VI. What is the action of 1, distilled water, 2, rain water, and 3, hard spring water upon metallic lead? Why are these actions of great practical importance? How would you test for traces of lead compounds in water?

VII. Give the composition of the following bodies, and state which are poisonous;—nitre, gypsum, copperas, white lead, Epsom salts, corrosive sublimate, Scheele's green, orpiment, and carbolic acid.

In the case of each poisonous body mention a use which would account for its being met with in ordinary life. Give distinction tests for each poisonous body.

VIII. How may the various oxides be classified? Write the formulæ of the different oxides of manganese, and state to which class each belongs.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

I. What effect has a saline purgative on the constituents of the blood and urine, and on the body heat? How does it cause purging, and how may this effect be increased and how lessened?

II. Enumerate the chief stimulating expectorants, and write a prescription containing one of them.

III. Mention the more important adjuncts to expectorants and explain their action.

IV. What are the physiological action and therapeutic uses of Aconite? Give its preparations with their doses.

V. Give the physiological action and therapeutic uses of Oleum Terebinthinæ; also enumerate its preparations.

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

I. Give an account of the composition of urine.

II. Describe the movements of deglutition and defæcation,

respectively, and the nervous mechanisms which control them.

III. What is "accommodation"? How would you prove that the eye possesses this power? How is it effected?

IV. Describe the microscopical structure of blood, areolar connective tissue, and cartilage. What peculiarities are there in the nutrition of cartilage?

V. Describe the differences which exist between arterioles, small veins, and capillaries; show how these differences are related to the mechanism of circulation.

VI. Describe the structure and probable function of lymphatic glands.

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ANATOMY.

I. Name the cartilages of the larynx, and describe the largest of these, indicating the points to which the muscles and ligaments are attached.

II. The Rectus Abdominis muscle.—Describe 1, its position, 2, its connections, 3, peculiarities of its structure, 4, the arrangement of its sheath.

III. Describe the coverings of the testicle. Mention the different structures which compose the spermatic cord, and state whence they are derived, and where they terminate.

IV. Describe the parts on the inner wall of the tympanum.

V. Describe the Pons Varolii. Trace its connections with other portions of the brain.

VI. 1, Give the dissection required to expose the external circumflex artery, noticing in proper order the parts brought into view. 2, Describe the distribution of its branches, and the anastomoses which they form.

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION, 1888.

MONDAY, 9TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MEDICINE.

I. Give the symptoms, treatment, and prognosis in the different forms of epilepsy.

II. What are the landmarks for tracing out the normal size of the liver? In what diseases is that organ enlarged? Give the signs and symptoms which would assist you in forming a differential diagnosis in each.

III. Define what is meant by a continued fever, a remittent fever, an intermittent fever, a relapsing fever.

Mention some diseases in which the pyrexia follows each of these types.

IV. Name some of the diseases in which the *filaria sanguinis hominis* plays a part. What is this parasite; where is it found in

the human body?

V. What are the causes of dysentery? Mention the different characters the stools may exhibit in a case of acute dysentery. How would you treat a case of acute dysentery?

MONDAY, 9TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMOLOGY.

I. State the symptoms of ulceration of cartilage in the knee-joint, and the treatment of that disease.

II. Describe the symptoms, immediate and subsequent, which are likely to follow a wound of the femoral artery in the middle third of the thigh Mention the treatment which may possibly be required after such an injury.

III. What is understood under the term "fungus of the testis"? Describe its nature, the mode in which it arises, and the appropriate treatment. Describe fully the steps of the operation of castration: mention the parts cut in their order and the derivation of the arteries divided.

IV. What are the pathological changes which lead to the occurrence of senile gangrene? Describe the symptoms of the disease, its usual progress and treatment.

V. Omo-hyoid muscle:—1, describe its connection with bones (origin and insertion); 2, with the cervical fascia; 3, the relation the muscle bears to operations performed on large blood vessels.

VI. What is zonular cataract? Enumerate the circumstances in which its development occurs, the symptoms to which it gives rise, and the treatment which should be adopted for its relief.

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I. Describe the mechanism of labour in an occipito-posterior vertex presentation.

II. What diseases may give rise to suspicions of the existence of pregnancy? Give the differential diagnoses in each case.

III. Describe the different forms of molar pregnancy and their treatment.

IV. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of rupture of the uterus?

V. What are the causes and treatment of acute diarrhœa in children?

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY, 2 TO 4 P.M.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

I. Describe how you would conduct the examination of a body sent by the Police for you to ascertain the cause of death

II. A person died from falling into a pool of water; on making a post mortem it was ascertained that death did not result from asphyxia; to what other causes may it have been due?

III. Give a list of the common vegetable irritants used in this Presidency for homicidal or suicidal purposes The botanical names should be given if possible.

IV. From a medico-legal point of view, which is the most important of the salts of mercury? Give a simple test for it when in solution.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO NOON.

HYGIENE.

I. How does the milk of the cow, buffalo, goat, and ass, differ from each other, and from that of woman? Mention the usual adulterations of milk, their mode of detection, and the diseases that may arise therefrom.

II. What are the effects of tobacco on the human economy used 1, in moderation, 2, in excess.

III. Calculate the cubic contents of a room, semicircular at one end, 92 feet long 18 feet wide and 17 feet high with six doors and six windows on either side, the doors being $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and the windows $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the thickness of the walls to the frames being $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. How many men would this accommodate as a barrack, and how many as a hospital?

IV. What are the different modes of the disposal of sewage? Which are best adapted to India, and why?

V. Dysentery breaks out among troops during a campaign; give the possible causes and the remedies.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, 1888.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMICAL PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

I. What is the weight *in criths* at standard temperature and pressure of one litre of marsh gas and of one litre of carbonic oxide; what volume of air containing 21 per cent. by volume of oxygen is required to completely burn this quantity of the above-mentioned gases; and what is the weight and volume of the products of the combustion? (1 *crith* = 0·0896 *gramme*).

II. What is meant by a crystal, what conditions favour the formation of crystals, and what are the principles upon which crystaline forms are classified? Mention the forms exhibited by some half-dozen common substances.

III. How many compounds of carbon and hydrogen containing two atoms of carbon in the molecule have been prepared? Give their names, write their graphic formulæ, describe their preparation and

properties, and mention the series of hydro-carbons to which each belongs.

IV. What explanation would you give of the following facts:—1, hydrogen passed into nitrobenzene does not act upon it, but if hydrogen be generated in contact with nitrobenzene it reduces it to aniline; 2, tin dissolves more easily in hydrochloric acid if a piece of platinum be in contact with it; 3, when nitrogen tetroxide is heated its specific gravity undergoes a progressive diminution until it attains a minimum, after which increase of temperature produces no further diminution of the specific gravity.

V. Give a general description of the bodies which are obtained by replacing the hydrogen in ammonia either partially or entirely by positive or negative radicals. How may this displacement be effected?

VI. If you had some mercury given you how would you prepare from it the following compounds of the metal:—Calomel, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, black oxide, red oxide, vermilion, red iodide, protonitrate, and pernitrate.

VII. By what tests may the presence of the following bodies be detected:—bismuth, acetic acid, alcohol, hydrobromic acid, chloroform, quinine, nitrous acid, urea?

VIII. How would you proceed in order to determine the specific gravity of the following substances:—lead, oil of vitriol, common salt, sand, cork?

IX. Describe some of the methods by which the relative intensity of two different sources of light may be determined.

X. What is meant by the 'dewpoint'? By what instruments is it ascertained?

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

I. Describe in technical language the plants marked A and B.

II. Explain how it is that the walls of cells become thickened.

III. Give an account of the several organs of which a plant of mustard is composed before it has developed more than the cotyledonary leaves.

IV. What is the cause of the ringed appearance of wood in an exogen? Contrast the appearance which the rings of a *conifer* present when viewed under the microscope with those of a dicotyledonous tree.

V. Describe some of the more striking deviations from the normal condition which occur in leaves.

VI. Describe the changes which take place in the protoplasmic contents of a cell during the time that it is dividing.

FIRST M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION, 1888.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

I. Describe the life cycle of any parasite which inhabits two hosts. Give an account of the various structures in parasites which are specially adapted to serve as means of attachment.

II. Give an account of the formation and structure of the placenta.

III. Give an account of the excretory (urinary) organs found among the invertebrata, and compare them with the vertebrate kidney.

IV. Describe and compare the skeletal structures in the fore and hind limbs of a shark, a bird, and a mammal.

V Describe the so-called pericardium of a crustacean and a mollusc. How do they differ from the pericardium of a vertebrate animal?

VI. Describe the structure of simplest sense-organs. In what animals do such organs occur?

MONDAY, 2ND JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.
MATERIA MEDICA.

I. From what plants are the following drugs obtained, to what natural orders do the plants belong, in what countries are they found, what parts are used, and into what Pharmacopœial preparations do they enter:—Aloe Socotrina. Belæ Fructus. Belladonna. Cantharis. Cinchonæ rubræ cortex. Copaiba. Jalapa. Tragacantha.

II. Name the different alkaloids found in opium, give the therapeutic uses and doses of each.

III. What are the preparations of coca, how is the hydrochlorate prepared. For what has this drug been used; what doses may be given of it?

IV. How is the hydrate of chloral prepared, what are the tests of its purity. In what doses may it be given to an adult, and for what purposes has it been used?

V. Name the alkaloids found in chinchona bark. How is the hydrochlorate of quinine prepared? In what doses, and how would you administer it in a case of quotidian malarial fever?

VI. Name the different solutions in the Pharmacopœia for hypodermic injection, and give the doses of each.

VII. Name the preparations of iron in the Pharmacopœia, giving the doses of each. Write a prescription for a mixture for an adult containing iron and a bitter vegetable tonic.

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
PHYSIOLOGY.

I. Give an account of the coagulation of the blood.

II. Describe the anatomical connection between, (1) nerves and muscle fibres, (2) nerves and sensory cells.

III. Enumerate the principal parts of the brain and the general functions which are fulfilled by each part.

IV. Describe the mechanism of ordinary inspiration and expiration.

V. Give an account of the minute structure of the kidney.

VI. Describe the circulation in the fully developed fœtus.

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ANATOMY.

I. Give the origin, insertion, and relations of the biceps flexor cruris muscle. Describe its actions.

II. Describe the thyroid axis. Give the anastomosis of its branches

III. Give the relations of the male bladder. Describe its ligaments. How are they formed?

IV. Supposing an incision drawn from the middle of the forehead over the pinnaa of the ear to the middle of the occiput above the superior curved line of the occipital bone, name in order—from before backwards—the several structures divided from the surface to the bone, including the arteries and nerves.

V. Describe a dissection to expose the deep portion of the plantar arch, from the dorsum of the foot.

VI. Describe the development of the liver. Enumerate the changes which take place in its structure during the first year of life.

SECOND M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION, 1888.

MONDAY, 9TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

I. Give the causes and treatment of hœmoptysis and its diagnosis from hœmatemesis.

II. Give the symptoms of locomotor ataxy in its different stages, also its pathology, diagnosis, and treatment.

III. Give the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of the different forms of vertigo.

IV. Give a classification of fevers, enumerating the members of each class. Describe a case of modified small-pox.

V. Give the symptoms, pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of remittent fever.

VI. Give Willan and Bateman's classification of skin diseases. Mention the different forms of Herpes and give the symptoms, pathology, and treatment of Herpes Zoster.

MONDAY, 9TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SURGERY.

I. State the various causes of intestinal obstruction. Give the diagnosis and treatment in each case. Describe fully any operation which may be necessary for its relief.

II. What is Spina Bifida? What are the effects usually produced by it? Give the treatment.

III. Give an account of the descent of the testicle, and mention the affections resulting from imperfections in the process.

IV. State under what circumstances and conditions it may be considered expedient to open the trachea. Describe the dangers and difficulties of the operation, the method of performing it, and the after treatment.

V. In what directions may the astragalus be dislocated? How does the accident usually occur? Describe the attendant signs, possible complications, and consequences of the injury. How would you deal with it according to circumstances?

VI. How would you treat a punctured wound of the plantar arch with recurrent hemorrhage?

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I. Describe the various sounds which may be heard on auscultation of the pregnant uterus, and state at what periods and under what circumstances each may be heard.

II. What are the factors concerned in the second stage of labour? Enumerate the causes of delay on the part of the child in this (second stage), and describe the management of a case delayed from any selected one of these causes.

III. Describe the symptoms of 'Sapremia' occurring after delivery, and detail the treatment of a case.

IV. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of pelvic cellulitis?

V. Give the etiology, general symptoms, and morbid anatomy of rickets.

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

I. From what plant is the powerful poison nicotine obtained? Describe its effects upon the system, especially as regards the brain, the respiration, and the heart.

II. What are the points of medico-legal interest in a case of cut-throat which could point to its being suicidal or homicidal?

III. Strychnine poisoning is liable to be confounded with tetanus; mention how you would distinguish between them. Give a test for strychnine.

IV. What are ptomaines, and why are they of medico-legal interest?

V. Describe the guaiacum test for blood stains.

VI. What are the signs in a woman indicative of delivery of a full term child at a remote period?

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYGIENE.

I. What are the principal conditions which modify the climate of a given place? What effects on the health of human beings may an extreme of any of those conditions produce?

II. If you were directed to report upon the sanitary condition of a village, what would be the principal points you would devote attention to? Give your reasons under each head.

III What are the diseases which attend 'famine' in this country? Give the signs of chronic starvation in an adult.

IV. What precautions would you take to prevent the spread of cholera or small-pox in a population under your care?

V. What essential conditions should be considered in choosing a site and arranging the plan of a dwelling house?

VI. In selecting a diet for a sick person, mention the points you would attend to. Give a list of the articles of ordinary diet which are most easily digested.

VII. How does the water in wells become contaminated? What specific diseases are considered to be communicated by drinking impure water. How much water *per diem* would you allow for each patient in an hospital, for all purposes?

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I. Define Mydriasis. Enumerate its causes, its diagnosis, and treatment.

II. Define 'conical cornea. What are its effects on the sight? How is the defect recognised? How is it to be dealt with?

III. State exactly what is meant by the term 'concomitant strabismus.' State how it differs from other forms of strabismus. What are the causes of the affection? What procedure would you adopt for its rectification?

IV. Diagnose the following case, state your reasons for arriving at such a diagnosis, give the etiology of the disease, and the treatment to be pursued.

CASE:—Considerable swelling, pain, and congestion of the upper lid; conjunctiva congested with considerable chemosis; subconjunctival vessels enlarged and congested; proptosis; vision more or less impaired; movements of the eyeball painful and almost entirely arrested; diplopia; the cornea perhaps undergoing ulceration; pyrexia, chiefly at night, with increased circumorbital pain; loss of appetite and foul tongue.